

was at one time a considerable depot for British manufactures.

REDOVA, **RHEDOVA**, or **NEUHAN**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 26 m. N of Gömör, on the Sajó, at some distance from its source. It has a copper mine.

REDRUTH, or **St. UNY**, a parish and market-town in Cornwall, 55 m. SW of Launceston, and 9 m. NW of Falmouth. Area of p. 3,907 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,924; in 1831, 8,191; in 1851, 10,571.—The town, which is of considerable antiquity, consists principally of one long street situated on the brow of an eminence, in the midst of the mining district. Pop. in 1851, 7,095. Its commercial importance has rapidly increased since the discovery of valuable copper and tin mines in the vicinity. The ore is exported, and the mines supplied with coal, &c. by means of a railway communicating with the river Fal.

REDSAR BAY, a wide inlet on the S coast of New Guinea, between South-west Cape and Red-sar-head, intersected by the parallel of 9° 10' S.

REDU, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Neuf-château, watered by the Lesse. Pop. of dep. 421; of com. 212.

REDUENAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Madrid, partido and 5 m. SW of Torrelaguna, in a fertile locality. Pop. 280.

REDWAN, a fortress of Turkey, in Asia, in the pash. and 105 m. E of Diarbekir, on a rock on the l. bank of the Erzen, an affluent of the Tigris. Surrounding it are about 100 huts, inhabited chiefly by Yezedis and Armenians.

REDWICK-WITH-NORTHWICK, a chapelry in Magor p., Monmouthshire, 7 m. ESE of Newport. Area 5,517 acres. Pop. in 1851, 259.

REDWITZ, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 5 m. SE of Wunsiedel, and 27 m. E of Bayreuth, on the Kos-sein. Pop. 1,580. It is enclosed by walls. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a school, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and a copper-work. Previous to 1815, this town belonged to Austria, and was comprised in the Bohemia circle of Elnbogen.

REDWOOD, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Indian river. Pop. in 1850, 200.

REDWORTH, a township in Heighington p., co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. NNW of Darlington, in the line of the Clarence railway. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 370; in 1851, 322.

REE (*Lough*), a long lacustrine expansion of the Shannon, in co. Roscommon. It measures 14 m. in length, and 5½ in maximum breadth. The surface-elevation above sea-level is 122 ft. in summer and 129 ft. in winter. The greatest depth does not exceed 75 ft. It contains numerous islets. The shores of the lake are generally bare of wood. The navigation is by no means devoid of risk to those who are unacquainted with its sunken rocks and shoals; and the depth of water is liable to considerable variation. The whole traffic is confined, or nearly so, to the intercourse between Lanesborough and Athlone.

REED, a township of Seneca co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 8 m. N of Columbus, drained by creeks of Sandusky and Huron rivers. It has an elevated surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,494.

REED, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3½ m. S of Royston. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 227.

REEDE, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. S by W of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. 247.

RED'S FERRY, a village of Hillsborough co.,

in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of Merrimac river, 25 m. S by E of Concord. It is intersected by the Concord railway.

REEDHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. S by E of Acle. Area 3,328 acres. Pop. in 1851, 771.

REEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Bilsen. Pop. 226.

REEPHAM, or **REPHAM**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ENE of Lincoln. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 295; in 1851, 368.—Also a parish and market-town in Norfolk; 13½ m. NW by N of Norwich. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1851, 409.

REEPINGSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Vollezele. Pop. 385.

REEFREE, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Chenab, 50 m. SSW of Multan.

REERSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the W coast of Seland, in N lat. 55° 31' 30", and E long. 11° 7'.

REES, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Dusseldorf. The circle comprises an area of 57 sq. m., and contains 35,631 inhabitants. The town is 42 m. NNW of Dusseldorf, and 12 m. ESE of Clèves, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1843, 3,342. It has a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist church, and several cotton-mills. It was taken in 1614 by the Dutch, and in 1678 by the French. See also **RHENS**.

REETST, a river of Holland, which has its sources in the S part of the prov. of Drenthe; separates it from the prov. of Overysse; enters the latter prov. at Meppel; and flowing SW, joins the Vecht at Sluis, and about a mile above the entrance of that river into the Zuyder Zee.

REETH, a department and commune of Belgium, in the arrond. and prov. of Antwerp. Pop. 1,280.

REETH, a market-town and township in Grinton p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. W by S of Richmond, on the N bank of the Swale. The manufacture of stockings is extensively carried on here, and there are several lead mines in the township. Area 5,659 acres, including the hamlets of Fremington and Healaugh. Pop. in 1841, 1,343; in 1851, 1,344.

REETZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and regency of Frankfort, circle and 8 m. NE of Arnswald, and 42 m. ESE of Stettin, on a height, near the l. bank of the Ihna. Pop. in 1843, 2,390. It has manufactories of cloth and hats.—Also a village in the regency of Potsdam, circle and SW of Belzig. Pop. 300.

REEUWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 4 m. N of Gouda, and 14 m. NE of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,200.

REEVESBY, an island of S. Australia, in Spencer's gulf, in Sir Joseph Bank's group, in S lat. 34° 30' 30", and E long. 136° 15' 12".

REFAH, a town of Lower Egypt, near the Mediterranean, and frontier of Syria, 39 m. ENE of El-Arish, and 75 m. SW of Jerusalem. It is the *Raphia* of the ancients, and is noted for a battle which took place in the locality in 217 a. c., between Antiochus the Great and Ptolemy Philopater.

REFFUVEILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Juvigny, and 10 m. WNW of Mortain. Pop. 1,100.

REFNAES, or **REYNSAS**, a headland of Denmark, at the NW extremity of the island of Seland, in N lat. 55° 44', and E long. 10° 52' 30".

REFORM, a station of the Central railroad, in Effingham co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the l. side of Ogeechee river, 30 m. from Savannah, and 157 m. from Milledgeville.

REFUGE-COVE, an inlet of New South Wales, in the district of Gipp's Land, to the N of Kersop

peak, and between Cape Wellington, and Horn point. It forms the only place of shelter on the E side of Wilson's promontory.

REFUGIO, a county in the SE part of the state of Texas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,645 sq. m.; bounded on the NE by the Guadalupe; on the S by the Nueces river and bay; and on the E by inlets of the gulf of Mexico; and drained by San Antonio and Refugio and Atrasas rivers, all affluents of the gulf of Mexico. It has a finely diversified surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 228. It contains a village of the same name, on the N bank of Refugio river, and 141 m. S of Austin City.

REFUGIO (El), a town of Mexico, in the dep. and 240 m. NNE of Tamaulipas, on the r. bank of the Rio-Bravo-del-Norte, near its entrance into the gulf of Mexico.

REFUMCHERY, an island of Japan, about 20 m. W of the NW point of the island of Yezo, and NNW of the island of Riocbery or Pic-de-Langle.

REGA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and regency of Stettin, formed by the confluence of the Alte-Rega and Neue-Rega, which have their source in the regency of Koslin, and which, after flowing respectively 18 m. and 27 m., join 8 m. SW of Schievelbein. It flows first SSW; at Labes bends W, then N to Regenwalde; thence it directs its course first in a W, and afterwards in a N direction, passes Plate, Greiffenberg and Treptow, and 6 m. below the last named town, throws itself into the Baltic. It has a total course of about 75 m.

REGALBUTO, a small town of Sicily, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Catania, district and 18 m. ESE of Nicosia, near the r. bank of the Salso. Pop. 6,200. It has a college.

REGAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 175 m. ESE of Kirman, district of Nurmanshir, and 50 m. ESE of Brook, near the frontier of Beluchistan. It is a pretty place, and is enclosed by a mud wall, defended by a quadrangular fort, the walls of which are lofty and substantial, and flanked with bastions. It has only a single gate, which is kept constantly guarded, in consequence of the frequency of the predatory incursions of the Beluchis.—Also a village in the S extremity of Afghanistan, 180 m. SW of Nushky, on the Badu river or torrent.

REGANI-TCHIFLIK, a town of Greece, in the nom. of Acarnania, near the r. bank of the Aspropotamo, and junction of the Aetos, and 12 m. NE of Catochi.

REGEL, or **REGOLY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 25 m. WNW of Tolna, near an extensive marsh, intersected by the Kapos.

REGELLO, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Florence, vicariat and 9 m. NNW of San Giovanni-in-Valdarno. Pop. 9,100.

REGEN, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the Böhmerwalde, on the confines of Bohemia, 15 m. NE of Regen; runs first SW, passing Regen; then directs its course to the NW, receives the Champ on the r., flows W into the circle of the Upper Pfalz, bends S, and after an extremely sinuous course of about 90 m., throws itself into an affluent of the Danube at Stadlam-Hof, opposite Ratisbon. It receives no important river. Regen, Viechtach, Champ, Roding and Regensstau are the chief places which it waters.—Also a market-town, the capital of a presidial of the same name, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 14 m. NE of Deggendorf, and 36 m. NNW of Passau, on the river R. Pop. 1,220. It has two churches, and possesses extensive breweries. It has an active trade in cattle. Pop. of presidial, 12,580. Tin is wrought in the locality.

REGEN, RENMARKT, REENMARKT, SZDSZ-REGEN, or REGINAU, a town of Transylvania, in the comitat

and 50 m. ENE of Thorenburg, and 19 m. NNE of Neumarkt, on the r. bank of the Maros. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and leather.

REGENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, 3 m. SSW of Regensstau, and 8 m. N of Regensburg or Ratisbon, on the r. bank of the Regen. Pop. 805. It has a brewery, a saw and a malt-mill, and a manufactory of arms.

REGENSBERG, or **REGENSPERG**, a small town of Switzerland, capital of the bail. of the same name, in the cant. and 11 m. NNW of Zurich, at the E extremity of the Lägerberg. Pop. (Prot.) 289. It has a castle. The bail. comprises 16 parishes, and contains 11,930 inhabitants.

REGENSBURG. See **RATISBON**.

REGENSTAUF, a market-town of Bavaria, 10 m. NNE of Ratisbon, on the l. bank of the Regen, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,570. It has an almshouse, a brewery, distilleries of brandy, potash, and saltpetre, refineries, a brick-kiln, saw and tan-mills, &c. On an adjacent mountain are the ruins of a fort.

REGENSTORF, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 4 m. SSE of Regensburg. Pop. 1,000.

REGENT'S, or CUDJALLAGONG (LAKE), a lake of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, to the S of Lachlan river, between Balloon or West Taylor Range on the E, and Goulburn or Gerragar Range.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, in the prov. of Shing-King, on the E side of the gulf of Leoutung. It is about 111 m. in length from NE to SW. Its southern extremity, named Chao-phing-tchou, or Charlotte's Point, is in N lat. 38° 37', and E long. 121° 12'.

REGENT-TOWN, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Sierra Leone coast, 6 m. S of Freetown, on Hog-Brook. Pop. 2,000. It is enclosed by woody mountains.

RENTVILLE, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, and p. of Mulgoa, on the Nepean river, 3 m. from Penrith.

REGENWALDE, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 44 m. NE of Stettin, and 14 m. NNW of Labes, on the r. bank of the Rega. Pop. in 1843, 2,402. It has manufactories of cloth and of hats. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1630. The circle comprises 165 sq. m. Pop. 22,948.

REGGE, a river of Holland, in the prov. of Over-yssel, an affluent of the Vecht.

REGGIO, a considerable town and port of Naples, the cap. of Calabria Ultra, situated on the E coast of the Faro-di-Messina, or strait which separates the island of Sicily from the mainland, in N lat. 38° 5', E long. 15° 40'. It stands on a hill, and its environs are celebrated for their varied beauties, and are rich in the culture of oranges, lemons, and cottons. It is walled, and well and regularly built, with spacious streets. Several of the houses are constructed of the remains of ancient buildings. Its public edifices are a cathedral, 11 churches, 7 convents, and 2 colleges. It is the see of an archb. and of a high court and a royal college. Pop. in 1850, 8,400. Its manufactures consist of linen, pottery, and silk goods. The material of the latter is partly raised in the environs, partly procured from the shell-fish called *Pinna marina*, the filaments of which admit of being woven into gloves, stockings, and other small articles of extreme fineness. Wine, oil, and fruit, likewise form objects of export. The modern port is at the village of Pentimile, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N of the town. R., the ancient *Regium Julia*, was almost totally destroyed by the dreadful earthquake of

February, 1783, and was again devastated by an earthquake in 1841.

REGGIO, the capital of a small duchy of the same name, belonging to the duchy of Modena, situated on the river Crostolo, and the canal Tassone, 14 m. WNW of Modena. Its streets are regular, and bordered with arcades or piazzas, and the houses are tolerably built. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral, the church of St. Prospero, that of the Augustine friars, the town-house, the theatre, and the Porta-Nuova. It has a library of 30,000 vols., and a museum of natural history formerly belonging to the celebrated Spallanzani. Pop. 18,000. The trade of R. is trifling, but it has a trade in cattle and wine, and a considerable yearly fair in spring. It was the *Rhegium Lepidi* of the ancients; and is celebrated as the birthplace of the poet Ariosto and the painter Correggio.

REGGIOLO, a town of the state of Parma, in the duchy and 7 m. E of Guastalla.

REGHRAD. See RAYGEM.

REGIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Aspeitia. Pop. 1,396. It has a parish-church, a university, and three convents; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

REGINA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Citra, district and 14 m. NNW of Cosenza, cant. and 4 m. N of Montalto. Pop. 450. It has two churches, a convent, and a fortress.

REGINO, a canton of Corsica, in the N part of the arrond. of Calvi. Pop. 4,704. Its chief place is Speloncato.

REGINAU. See REGEN.

REGIS, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 19 m. SSE of Leipzig, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Borna, on the l. bank of the Pleisse.

REGIS (SAINT), a village of Lower Canada, in the district and 63 m. SW of Montreal and co. of Huntingdon, on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence. It consists of about 110 houses, inhabited chiefly by Indians of the Iroquois tribe, and has a chapel and house belonging to the Catholic mission of Quebec. Pop. 721. The culture of a few herbs, fishing and hunting, form the chief means of subsistence to the inhabitants.—Also an island of the St. Lawrence, opposite the village of the same name.—Also a river which falls into the St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis, at the SW extremity of the co. of Beauharnois, near the village of the same name.—Also a river formed by the confluence of two streams, in the seignory of Chateauguay, and which, after a short northerly course, falls into the St. Lawrence.

REGLA, a town of Cuba, in the Departamento Occidental, Jurisdicción and near Havana. Pop. 6,755.

REGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg and dep. of Bihain. Pop. 189.

REGNEVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. NW of Montmartin-sur-Mer, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Sienna, at its entrance into the English channel. Pop. 1,825. It has a custom-house and a port, and carries on an active import trade in coal, salt, tallow, timber, bricks, slate, and hides; its principal exports are marble, limestone, grain, legumes, and eggs.

REGNIER'S MILLS, a village of Washington co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on a branch of Duck creek of the Ohio, and 85 m. E by S of Columbus.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, formed by the junction of the Rednitz and Pegnitz, which unite in the circle of Middle Franconia. Running N it enters the circle of Upper Franconia; divides a little below Bamberg into two branches, which, after in-

tersecting the town, again unite; and running NW joins the Main on the l. bank, 4 m. from Bamberg, and after a course navigable in all its length of about 42 m. Its only important affluent is the Aisch. Erlangen, Forchheim, and Bamberg are the chief towns on its banks.

REGNOWEZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Rocroy, and 5 m. N of Maubert-Fontaine. Pop. 500.

REGENY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. N of St. Symphorien-de-Lay, and 8 m. ESE of Roanne. Pop. 1,485. It has several cotton mills, dye-works, and bleach-fields, and carries on a trade in linen and cotton fabrics. In the environs are quarries of marble.

REGO-DE-PYZ, a fort of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 3 m. WNW of Vianna, on the Atlantic, a little to the N of the embouchure of the Lima.

REGOLY. See REGEL.

REG-RWAN, a bed of loose sand in Cabul, in the district of Kohistan, in the plain of Beghrum. It is about 300 ft. in width, and covers the face of a rock at an angle of 45° to the height of 750 ft. When disturbed, its undulations are said to be attended with audible vibrations resembling those of a drum.

REGUINIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Courcelles. Pop. 502.

REGUINY, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. S of Rohan, and 16 m. WNW of Ploermel. Pop. 1,036.

REGUISHEIM, or REXEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. N of Ensisheim, and 14 m. S of Colmar, on the r. bank of the Ill, near the canal of Neufbrisch. Pop. 1,260.

REGULAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Hombeek. Pop. 150.

REGUMIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in the Sierra-d'Urbion, on the Zumbel, an affluent of the Arlanza. Pop. 55.

REHA. See ORFAH.

REHAU, or RECHAU, a town of Bavaria, in a presidial of the same name and circle of Upper Franconia, 20 m. NW of Eger, and 33 m. NE of Bayreuth, on the Grunbach, in which there are pearl fisheries. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and a brewery. Pop. of presidial, 13,055.

REHBACH. See SPIRE.

REHBURG, a town of the kingdom and gov. of Hanover, capital of an amt or bail. in the principality of Kalenberg, on the Moorbach, which, 3 m. to the E, falls into Lake Steinhuder. Pop. 1,380. It has a considerable trade in hops, and in the vicinity are sulphureous springs and baths. Pop. of bail, 2,545.

REHDEN, or RADZYN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and 25 m. S of Marienwerder, circle and 12 m. SE of Graudenz, on a small lake. Pop. 800. It has a Lutheran and two Catholic churches.

REHER, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Delhi, district and 39 m. N of Moradabad.

REHETOBEL, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Appenzell, 1½ m. NE of Trogen. Pop. 1,860.

REHME, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 6 m. SW of Minden, circle and 10 m. NE of Herford, on the l. bank of the Weser, a little above the confluence of the Werre, and on the Berlin and Cologne railway. Pop. 920.

REHMUTPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the

prov. and 120 m. NW of Bejapur, near the l. bank of the Krishna.

REHNA, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and district of Wismar, on the l. bank of the Rategast, 17 m. ESE of Lubeck, and 18 m. WNW of Schwerin. It has numerous manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, needles, nails, tobacco, and leather, a tin foundery, a dye-work, and numerous breweries and distilleries of brandy.

REHOBOTH, a village of Wilkes co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 62 m. NE by N of Milledgeville.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 38 m. S by W of Boston, drained by Palmer's river. Pop. in 1840, 2,169; in 1850, 2,103.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Ohio, 51 m. E by S of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 300.

REHRENSBURG, a village of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 35 m. ENE of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 300.

REIBERSDORF, a town of Saxony, 4 m. E of Zittau. Pop. 1,000.

REIBNITZ, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, 4 m. W of Hirshberg. Pop. 1,300.

REIBOLDSGRUN, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 9 m. NE of Plauen.

REICHELSHEIM, a bail. and town of the duchy of Nassau, insulated by the grand-duchy of Hesse, 18 m. NE of Nassau.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 18 m. NW of Erbach. Pop. 1,240.

REICHENAU, an island of the lake of Constanx, belonging to Baden, 4 m. WNW of Constanx. It is about 5 m. long, and 1 m. broad, and contains a number of orchards and vineyards. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Saxony, near the confines of Bohemia, on the Ostritz, 4 m. SSE of Hirshfeld. Pop. 3,600. It has active manufactories of linens and silks, and several dye-works and bleacheries.—Also a town of Bohemia, 18 m. ENE of Koniggrätz, on a small affluent of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 3,900. Here is a fine modern castle, with a good collection of paintings, and a library. The chief employment of the inhabitants is weaving woollen goods.—Also a town of Bohemia, 21 m. S of Budweis, on the Malsh.—Also a village 7 m. SSE of Reichenberg.

REICHENBACH, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 30 m. SW of Breslau. Pop. 5,400. It has manufactories of cotton, canvass, starch, and woollens, and bleacheries, dye-works, and tanneries. A convention was concluded here in 1790, between Prussia and Austria.—Also a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 13 m. NNE of Plauen. Pop. in 1843, 6,699, employed chiefly in the manufacture of fine woollens. This town suffered much from fire in 1681 and 1720.—Also a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, district of the Odenwald, on the Lauter, 4 m. NW of Lindenfels. Pop. 600.—Also a village of Bavaria, 7 m. W of Roding, on the l. bank of the Regen.—Also a village of Electoral-Hesse, 3 m. N of Schmalkalden.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, with 800 inhabitants.—Also a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, district of Ober-Hasle, which flows into the Aar near Meyringen. It is a small stream, but when swelled by the melted snow from the Alps, pours a large mass of water over a lofty precipice, and forms one of the finest cataracts in the Alps.—Also a village of Württemberg, 4 m. N of Freudenstadt, near the r. bank of the Murg. Pop. 500.

REICHENBERG, or **LIBERK**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 54 m. NNE of Prague. Pop. in 1840, 12,357. It has several large manufacturing establishments for woollens and linens, with fulling-mills and dye-houses, and a considerable traffic in wool and yarn. On the 21st of

April, 1757, the Prussians under the duke of Brunswick obtained a victory here over the Austrians.

REICHENFELS, a village of Illyria, 32 m. NE of Klagenfurt. Pop. 350.

REICHENHALL, a town of Bavaria, on the Salach, 65 m. ESE of Munich, in N lat. 47° 44', E long. 12° 53', at an alt. of 499 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 2,660. It is situated in an agreeable valley, surrounded by calcareous mountains, of from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. alt.; and is of great importance on account of its salt-works. There are here 30 springs, one of which is computed to throw up 1,500,000 cubic feet annually. Many of these springs are 50 ft. deep, and all of them vary in their degree of concentration and of temperature. The richest has a specific gravity of 1.176 or 28½ lbs. of salt in every 100 pints of water. The salt annually made here is estimated at 16,000 tons.

REICHENSACHSEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 4 m. SW of Eschwege, on the r. bank of the Soutra. Pop. 1,600.

REICHENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. E of Glatz. Pop. 1,300. It has manufactories of nitric acid, and chemical works.

REICHENSTEIN (LOWER), a small town of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Wotawa, 3 m. WSW of Berg-Reichenstein. Pop. 600.

REICHERTSHOFEN, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. SE of Neuburg, on the l. bank of the Paar. Pop. 600.

REICHESDORF, a town of Transylvania, 4 m. E of Medias, on an affluent of the Great Kockel.

REICHMANNSDORF, a village of Bavaria, 12 m. SW of Bamberg.

REICHRAMMING, a village of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. S of Steyer, on the l. bank of the Ens. Pop. 1,300.

REICHSHOFFEN, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 15 m. SW of Vissembourg. Pop. in 1846, 2,828. It has manufactures of woollens and paper, likewise iron-works and founderies.

REICHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, 40 m. NNE of Prague, on the Zwittebach. Pop. 1,808. It has manufactures of cottons. It was the cap. of a duchy, erected by the emperor Francis I. in favour of his grandson, the son of Napoleon and the arch-duchess Maria Louisa of Austria.

REICHSTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, 34 m. E of Breslau. Pop. 1,000.

REIFFENBERG, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 9 m. SW of Usingen. Pop. 600.

REIFFNITZ, or **RIBENZA**, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 8 m. NW of Gottsche, on the Rieser. The inhabitants manufacture large quantities of sieves and small wooden articles, with which they traverse a great part of Austria.

REIGATE, or **RYEGATE**, a parish and parl. borough of Surrey, 19 m. E of Guildford, and 21 m. S by W of London, within 2 m. of the Merstham station, and a ½ m. of the Reigate station at the junction of the South-Eastern and Brighton lines of railway. Area of p., 6,008 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 3,397; in 1841, 4,584; in 1851, 4,927. The town is pleasantly situated at the head of Holmesdale, which is watered by a branch of the Mole. It formerly sent two members to parliament, but now returns only one. Electors in 1848, 198.

REIGHTON, or **RICHTON**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NW by N of Bridlington. Area 1,818 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 247.

REIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Baignes, on the l. bank of the Tref. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Gironde, 9 m. NE of Blaye.

REIGNIER, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the duchy of Savoy, on the Arve, 9 m. SE of Ge-

neva. Pop. 1,700. It has a trade in wine, and in agriculture and dairy produce.

REIKIANESS (CAPE), a promontory on the SW coast of Iceland, in N lat. 63° 55'.

REIKIAVIK, or REIKIAVIG, a town on the SW coast of Iceland, the capital of the island. It stands on a small tongue of land projecting into the Faxefjord, in N lat. 64° 8', W long. 21° 55', 6 or 7 m. W of the mouth of the Laxelbe or Laxaa river. The resident pop. does not exceed 500, but this is considerably increased during the fairs which are held here in the early part of the summer. It consists chiefly of a single wide street, with wooden houses of a single story, running parallel to and close behind a rising beach of black shingle. To some of the houses gardens are attached, in which salad, spinach, parsley, potatoes, and a few other culinary roots are cultivated. The only houses of stone are those of the *stiftamtsmann* or governor, and that of the bishop. The church, or cathedral as it is called, is built of stone, with a wooden roof, which is divided into several compartments containing a respectable library. For a considerable distance round the town, the surface presents only a uniform plain of turf, stones, and swamps, without a single tree or bush. It has an astronomical observatory, a Bible society, and some woollen manufactures. To its fairs the peasantry bring wool and woollen goods, such as knitted stockings and mittens, butter, skins, calves, sheep, tallow, *Lichen Islandicus*, horses, cattle, dried cod, salmon, seal-oil, and seal-skins; and in return for these take back coffee, sugar, tobacco, snuff, brandy, flour, salt, and soap.

REILLANE, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 14 m. E of Apt. Pop. 1,400.

REILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Cuenca.

REIMS. See REHMS.

REIN, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on Lake Spirding, 12 m. SSE of Rastenburg. Pop. 1,300.

REINACH, or RYNACH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau and district of Kulm, 12 m. SSE of Aarau. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, printed calicoes, &c., and a large granary. Pop. of p., 4,959.—Also a village in the cant. and 6 m. S of Basle. Pop. 600.

REINBECK, a bailiwick of Denmark, in the S part of the duchy of Holstein. It comprises an area of 21 sq. m., and contains two parishes, and 4,400 inhabitants.

REINBRECHTS, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 12 m. SE of Zwettel, and 15 m. WNW of Krems, near the l. bank of the river of that name.

REINEBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency of Minden and circle of Bünde.

REINERSBURG, a village of Clarion co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on an affluent of Red Bank creek, 146 m. WNW of Harrisburg.

REINERZ, DURNIK, or DUSSNICK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 60 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 11 m. WSW of Glatz, on the l. bank of the Weisstritz, on a height, at an alt. of 596 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 2,346. It has a suburb, two Catholic churches, an hospital, and several manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, two paper-mills, saw-mills, &c. In the vicinity are several mineral springs and baths, several iron-works, and a marshy valley named Seefelder, at an alt. of 709 yds. above sea-level, and enclosed by huge masses of rock.

REINFELD, a market-town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, to the SW of Lubeck. Pop. 500. It has a Cistercian convent.

REINHARDSBRUNN, a bailiwick of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality of Gotha. It contains the town of Friedrichroda and the castle of Reinhardsbrunn. Pop. 4,390.

REINHARDS-WALD, a chain of mountains in Electoral-Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, between the Weser and Diemel. It joins the Habichtswald on the S.

REINHARTSAU, or REINERSAU, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald and bail. of Freudenstadt. Pop. 270.

REINHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality and 5 m. SSE of Gottingen. Pop. 548.

REINHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, capital of a bail. of the same name and prov. of Starkenburg, 11 m. SE of Darmstadt, in a fine valley, on the l. bank of the Gersprenz, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1,196.

REINI. See RENI.

REINIER, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. of Carouges, 12 m. NW of Bonneville, on the Arve. Pop. 1,260.

REINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 23 m. SSE of Campobasso, cant. and 6 m. S of Colle, in a valley. It has a church and three chapels. Pop. 840.

REINOSA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 149 pueblos. The town is 39 m. SSW of Santander, and 30 m. ENE of Cervera, in a fine valley, amidst mountains of the same name, and near the source of the Ebro, which is here crossed by a substantial bridge. Pop. 1,541. The principal street is straight and spacious, lined with handsome houses, and in common with the streets generally is well-paved and drained. It has a handsome town-house, a Franciscan convent, a parish-church, an hospital, a Latin school, and a public granary. It possesses an active trade in corn, wine, flour, and brandy. Iron, coal, and lime-stone are found in the surrounding mountains.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. SW of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality, near the l. bank of the Oca. Pop. 150.—Also a town in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Palencia and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 240. It has a fulling mill.—Also a range of mountains in the provinces of Santander and Burgos, which separate from the great Cantabrian chain, on the S side, in N lat. 43°; run from NW to SE to the environs of Burgos, where they take the name of that town. Their culminating point is in the vicinity of the Reimosa, where they give rise to the Ebro and Pisuerga. Their summits are covered with perpetual snow, but timber of the finest description abounds on their declivities.

REINSTEDT, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the river Selke. Pop. 1,154.

REIPOLZKIRCHEN, a village of Bavaria, 15 m. NW of Kaiserlautern. Pop. 500.

REISBACH, a town of Bavaria, 9 m. SW of Landau, near the r. bank of the Vils. Pop. 1,500.

REISEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SSW of Posen. Pop. 1,240. It has a chateau and a Piarist college.

REIS-FIORD, a bay on the N coast of Norway, to the NE of the Lyngen-fiord.

REISK, a parish of co. Waterford, 6 m. SW by S of Waterford. Area 3,826 acres. Pop. 884.

REISSMARKT, or SZERDAHELY, a town of Transylvania, 18 m. WNW of Hermannstadt, the chief

place of a district lying between the co. of Carlsburg and the district of Hermannstadt.

REISTERTOWN, a township of Baltimore co., Maryland, U. S., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Patapsco.

REITTI, a village of the Tyrol, in the co. and 10 m. SSE of Bregenz, on the Aach.—Also a town of the Tyrol, on the river Lech, 6 m. S of Fussen.

REJITZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 150 m. NW of Vitebsk. Pop. 1,500.

RELLEW, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Alicant. Pop. 2,500. It has oil-mills, flour-mills, and distilleries.

RELLINGEN, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 4 m. N of Hamburg.

REMALAR, or REGMALAR, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 13 m. SE of Mortagne. Pop. 1,700.

REMBANG, a town of Java, on the N coast, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 40'$, 60 m. WNW of Samarang. It is large and populous, has a good harbour, and is advantageously situated for trade. Sea-salt is manufactured in the neighbourhood.—The district of R. containing 1,400 sq. m., had a pop. in 1815 of 158,530, which has considerably increased since that period. Its chief productions are rice, sugar, tobacco, and timber.

REMEDIOS, a town of New Granada, near the river Miel, 89 m. NW of Santa-Fe, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 10'$. Pop. 2,500.—Also a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Antioquia, at the source of a small affluent of the Magdalena.—Also a group of islets off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. $26^{\circ} 29'$.

REMEDIOS (PUNTA-DE-LOS), a headland of Central America, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $90^{\circ} 0'$.

REMENHAM, a parish in Berks, 8 m. W by N of Maidenhead, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 485; in 1851, 486.

REMETE, a village of Transylvania, 9 m. NW of Gyergo-Sankt-Meklos, on an affluent of the Marosch.

REMEZE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 7 m. W of Saint-Audéol. Pop. 650.

REMICH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Moselle, 12 m. E by S of Luxemburg. It is surrounded by a highly fertile district, and has an active trade in agricultural produce.

REMICOURT, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Mornalle. Pop. 378.

REMIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 1 m. W of Chagny. Pop. 1,336.

REMILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 4 m. SSE of Sedan, on the Demanne. Pop. 750.

REMIRE ISLANDS, a group of six small islands off the coast of French Guayana, 4 m. SE of Cayenne.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, situated among the Vosges mountains, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. in 1821, 3,549; in 1846, 5,430. It has manufactories of fine cottons, paper, and leather, and in the vicinity are iron works and saw-mills. The environs produce great quantities of cherries.—The arrond. has an area of 84,576 hect., and comprises 4 cant. Pop. in 1846, 71,206.

REMISSAU, a town of Saxony, in the co. of Schonburg, 2 m. NNE of Glauchau. Pop. 600.

REMLINGEN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the principality of Starkenburg. Pop. 800.—Also a village of Bavaria, 10 m. W of Wurzburg. Pop. 1,000.

REMO (SAN), a province and town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Nice. The prov. comprises an area of 74,431 hectares, extending between $43^{\circ} 44'$ and $44^{\circ} 4'$ N lat., and bounded on the N by the dio. of Coni, on the E by the prov. of Nice, on the S by the Me-

diterranean, and on the W by the prov. of Oneglia. Pop. in 1821, 56,539; in 1839, 60,855. It is to a great extent covered with the Maritime Alps, ramifications of which slope towards the sea, and form the sources of numerous streams. Upwards of 17,000 hect. of the prov. are under cultivation, the annual produce of which are 3,505 in grain, 590 in legumes, 45,325 in wine, 1,710 in oil, and 14,597 are covered with wood. Of live stock it has 100 draught oxen, 1,000 head of cattle, 70 horses, 2,000 asses, 1,830 mules, 17,000 goats, and 500 pigs. The administration of this prov. is conducted by a vice and sub-vice intendant. It comprises 8 mandementos and 28 communes.—The town is 28 m. ENE of Nice, and 15 m. SW of Oneglia, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 7,450. It is situated amphitheatrically on the slope of a hill, near the shore of the Mediterranean, and is well-built. It has a college, and a small fort, and carries on a considerable trade with France. The environs are adorned with finely terraced gardens, planted with orange and citron trees, and studded with villas. The costume and *patois* of the place are both peculiar. San R. was bombarded by the English in 1745.

REMÖE, an island of Norway, near the W coast, in N lat. $62^{\circ} 22'$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 38'$.

REMOIS, an ancient district of France, in Champagne, now comprised in the NW part of the dep. of the Marne.

REMOIVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Hompre. Pop. 114.

REMOLLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, cant. and 8 m. SW of Chorges, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. in 1841, 605.

REMOUCHAMPS, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Liege, in the vicinity of which is a remarkable grotto.

REMOULENS, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, 9 m. SE of Uzès, near the l. bank of the Gard, over which there is here thrown an iron suspension bridge.

REMPSTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 10 m. S of Nottingham. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. 389.

REMS, a river of Württemberg, which rises 8 m. E of Gmund, and runs into the Neckar, 4 m. NW of Waiblingen, after a NW course of 50 m. through a highly fertile district.

REMSCHIED, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. ESE of Dusseldorf. Till recently a small village, it has expanded greatly of late years, and is now one of the chief manufacturing places in Westphalia, its hardware being well known throughout Germany, Russia, and America. A vast number of reaping hooks are made here, besides a surprising quantity of saws, files, gardeners', carpenters', and joiners' tools, locks and keys, scissors, and nails. The pop. was returned in 1843 at 11,902.

REMSEN, a township of Oneida co., New York, U. S., 89 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 1,407.

REMY (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and arrond. of Arles-sur-Rhône. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,287; in 1846, 12,076. The town is 12 m. NE of Arles-sur-Rhône, near the Canal-de-Real. Pop. in 1846, 6,077. Its ancient ramparts have been converted into boulevards, planted with trees; the streets are narrow and irregularly built, but it has a public square adorned with handsome edifices and a fountain. The town-house, a modern structure, occupies one side of the square. The ancient church, which was destroyed in 1818, has been replaced by a handsome edifice. It has also a lunatic asylum, and possesses several spinning-mills. The trade consists chiefly in wine and grain. In

the vicinity is a marble quarry. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the N of the town on the site of the ancient *Glanum*—a place of some importance under the Roman emperors—are a triumphal arch erected in honour of Nero Claudius Drusus, and a mausoleum to Sextus Lucius Marcus. The town derived its name from St. Remy, archbishop of Reims, to whom Glanum and the surrounding territory was presented by Clovis in 501.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Thiers. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,757; in 1846, 12,076. The village is 3 m. NE of Thiers. Pop. in 1846, 4,090. It has manufactories of cutlery.—Also a village of the dep. of the Upper-Saône, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Amance. Pop. 460.

REMY-SUR-AIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 11 m. NE of Brezolles, on the r. bank of the Aure, by which it is here separated from the dep. of the Eure. Pop. 856. It has several cotton spinning-mills and factories, and a founderv.

REMY-DE-BLOTT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. SE of Menat, near the r. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 1,100.

REMY-AUX-BOIS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 2 m. S of Campagne. Pop. 290. It has manufactories of hosiery.

REMY-EN-BOUZEMONT (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, and arrond. of Vitry-le-Francais. The cant. comprises 34 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,038; in 1846, 8,194. The town is 8 m. SSE of Vitry-le-Francais, in a marshy locality. Pop. 578.

REMY-SUR-BRIENNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 2 m. W of Montbard, on the l. bank of the Brienne, a little above its confluence with the Armançon. Pop. 680. It has a manufactory of vinegar.

REMY-LES-CHEVREUSE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Chevreuse, in a fine valley, on the r. bank of the Yvette. Pop. 1,100. It has in the vicinity some fine villas, and possesses a considerable trade in flour, hemp, timber, charcoal, dried legumes, and hay.

REMY-DU-PLAIN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. W of Marmers, near the l. bank of the Bienne, an affluent of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,020. It has a mineral spring and a paper mill.

REMY-DE-SILLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, and cant. of Sille-le-Guil-laume. Pop. 1,230.

REMY-DE-LA-VANNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of La Ferté-Gauchier, on a plateau near the l. bank of the Grand-Morin. Pop. 636. It has a paper-mill.

REMY-LA-VARENNE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 11 m. ESE of Ponts-de-Cé, on the l. bank of the Loire.

RENA (CAPE), a headland at the SE extremity of the island of Skyro, in the Archipelago, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 43'$, and E long. $24^{\circ} 27' 55''$.

RENAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 8 m. NE of Redon. Pop. 1,363. It is noted for its cheese.

RENAGE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Rives, on a height near the r. bank of the Fure. Pop. 1,204. It has manufactories of silk fabrics, and several iron and steel forges.

RENAISON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. SSE of St. Hoan-le-Cha-

tél, near the l. bank of a river of the same name, which, after a course of about 17 m., joins the Loire, on the l. bank, a little above Roanne. Pop. 1,974. It has an active trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and several granite quarries.

RENAIX, or RONSE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 21 m. S by W of Ghent. Pop. in 1838, 12,489. It has extensive woollen and cotton manufactures, and large linen markets. The only public buildings of interest are a magnificent chateau, an hospital, and three churches.

RENAN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, on the small river Alber-Haut, 7 m. W by N of Brest.

RE-NAN-K'HYAUNG, a village of Ava, situated in a narrow dell, on the E bank of the Irawaddy, 3 m. below the confluence of the Pan river. About 3 m. from this village are celebrated petroleum springs scattered over a space of about 16 sq. m. of sandhills and ravines. This petroleum is used over all Burmah for burning in lamps.

RENCHEM, a town of Baden, on the river Rensch, 9 m. NNE of Offenbergl, on the Basle and Main-ham railway. Pop. 2,573. It gives name to the Rencherloch, a pass which Montecuculi maintained in 1675, against all the efforts of Turenne. In 1796, Moreau obtained an advantage here over the Austrians, which opened to him a passage into Suabia.

RENDCOMB, a parish in Gloucestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Cirencester. Area 2,532 acres. Pop. in 1841, 248; in 1851, 264.

RENDE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 3 m. NW of Cosenza. Pop. 3,800.

RENDEZVOUS, a small island in the bay of Honduras, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 59'$.—Also an islet off the SW coast of Borneo, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 44'$.

RENDEZVOUS HARBOUR, an inlet at the N extremity of the largest Auckland island, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$, E long. $166^{\circ} 12'$, terminating in Laurie harbour.

RENDHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NW by W of Saxmundham. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. 453.

RENDLESHAM, a parish in Suffolk, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Saxmundham. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. 359.

RENSBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 54 m. NW of Hamburg, situated on the Eyder, at its junction with the canal of Kiel, and on the Kiel and Altona railway. It is divided by the river into three parts, of which one is an island, and the others are on the respective banks of the Eyder. Its pop. in 1847 was 10,400. Its chief trade consists in timber, and in the navigation of the canal of Kiel. Its manufactures consist of hosiery, earthenware, and tobacco. It is a fortress of considerable strength, but the fortifications are, it is said, about to be dismantled. A line of railway is now executing from this town to Treya, Flensburg, and Husum. R. was greatly injured in August 1850 by the explosion of a military laboratory.

RENFREW, a village of Canada, on the Bonne Chere, 70 m. N of Kingston.

RENFREW, a royal burgh and a parish in the co. of the same name. The p. is bounded on the E chiefly by Govan in Lanarkshire; on the W by the rivers Black Cart and Gryfe. Area 3,776 acres. The pop., including the burgh, was, in 1801, 2,031; in 1821, 2,646; in 1841, 3,076; in 1851, 3,898.—The burgh is situated within a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the S bank of the Clyde, nearly 3 m. N of Paisley, and 6 m. W of Glasgow. It consists only of a single street, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, with some lanes. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the weaving of silks and muslins; and there is a bleachfield, and a starch manufactory.

RENFREWSHIRE, a small but important manufacturing and commercial co. of Scotland; bounded on the E and NE by Lanarkshire; on the S by Ayrshire; on the W by the frith of Clyde, which separates it from Argyllshire; and on the N by the frith and river of Clyde, which separate it from Dumbartonshire, except 1,294 acres belonging to the parish of Renfrew, which lie on the opposite side of the river. The greatest length of the co., in a NW direction, is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its area is 154,240 acres, of which about 100,000 are cultivated, 20,000 uncultivated, and 34,240 unprofitable. In 1801, the pop. was 79,891; in 1821, 111,796; in 1831, 133,443; in 1841, 154,755; in 1851, 161,091. The rapid increase in the number of inhabitants is attributable to the extension of manufactures and commerce. The greater part are gathered round and in the towns of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. In ancient times the greater part, if not the whole, of the district, which now forms the county of Renfrew, was denominated from one of its rivers, Strathgryfe,—the valley of the Gryfe,—and was included in the shire of Lanark. The principal rivers are the White Cart, the Black-Cart, the Gryfe, the Levern, and the Calder. The SE part of the co. is included in the coal-district of the west of Scotland, and in this part coal has been long and extensively wrought. Limestone, freestone, and whinstone abound throughout the county. Ironstone is also found, and has been partially wrought.

RENGERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 4 m. S of Glatz, on the r. bank of the Neiss. Pop. 1,000.

RENHOLD, a parish of Bedfordshire, 4 m. NNE of Bedford. Area 2,165 acres. Pop. in 1851, 484.

RENI, a town of Bessarabia, 42 m. WNW of Kichenau, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. It exports wheat, barley, and maize.

RENINGELST, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 6 m. SW of Ypres. Pop. of com. 1,800.

RENINGHE, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 8 m. N by W of Ypres. Pop. 1,990. It has a trade in cattle, wood, and grain.

RENKUM, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, 8 m. W of Arnhem, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,100.

RENNEL ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, to the S of the Salomon archipelago, in S lat. $11^{\circ} 28'$.

RENNEL'S SOUND, a bay of the N. Pacific, on the W coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 28'$.

RENNEROD, a village of Nassau, 9 m. NW of Weilburg. Pop. 1,180.

RENNES, a town of France, formerly the cap. of the prov. of Brittany, now that of the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, situated in an extensive plain, 61 m. NW of Nantes, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 6'$, W long. $1^{\circ} 51'$, at the confluence of the Ille flowing from the N, and the Vilaine coming from the E. Pop. in 1821, 29,589; in 1831, 29,680; in 1846, 39,218. The latter river traverses the town from E to W, dividing it into two parts, which are connected by bridges. The part on the l. bank, called the lower town, is low, and subject consequently to inundations. That on the r. bank, or the Upper town, forms the finest and most considerable part of the city. Since a dreadful fire of 1720, by which nearly 900 houses were consumed, R. has been rebuilt on a regular plan: a few of the narrow streets and antiquated houses still remain, but in general the streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built, of a dark grey stone. The square of the Palais-de-Justice is constructed on the model of the Place-Vendôme at Paris. The Place-aux-Armes forms a pleasing promenade.

The principal public edifices are the cathedral, of recent construction, the town-hall, the house-of-correction, the theatre, the artillery barracks, and a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. There are several fine promenades. R. is the seat of a university, with 8 professors; it has, besides, an academy, a college royal, a normal school, a school of medicine and surgery, a drawing-school, a public library of 30,000 vols., a chamber of commerce, a museum, a physical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a botanical garden, and a cabinet of natural history. The trade of R. is promoted by the facility of conveyance, the Vilaine being navigable for large vessels towards its mouth, and for barges of considerable burden as far as Rennes. The principal objects of commerce are corn, cattle, hemp, flax, timber, lead, cyder, wax, and butter; it is also an entrepot for tobacco and powder. The manufactures of R. consist of sailcloth, blankets, hats, chemical products, paper, thread, lace, stockings, gloves, and hardware. R. is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tours.—The arrond. of R. comprising 7 cants., has an area of 136,284 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 137,600.

RENNINGEN, a village of Württemberg, 4 m. SW of Leonberg. Pop. 1,200.

RENNINGTON, a chapelry and township of Embleton p. in Northumberland, 4 m. NE by N of Alnwick.

RENNISOE, an island off the coast of Norway, in the Bukkefiord, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 7'$.

RENNO, a town of Corsica, 4 m. NNE of Vico. Pop. 900.

RENO, a river of the States-of-the-Church, which rises in the Central Apennines; flows NNE through the deleg. of Bologna; and falls into the Po-di-Primaro, opposite to Ferrara, after a course of 90 m.

RENOWE'S HARBOUR, a harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland, 21 m. from Cape Race.

RENSSELAER, a county on the E part of the state of New York, U. S., drained by the Hoosic, the Wynantskill, and the Poestonskill. Area 626 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 60,259; in 1850, 73,363. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a village of the above co., 12 m. SE of Troy.

RENSSELAERVILLE, a township of Albany co., New York, U. S., 24 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 3,705; in 1850, 3,630.

RENTERIA, a walled town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, on the river Oyazun, 3 m. ESE of St. Sebastian. It has iron and steel works. Pop. 1,600.

RENTON, a large manufacturing village in the p. of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Leven, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Dumbarton. Extensive calico printing and bleaching establishments have urged its prosperity to the bulk of a small town; and, either directly or remotely, employ almost the whole of its pop., amounting to 2,398 in 1851.

RENTY, a town of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, near the l. bank of the Aa, 14 m. SW of St. Omer's.

RENWEZ, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 8 m. SSE of Rocroy. Pop. 1,000.

RENWICK, a parish of Cumberland, 10 m. NNE of Penrith. Area 4,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 316.

RENY. See **RENI**.

REOLE (LA), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde. The arrond. comprises an area of 79,782 hect., and contains 6 cants. Pop. in 1831, 54,237; in 1841, 53,051; in 1846, 53,338. The cant. contains 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,595; in 1846, 15,534.—The town is 33 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1789, 2,834; in 1821, 3,680; in 1831, 3,787; in 1846, 4,080. It is ill and irregularly

built, and with the exception of an ancient abbey, a fine structure, said to have originally been a pagan temple, and an old castle, a Saracenic edifice, it contains no buildings worthy of note. It has manufactories of cutlery, packsheet, combs, and vinegar, several tanneries and dye-works, and an active trade in wine, brandy, grain, and cattle. On the summit of an adjacent hill is an intermitting spring. This town derives its name from an ancient Benedictine abbey, founded in 970, and from its regularity named La Regle.

REONEE, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kumaon, 10 m. NW of Almora, at an alt. of 6,490 ft. above sea-level. It is noted for its temple.

REPARATA (SANTA), a peninsula of Sardinia, in the dio. of Sassari, 57 m. NE of Sassari and prov. of Ozieri, on the strait of Bonifacio, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 14' 7''$, E long. $9^{\circ} 8' 21''$. To the W of the peninsula is a headland of the same name.

REPENTIGNY, a town of Lower Canada, in the district and 18 m. N of Montreal, and co. of Leinster, on the l. bank of the St. Lawrence.

REPKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. NNW of Tchernigov, district and 27 m. WSW of Gorodnia.

REPLONGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. W of Bage-le-Châtel. Pop. 1,794.

REPLIT, an island of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Vasa and district of Korsholm-Soedra, a little to the NE of the island of Wallgrunde, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. $63^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $21^{\circ} 16'$. It is about 6 m. in length.

REPOSE (LAKE), a sheet of water in Australia Felix, in the district of Portland bay, to the SE of the Grampian chain. It discharges itself into the river Hopkins.

REPPE (LA), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Audenne. Pop. 120.

REPPE-SEILLES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Seilles. Pop. 109.

REPPEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep., 191; of com., 85.

REPPEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 13 m. E of Frankfort, on the Oder, circle and 12 m. W of Sternberg, on the Eilang, a small affluent of the Oder. Pop. in 1843, 3,152. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, hats, and leather.

REPS, RAPPES, or KOHALOM SZEK, a stuhl or administrative prov. of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, comprising an area of 230 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 19,671. It has a generally mountainous surface, and is intersected by several valleys, watered by the Mullenbach-kis-Homorod and Nagy-Homorod, affluents of the Aluta, by which the prov. is bordered on the E and S. It produces grain in considerable quantities, and pastures large herds of cattle, but is not generally fertile. The rearing of bees forms also an important branch of local industry. Game is abundant in the woods, and in the mountains are several saline springs. It contains a town of the same name and 17 villages.—The town, called also Kohalom and Haluma, is 20 m. SSW of Udvarhely, and 19 m. SE of Schasburg, on the Muhlenbach or Kossbach, at the confluence of the Schweisser. Pop. 2,200. It is well-built and is commanded by an ancient fortress which crowns a steep rock in the centre of the town. It has a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Greek church, a Lutheran school, a saline spring, and a sulphur-mine.

REPTON, a parish and village of Derbyshire, 7 m SSW of Derby. Area of p., 6,440 acres. Pop.

in 1841, 2,241; in 1851, 2,232.—The village is ancient, and had at one time a priory.

REPUBLIC, a village of Seneca co., in Ohio, U. S., 78 m. N of Columbus.

REPUBLICAN-FORK, a river of the Nebraska territory, U. S., which, after a SE course of about 300 m., unites with Smoky-kill-fork to form the Kansas, a large affluent of the Missouri.

REPULSE BAY, a bay on the S side of Melville peninsula, in N lat. 66° , W long. 87° . A rapid and deep stream flows into it from a series of lakes to the NNW.—Also a bay on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $20^{\circ} 36'$.

REQUEIL, a village of France, dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Pont-Vilaine. Pop. 1,200.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 44 m. W of Valencia. It is situated on an eminence which overlooks an extensive and beautiful plain, watered by the Magro, an affluent of the Xucar. Pop. 10,893, of whom a considerable number are employed in weaving silk which is sent to Seville, Cadiz, and Madrid. Soap, oil, and brandy, are also manufactured in the town and its vicinity. The environs contain a number of gardens, and afford a considerable supply of saffron.—Also a village in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Palencia.

REQUISTA, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 20 m. W by N of St. Afrique. Pop. in 1846, 3,874.

REKIGHAT, a town of Hindostan, in Nepal, at the confluence of the Gondok and the Reri-Khola, 60 m. W of Gorkha.

RERIZ, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 6 m. N of Viseu, in the deep valley of the Pavia. Pop. 300.

RERRICK, or RERWICK, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, on the coast of the Solway frith, 5 m. ESE of Kirkcudbright. Pop. in 1841, 1,692; in 1851, 1,725. Its principal village is Auchencairn.

RERYMORE, a parish of Queen's co., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Mountmellick. Area 13,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,729; in 1851, 1,695. Its surface embraces a wild and elevated portion of the Slievebloom mountains. In its SE corner, Baunreaghony has an alt. of 1,676 ft. above sea-level.

RESCHIED, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 28 m. SSE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lead is wrought in the vicinity.

RESCHWOVY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 9 m. NE of Bischwiller, on the l. bank of the Zorn. Pop. 1,400.

RESCOBIE, a central parish in Forfarshire, 3 m. ENE of Forfar. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 788; in 1851, 711. It is intersected by the Arbroath and Forfar railway.

RESHD, or RESHT, a town of Persia, the cap. of Ghilan, 150 m. NW of Teheran. It is situated on the shore of the Caspian, 16 m. SE of Enzelli, on a low unhealthy site, amidst a jungle of brambles, alders, and young forest trees, but is a comparatively thriving town with a pop. of 25,000, and carries on a considerable trade in silk, gall-nuts, and fruits, with Astracan. The harbour is unsafe in stormy weather. The town was dreadfully devastated by the plague in 1830-31.

RESICH, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 90 m. NW of Novibazar, on the r. bank of the Lim.

RESICZA, or RESCHITZA (NEMET), a village of Hungary, in the com. and 7 m. NNE of Krassova, Pop. 1,100. It has iron mines and forges.

RESINA, a town of Naples, situated close to Portici, at the W base of Vesuvius, 6 m. SE of Naples. Pop. 8,900. It is built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum.

RESINAR, a town of Transylvania, in the prov.

and 9 m. SW of Hermanstadt, on the r. bank of the Sobes. It is the see of a bishop of the Wallachian Greek church. Pop. 5,000. It has a trade in wood.

RESMONDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Fresno, a small affluent of the Pisuerga.

RESNA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 15 m. ESE of Ochrida. Pop. 1,600.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 23'$. It is about 4 m. long, low and woody.—Also an island in the N. Atlantic ocean, on the N side of the entrance into Hudson's straits, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 30'$. It is nearly 40 m. in length.

RESOLUTION BAY, a bay on the W coast of St. Christina, one of the Marquesas islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 55'$. It is sometimes called Port Mendana, as having been discovered by that Spanish circumnavigator in 1595.

RESOLUTION (PORT), a bay or harbour of the island of Tanna, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$.

RESORT (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea, on the W coast of the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, forming the division between Lewis and Harris.

RESOULABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, and district of Etawah, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 38'$.

RESPONDY, a small island in the Eastern seas, off the E coast of Madura, in S lat. $7^{\circ} 7'$.

RESSA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Kaluga, to the S of Serpersk, and flows N to the Ugra, which it joins after a course of 60 m.

RESSATA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Orel, near Alekhina, and flows N to the Jizdra, which it joins after a course of 58 m.

RESSONS-SUR-MATS, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, on the r. bank of the Mats, 9 m. NNW of Compiègne. Pop. 1,000.

RESSUDENS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 2 m. N of Payerne.

RESSUND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jemtland, 22 m. SE of Östersund.

RESTIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. E of Bourgueil. Pop. 1,750.

RESTOR (NORTH and SOUTH), two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire; the former 6 m. SE of Louth, and the latter 5 m. NW of Alford.

RESTORATION, a small island in the S. Pacific, on the E coast of Australia, in S lat. $12^{\circ} 37'$, discovered by Bligh in 1789.

RESULTANA, a town of Sicily, 14 m. N of Caltanissetta, on the r. bank of the Salso. Pop. 2,200.

RESVEH (CAPE), a promontory on the Turkish coast of the Black sea, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 56'$.

RETAURAL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. SE of Badajoz.

REITCHITZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 160 m. SE of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

RETERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 4 m. S of Evaux. Pop. 1,100.

RETFORD (EAST), a parl. borough and parish in the co. and 32 m. NE of Nottingham, pleasantly situated on the river Idle, which is here crossed by a bridge connecting it with West R. Area of p., 130 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,680; in 1851, 2,943. The town has a considerable trade in cattle, cheese, hops, and other agricultural produce. The parl. borough, which embraces in its franchise the whole hund. of Bassetlaw, had a pop. of 44,132 in 1841; and of 46,054 in 1851. The electors registered in 1837 were 2,822; in 1848, 2,665.

RETFORD (WEST), a parish of Nottinghamshire, which communicates with the foregoing by a bridge

over the Idle. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1841, 618; in 1851, 653.

RETHEL, or **RETEL-MAZARIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, situated on the Aisne, 24 m. NE of Rheims. Pop. in 1831, 6,771; in 1846, 7,828. It has manufactories of merinos, cottons, linen, hats, and leather, all on a small scale. The environs consist chiefly of forest land and pasture.—The arrond., comprising 6 cants., has an area of 120,843 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 70,574.

RETHERM, a town of Hanover, on the l. bank of the river Aller, 32 m. NNW of Hanover. Pop. 1,300.

RETHY, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 30 m. E by N of Antwerp. Pop. 2,500. It has breweries, tanneries, and oil mills.

RETIERS, a town of France, dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, 20 m. SW of Vitre. Pop. 2,900.

RETIMO, **RHETZMO**, or **RHITHYMNOS**, a port of the island of Candia, situated on the N coast, about 40 m. W of Candia, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 22'$, E long. $24^{\circ} 28'$. This town extends a considerable way along the shore. The citadel, situated on a projecting rock, was built for the protection of the harbour, but the port was so neglected that it is now almost blocked up with sand. The pop. amounts to about 3,000, who are employed for the most part in agriculture, the culture of the vine, and in making soap from olive oil. About 80 families of the pop. are Christians. The Greek bishop of R. has preserved the ancient name of this place in that of his see, *Rhithymna*.

RETINNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Fleron. Pop. of dep. 546; of com. 172.

RETIRO, a village of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. and 15 m. SW of Neyva, near the l. bank of the Magdalena. Pop. 60. It has a salt mine. Gold is found in the environs.

RETIRO (GRANDE and POQUENO), headlands of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, to the SE of the embouchure of the Jaguaribe. There is a distance between them of about 15 m., and on one of them is a village of the same name.

RETISDORF. See **RETEN**.

RETONVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 8 m. S of Blangy, near the forest of Eu. Pop. 335. It has a manufactory of glass-ware.

RETORBIDO, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and 21 m. E of Alexandria, prov. and 4 m. SSE of Voghera, near the r. bank of the Staffora. Pop. 800. It has thermal springs.

RETORTILLO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Salamanca, partido and 17 m. NNE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, at the foot of a mountain, near a torrent. Pop. 650.—Also a town of Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SW of Soria, and partido of El-Burgo-de-Osma. Pop. 600.

RETOURNAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Issengeaux, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 3,623. It has building docks.

RETREAT-POINT, a headland at the NW extremity of Admiralty island, Russian America, to the SE of Lynn channel, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 23'$, W long. $134^{\circ} 49'$.

RETSEH. See **RESSAUT**.

RETTA-SULTAN, a village of the Punjab, 8 m. ENE of Ramnuggur, near the l. bank of the Chenab.

RETTEG, a town of Transylvania, in the co. of Szolnok, on an affluent of the Szamosch, 35 m. N by E of Clausenburg.

RETTENBACH, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. E of Ottobeuren, on the r. bank of the Günz.—Also a village, 9 m. N of Ardrach.

RETTENDON, a parish of Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Hadleigh. Area 3,932 acres. Pop. in 1851, 817.

RETUERTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Arlanza. —Also a village in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Ciudad-Rodrigo.

RETUSARI. See **CRONSTADT**.

RETY, a town of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 9 m. NE of Boulogne. In the neighbourhood are coal pits and stone quarries.

RETZ, a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarza, 26 m. NNE of Ratisbon.

RETZ, or **ROETZ**, a walled town of Lower Austria, on the Theya, 44 m. NNW of Vienna. Pop. 2,700. It has a considerable trade in wine.

RETZAU, a village of Anhalt-Dessau, on the r. bank of the Mulde, S of Dessau. Pop. 700.

RETZBACH, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. SSE of Carlstadt, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,000.

REUALMARE, **REULMARE**, or **NAGY-ARANYOS**, a town of Transylvania, in the com. of Lower Weissenburg, 12 m. NNW of Abrudbanya.

REUGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Vournay, near the r. bank of the Brenne. Pop. 1,158.

REUILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 10 m. N of Issoudon, near the l. bank of the Theols. Pop. 1,700.

REUS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Tarragona. It is a well-built town, and a place of considerable manufacturing activity. Silks, linens, cottons, glass, leather, brandy, oil, and soap, constitute its chief articles of manufacture; and it conducts an active export trade in these articles and the agricultural produce of the surrounding country by its port of Salou, with which it is connected by a canal 5 m. in length. Pop. in 1845, 25,043.

REUSCH (**ALT** and **NEU**), two nearly contiguous villages of Moravia, 15 m. S of Iglau, with a pop. of about 600 each.

REUSS, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, divided into two parts, of which one adjoins the Prussian, the other the Bavarian territories. The area of the whole is about 600 sq. m. The pop. in 1846 was 112,175, chiefly Lutherans. The surface is in general hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage. The hills contain productive mines of copper and lead, also iron, silver, alum, and vitriol. The chief manufactures are woollens and linens, leather, cottons, and hardware. The NE corner of the principality is watered by the Elster, the SW by the Saale. The reigning family consists of two principal lines,—the elder, and the younger. Reuss-Greiz embracing the lordships of Greitz and of Burg, forming the E part of the territory, with an area of 144 sq. m., belongs to the elder branch, and has Greitz for its cap. Reuss-Schleitz embracing the larger and remaining portion, is the appanage of the younger branch, and embraces the lordships of Gera, Schleitz, and Lobenstein. The younger has an income of £40,000, the elder of only £13,000. They each participated in the votes of the diet of the Germanic confederation until 1848.

REUSS, one of the largest rivers of Switzerland, which issues from Lake Luzendro, on Mount St. Gothard; passes Hospenthal, Audennats, Amsteg, and Seedorf; flows through the Waldstadter-see, and passing Luzern, where it becomes navigable, falls into the Aar near Bruck, after a prevailing N course of about 95 m. Its principal affluents are the Muotta and the Leize on the r., and the Aa of Engelburg, the Aa of Sarmen, and the Little Emme on the l.

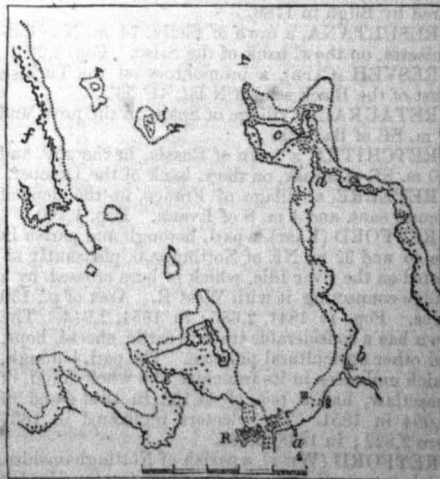
REUTIGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant.

and 18 m. SSE of Berne, on the Sunmenthal. Pop. 12,000.

REUTLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the river Echaz, an affluent of the Neckar, 19 m. S by E of Stutgard. It is a place of antiquity, and is surrounded by walls and ditches. Its pop., amounting in 1845 to 11,131, are Lutherans, and carry on manufactures of woollens, linens, cottons, leather, glue, hardware, soap, hats, clocks, watches, and paper.

REUTTI, a town of the Tyrol, 17 m. N of Imst, on the r. bank of the Lech.

REVEL, or **REVAL**, in Estonian **TALLINE**, in Russian **KOLYVAN**, a town of Russia, the capital of Esthonia, situated on a small bay on the S side of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 26'$, E long. $24^{\circ} 45'$, 204 m. WSW of St. Petersburg. It has an excellent harbour, with great depth of water, and well defended by the works of the town, and by batteries on some islands at its mouth. The town itself, which is fortified by ancient bastioned walls and a ditch, as well as by a citadel, is divided into three parts, called the town, the suburb, and the Dom. The Dom occupies a rocky elevation, and comprises the castle, the governor's and the commandant's houses, the gymnasium, and about 100 other stone buildings belonging chiefly to the nobility. The lower part of the town presents broad streets stretching to the flat sandy shore of the harbour. The houses are of brick, and tolerably well built, but the streets are with few exceptions narrow and irregular. The principal edifices are a small palace, called the Katharinenthal, laid out by Peter the Great, a town-hall, a theatre, and several churches. There are also two public libraries, a military academy, a gymnasium, and several schools, infirmaries, and hospitals. The pop. amounting to about 15,000, are chiefly descended from German and Russian settlers, and in a smaller degree from Swedes, Finns, and Esthonians. The principal manufactures are leather, starch, vinegar, and iron ware; the exports consist of corn, brandy, timber, hemp, skins and hides from the interior. The chief imports are salt, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and dried fish, and British manufactures. The town is much frequented for sea-bathing. R. was founded by the Danes in 1218; conquered at a subsequent date by the Swedes, and taken from the latter in 1710, by the Russians. In the subjoined chart of the bay of Revel, the site of the town is at R; the Katharinenthal at a; the church of St. Brigetta at b; Wolfso island, c; Rogonem-head d; Kopala-head, e; and Margen island, f.



REVEL, a town of France, dep. of Haute-Garonne, situated on a height near the great canal of Languedoc, 30 m. ESE of Toulouse. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactories of linens, woollens, stockings, pottery ware, and liqueurs. During the civil wars of the 16th cent., it was taken and fortified by the Calvinists, but was afterwards dismantled.—Also a village in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Lauzet. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Domène. Pop. 1,000.

REVELLO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 5 m. NW of Saluccio, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 5,000. It is well-built, and has an old fort.

REVELSTOCK, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. SSE of Earls-Plympton. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1841, 612; in 1851, 510.

REVENGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Burgos, partido of Lerma. Pop. 132.

REVERE, a market-town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 18 m. ESE of Mantua, on the r. bank of the Po, opposite Ostiglia. It has manufactories of cordage. Pop. of district, 7,000.

REVERIEN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. S of Brion-les-Allemands, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Beuvron. Pop. 705. Marble is quarried in the environs.

REVES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 1,381.

REVESBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Horncastle. Area 4,660 acres. Pop. 668.

REVEST-DES-BROUSSES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 6 m. SE of Banon, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Laye, an affluent of the Durance. Pop. 568.

REVEST-DU-BION, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 5 m. NW of Banon, in the midst of mountains. Pop. 680.

REVIGLIANO, a small island of Naples, at the entrance of the Sarno into the bay of Naples, 3 m. NW of Castel-a-Mare. It has some small fortifications upon it.

REVIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 1 m. S of Conliege. Pop. 500.

REVIGNY-AUX-VACHES, a town of France, dep. of the Meuse, 9 m. NW of Bar-sur-Ornain, between the Ornain and the Canal-de-Revigny which unites the Ornain with the Chée. Pop. 1,140.

REVILLA-DE-CAMPOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Salon.

REVILLA-GIGEDO, a large island on the W coast of N. America, between the parallels of $55^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 56'$ N lat., first circumnavigated by Vancouver, and so called by him in honour of Conde-de-Revilla-Gigedo, viceroy of New Spain. It is about 50 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth. It is separated by a channel, called by Vancouver, the Canal-de-Revilla-Gigedo, from the continental shore, and the island of Gravina on the E.—Also a group of three islands in the N. Pacific, off the coast of California, between the parallels of 18° and 20° . Their names are Socorro, San Benedict, and Rocca-Partida.

REVILLA-VALLEJERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Burgos, between the Pisuergra and the Arlanzon. Pop. 550.

REVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Broglie, on the Char-entonne. Pop. 400.—Also a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 3 m. NE of Quettehou. Pop. 200.

REVIN, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, on

the r. bank of the Meuse, 6 m. N by E of Rocroy. Pop. 1,800.

REVONAS, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 1 m. S of Ceyseriat. Pop. 600.

REWAH, or **REWA**, a protected state of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, between the parallels of 24° and 25° N. Area, with Mukundpore, 9,827 sq. m. Pop. 1,200,000. Its surface is chiefly an elevated table land, across which the Tonse and the Sone pursue a NE course to the Ganges.—The cap. of the same name is situated in N lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, E long. $81^{\circ} 9'$, 70 m. SW of Allahabad. It is walled, and has a pop. of about 7,000.

REWE, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. NNE of Exeter. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

REXTEN, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 34'$.

REY, a small island of Chili, at the mouth of the river Valdivia.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 15 m. E of Thomar, near the l. bank of the Zezere. Pop. 2,400.

REY, a river of Wiltshire, which joins the Thames at Cricklade.

REY (ISLA-DEL), one of the Pearl islands, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 29'$. It is 20 m. long from N to S, and 10 m. wide, and lies about 20 m. distant from the continent of the isthmus. It has a good port.

REY (RIO-DEL), a river of Upper Guinea, which flows into the bight of Biafra, a little to the E of the Old Calabar, in W long. $8^{\circ} 40'$.

REYDE, a fortress of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, at the entrance of the Dollart, near the extremity of a projecting point of land opposite to Embden, and 7 m. ESE of Delfzyl.

REYDIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. NW of Luzern, on the Wigger.

REYDON, a parish and village of Suffolk, 2 m. NW of Southwold. Area 2,727 acres. Pop. 337.

REYES, a city of New Granada, in the prov. and 90 m. SSE of Santa-Marta. It has a fine church, but is now a reduced and poor place. Silver, lead, and copper are wrought in the vicinity.—Also a city of Venezuela, 40 m. SSW of Caraccas. The inhabitants carry on a lucrative trade in cacao, tobacco, sarsaparilla, and in neat cattle.—Also a small island near the coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of Port-Desire.

REYES (PUNTA-DE-LOS), a cape on the coast of New California, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 1'$.

REYMERSTONE, a parish and village of Norfolk, 6 m. SE of Dereham. Area 1,599 acres. Pop. in 1841, 274; in 1851, 340.

REYNAGH, a parish of King's co., comprising the town of Banagher. Area 8,826 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,721; in 1851, 3,361.

REYNOLDS, a county in the SE part of Missouri, U. S. Area 705 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 1,849. Its cap. is Lesterville. It is rich in minerals.

REYNOLDSBURG, a village of Humphrey co., Tennessee, U. S., 69 m. W of Nashville. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Franklin co., Ohio, 11 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 564.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish of Glamorganshire, 12 m. W of Swansea. Area 1,047 acres. Pop. in 1841, 258; in 1851, 315.—Also a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. NW of Tenby. Area 525 acres. Pop. 100.

REYNOLDSVILLE, a village of Tompkins co., in New York, U. S., 178 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 200.

REYNOSA. See **REINOSA**.

REYSSOUSE, a river of France, in the dep. of Ain, which enters the Saone after a NNE course of 42 m.

REZAT, or **RETZAT**, a river of Bavaria, which

rises to the E of Altmühl, and flows NE to the Rednitz, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 40 m., in which it passes Anspach, Lichtenau, Windsbach, and Spalt.

REZAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Chatelet, on the Sinaize, an affluent of the Arnon. Pop. 1,700.

REZBUNYA, in Wallachian BAICZA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Behar, 18 m. SE of Belenyes.

REZE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Bouaye, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. of com., 5,277.

REZENDE, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira-Alta, 11 m. WSW of Lamego.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 96 m. WNW of Rio-de-Janeiro, near the r. bank of the Parahiba, in 8 lat. 22° 18'. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by a district fertile in sugar, coffee, maize, and millet. Pop. 5,000.

REZZATO, a town of Lombardy, in the prov. and 4 m. ESE of Brescia. It is well-built, and has a pop. of 1,800. Fine building-stone is wrought in the vicinity.

REZZO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Oleggia, on the Chiusa. Pop. 1,100.

RHAYADER, or RHAYADERGWY, a parish and parl. burgh of Wales, in the co. of Radnor, 16 m. WNW of Radnor. Area of p. 185 acres. Pop. in 1841, 742; in 1851, 829. The name signifies literally 'the falls of the Wye,' and is derived from the situation of the town near the descent of that river over a ledge of rocks. The fall was greatly lowered in 1780, and a freer passage opened for the water. The town consists of two long streets intersecting each other at right angles. Near their intersection stands the town-hall, with a covered market-place underneath. A small manufactory of flannels and of coarse cloth has long been established here. R. joins with Radnor, Cefnlys, Knighton, Knucklas, and Presteign in returning a member to parl. Pop. of parl. burgh in 1851, 1,029.

RHEA, a county in the SE part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 349 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,985; in 1850, 4,415. Its cap. is Washington.

RHEDA, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. SW of Minden. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of linen.

RHEDEN, or RHEEDEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 6 m. ENE of Arnheim. Pop. 960.

RHEENEN, or RHENEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, situated near the Rhine, 14 m. W of Arnheim. Pop. 2,200.

RHEIDT, or RHEID, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 10 m. SSE of Cologne, on the river Niers. Pop. 1,200. Cottons, silks, velvets, vinegar, oil, and soap, are manufactured here.

RHEIMS, or REIMS, an ancient city of France, in the dep. of Marne, situated in N lat. 49° 14', E long. 4° 2', 26 m. NNW of Chalons, and 82 m. ENE of Paris. It stands on the river Vesle, a small tributary of the Aisne, at an alt. of 109 metres or 119 yds. above sea-level, in a fine plain surrounded with a chain of low hills covered with vineyards. The outline of the city is an oblong extending in length from SE to NW, and surrounded with a ditch and ramparts faced with stone and planted with double rows of trees. The space enclosed by the walls is large, but a considerable part of it, particularly on the SW side, is occupied by gardens and walks. The closely built part forms a regular oval, of which the square called the Place Royale, may be considered the centre. The streets are in general wide and straight; but in some quarters

are winding and narrow. A very long street leads in a straight line across the whole width of the town, from the E to the W gate, passing through the centre of the Royal square. The Place St. Remi, at the S extremity of the town, though of an irregular shape, is pleasant. The houses are in general well built, but of low elevation and monotonous uniformity of design. Of the public buildings, the most remarkable by far is the cathedral, a vast Gothic edifice, and one of the finest specimens of that kind of architecture in France. It dates from 1212, and derives no common charm from the unity of its design. Its length is 466 ft.; height of the nave, 121 ft. On the ground portal stand 600 statues, many of them colossal, and all elegant in workmanship of design. The rose-window in the western front is 40 ft. in diam., of exquisite tracery, and glittering like a thousand gems. The architecture of the interior more resembles that of Westminster abbey than any other English cathedral, but is perhaps more simple and severe. It was in this church that the ceremony of anointing or consecrating the kings of France formerly took place. The church of St. Remi is worth notice, both for its architecture, and as the depository of the famous phial of oil with which all the kings of France, with the exception of Henry IV., were anointed from the time of Philip-Augustus in 1179, and which, according to a tradition not yet exploded, was brought from heaven by a dove at the baptism of Clovis. The episcopal palace, near the cathedral, is a fine building. The hotel-de-ville is remarkable for its vast size and the beauty of its modern façade. The most remarkable ancient monument is the Porte-de-Mars, a triple archway of Roman construction, and still forming one of the city gates.—R. contains three hospitals. A university, founded here in 1547, is now replaced by a royal college or high school. It has also a secondary school of medicine, a school of design, a public library of 30,000 vols., a picture gallery, and a botanic garden. It is the seat of the court of assize for the dep., and has an exchange, and a chamber of commerce and manufactures. The archbishop of this ancient city is the primate of the kingdom. The pop. of R. in 1789 was 30,602; in 1821, 31,080; in 1841, 40,776; in 1846, 43,905. The chief manufactures are fine cottons, cassimeres, flannels, hats, stockings, soap, candles, and biscuits. It has an active traffic in the wine, corn, wool, leather, and flax of the surrounding country.—R. was the birth-place of the famous Colbert. Under the Romans, Remi, or *Duracorturum*, was the cap. of *Belgica Secunda*. In 1359, it successfully resisted the arms of Edward III. It was the scene of sharp fighting between the French and Russians, in the spring of 1814. The latter entered it unexpectedly on the 12th March, but were attacked on the 13th by Bonaparte, then on his march from Laon, and driven from it, after the loss of their general, St. Priest, and 2,000 men. This success, however, was temporary, being followed by the advance of the allies to Paris, and the abdication of Bonaparte.—The canton of R. comprises 12 communes. Pop. in 1846, 48,262. The arrond. has an area of 177,250 hectares, with a pop. in 1846 of 134,883. It comprises 8 cantons.

RHEIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, regency and 56 m. SSW of Gumbinnen, circle and 12 m. SW of Lötzen, at the N extremity of a lake of the same name, a long narrow sheet of water. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle.

RHEINA, or RHEINE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 25 m. NNW of Munster, circle and 11 m. NNE of Steinfurt, on the l. bank of the Ems, which here becomes navigable. Pop. in 1843, 2,356. It has a castle belonging to

the dukes of Loos-Corswaren, a gymnasium and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and of chicory and salt-works.

RHEINAU, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, in the bail. and 5 m. NW of Andelfingen, and 5 m. SSW of Schaffhausen, on the l. bank of the Rhine, on a peninsula formed by that river. Pop. 604. In its vicinity, on an island of the Rhine, is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, with a fine chapel and a good library.

RHEINA-WOLBECK, a seignory in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, and regency of Munster, comprising an area of 96 m., watered by the Ems. Pop. 10,000. It was conferred in 1802 upon the duke of Loos and Corswaren.

RHEINBACH, or **RHINBACH**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the regency of Cologne. The circle comprises an area of 39 sq. m., and contains 24,118 inhabitants. The town is 23 m. S of Cologne, and 11 m. SW of Bohn. Pop. 1,595.

RHEINBELLEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 26 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. ENE of Simmern, between the Wolkenbach and Fischlerbach. Pop. 980. It has a large forge.

RHEINBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 24 m. NNW of Dusseldorf, and circle of Geldern, near the r. bank of the Eidin, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,500. It is surrounded with fine gardens, and the principal streets are bordered with trees. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church; and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, parchment, and nails, a cotton spinning-mill, a brewery, and several distilleries. The surrounding country affords excellent pasture, and an adjacent forest abounds with deer and squirrels. This town which is said to have been of Roman foundation, was formerly strongly fortified. In 1586 it withstood a siege by the duke of Parma, in 1590 after a vigorous defence it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, was retaken in 1597 by the prince Maurice of Nassau, but was obliged to surrender the following year to the admiral of Aragon. In 1601 it was again taken by Prince Maurice, and 5 years after by Spinola. In 1672 it was seized by Louis XIV., and was finally restored to the elector by the Imperialists in 1715.

RHEINBREITBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 24 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 5 m. NNW of Lenz, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,150. It has a vitriol manufactory, a copper-work, and a forge.

RHEINBROHL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and circle of Neuwied, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,120.

RHEINDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Cologne, near the confluence of the Wipper with the Rhine. Pop. 640. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

RHEINECK. See **RIEINECK**.

RHEINECK, or **RHEINEGG**, a circle and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall and district of Rheintal, on the l. bank of the Rhine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the lake of Constance. Pop. 1,375. It is well-built, and has an hospital and an orphan's asylum. The manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics, and agriculture, form the chief branches of local industry.

RHEINFELDEN, a district, circle, and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau. The district comprises 3 circles, and is subdivided into 21 parishes. Pop. 11,271.—The town is 19 m. NW of Aarau, and 11 m. E of Bâle, on the l. bank of the Rhine, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop., Cath., 1,910. It has a church and a town-house and in the vicinity are a tobacco-factory, a

paper-mill, and a stone quarry. A battle was fought here in 1638, between the French and Imperialists, in which the duke of Rohan was mortally wounded. In 1744 it was taken by the French and its fortifications destroyed.

RHEINFELS, a fortress of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Coblenz, circle and near St. Goar, on an island of the Rhine opposite fort Catzenelnbogen. In 1672 it withstood a siege by the French; but in 1794 it was taken by them and dismantled. It has since been repaired, and from its position is one of the strongest fortresses in Germany.

RHEINGAU, a territory in the S part of the duchy of Nassau, extending a distance of about 15 m. along the r. bank of the Rhine. It is extremely fertile. Eltville is its chief place.

RHEINGONHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, to the E of Dürkheim. Pop. 960.

RHEINHAUSEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, to the N of Philipsburg. Pop. 560.

RHEINHEIM. See **REINHEIM**.

RHEINMAGEN, or **REMAGEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 24 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. ENE of Ahrweiler, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,500. In the vicinity is the lofty conical mountain of Apollinarisberg, on which there was formerly an abbey.

RHEINSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Ruppín, 60 m. NW of Berlin, on a lake formed by an expanse of the Rhine. Pop. in 1843, 2,168. It has manufactories of pottery and earthenware, and a fine glass-house. In the vicinity are a fine castle and park, and the tomb of Prince Henry of Prussia.

RHEINSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, to the NW of Philipsburg. Pop. 900.

RHEINTHAL, a district of Switzerland, in the E part of the cant. of St. Gall. Pop. 10,000. It is very fertile and has numerous spinning-mills. Rheineck is its chief place.

RHEINWALD, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, to the N of Mount St. Bernardin and the Splügen-Berg, at an alt. of 6,500 ft. above sea-level, and intersected by the Hinter Rhein.

RHEINZABERN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 9 m. SE of Landau, cant. and 5 m. NE of Kandel, on the Erlbach. Pop. 1,000.

RHENEN, or **RHEENEN**, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 23 m. ESE of Utrecht, and 17 m. SSE of Amersfoort, on the slope of a hill, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,600. It is a pretty place, and possesses an active trade in tobacco and saffron. A little to the E is Mount Heimen, which commands an extensive prospect, and is famous for the defeat of the Gueldrois, which took place here in 1198. This town, which was a place of some consequence as early as the 11th century, served as a retreat to the king of Bohemia, after his retreat at Prague in 1620. It was taken by the French in 1672.

RHENOSTERFONTEYN, a settlement of S. Africa, in the district and 39 m. NW of Graaf-Reynet, on the N side of the Sneeuw-Berg, and near the sources of the Stellingbosch. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the locality.

RHENS, or **REES**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 6 m. S of Coblenz, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,440.

RHETIAN ALPS. See **ALPS**.

RHIEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 11 m. SW of St. Claude, and 26 m.

SSE of Lons-le-Saunier, in the midst of mountains, near the l. bank of the Bienne. Pop. 100.

RHIN, or **RAHINS**, a river of France, which has its source in the Cevennes, near the village of Ranchal, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NW of St. Nizier-d'Azergues; thence it flows into the dep. of the Loire; receives the Tramouze on the r.; passes Regny; is joined by the Gand on the l.; and, after a course in directions generally S, W, and NNW, throws itself into the Loire, on the r. bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Roanne.

RHIN, **RHEIN**, or **RHYN**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg and regency of Potsdam, which issues from some lakes which lie on the confines of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; runs S; traverses, near Rheinsburg and Alt-Ruppin, several lakes, of which the principal is that of Ruppin; thence directs its course to the W, waters Fehrbellin and Rhinow, and 6 m. WNW of the latter town joins the Havel, on the r., on the frontier of the prov. of Saxony, and after a total course of 75 m.

RHIN-BAS, or **LOWER RHINE**, a frontier department of France, consisting of the N part of Alsace, forming an oblong tract extending about 58 m. from N to S, of which the E side is formed by the Rhine, separating it from the duchy of Baden; the W by the Vosges mountains, which run in a chain nearly parallel to the course of that river, and which here rise in the Hochfeld to 4,460 ft., and in the Schneeberg to 2,850 ft. above sea-level. The surface of the dep., amounting to 451,587 hectares, or 1,918 sq. m., is diversified with hills, forests, and small valleys, all in general well cultivated, and having a prevailing slope towards the Rhine. The principal rivers are the Ill, the Moder, the Zorn, the Salzbach, the Sauerbach, the Zinsel, the Ichart, and the Sarre. About one-third of the surface is arable. On the mountains, the soil is bare and stony; in the vicinity of the Rhine it is in some places marshy, but in general it is fertile. Agriculture is well advanced in this dep. Its products are wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, cabbages, beetroot, truffles, and rapeseed. The arable land amounts to 180,000 hect.; 117,000 are covered with timber; and 13,124 are under vines. Some mines of iron, lead, copper, coal, and salt exist; of these iron is most extensively wrought. The pastures are extensive. The live stock is estimated at 45,000 horses, 27,000 oxen, and 80,000 sheep. On the warmer exposures vines are cultivated. The white wines of Molsheim and Wolsheim are excellent; the red wines are considered inferior to those of Haut-Rhin. The chief manufactures are hardware and linen. Cotton has been introduced since the close of the 18th cent., and there are likewise fabrics of fine broad cloths, pottery, glass, china ware, paper, starch, beer, brandy, fire-arms, hardware, and cutlery, all affording materials for a considerable export. The cantons of Warth and Petite-Pierre are celebrated for their glass-works; that of Bouxweiler for its alum, sulphate of iron, and other chemical products; while Strasburg, Heurch, Weis, and Bischwiller have large woollen factories. This dep., situated to the E of the Vosges, the natural limit of France, is inhabited by Germans, and French is spoken only in the large towns. The pop. in 1801 was 450,238; in 1841, 560,113; in 1851, 557,434. The great majority are Protestants. In 1842, this dep. possessed 13 establishments for secondary instruction, a royal college, 6 communal colleges, and 1,005 elementary schools attended by 82,837 pupils. The dep. is divided into four arrondissements, viz. Strasburg, Schelestadt, Saverne, and Wissemburg, which are subdivided into 33 cantons, and 543 communes, 18 of which last have a pop.

exceeding 3,000 souls. It is comprised in the dio. of the bishop of Strasburg. The treaty of Paris in 1815 curtailed it of Landau, and of a tract of country to the N of Wissemburg. It is traversed by the railway from Strasburg to Basle.

RHIN-HAUT, or **UPPER RHINE**, a department of France, which, like the preceding, stretches from N to S, and is of an oblong form, the Rhine flowing along its E limit, and the long chain of the Vosges extending on its W side in a course nearly parallel to that river, and joining the Jura system on the S. The culminating points of the Vosges are the Bartenkopff, or Ballon-d'Alsace, alt. 1,367 yds., and the Ballon-de-Quebwiller, alt. 1,562 yds. above sea-level. Its extent is 396,416 hectares, = 1,479 sq. m. It contains the S division of Alsace; and, like the other division of that ancient prov., has a stony soil on the mountains, but in the plains and valleys a rich and fertile mould. Its chief rivers, after the Rhine, are the Ill, the Laber, the Savoureuse, the Lauch, and the Largue. It has several small lakes, and is intersected by the canal of Neuf-Brisach, and that of the Rhone and Rhine. About a third of the surface is arable, and another third is covered with forests. Corn, hemp, flax, rapeseed, madder, and also vines and tobacco are raised. About 25,000 acres are in vineyards. The white wines of Quebwiller, Turckheim, and Riquewehr are highly relished. The mineral productions are iron, coal, and, in a small degree, copper, lead, and antimony. Linens, woollens, silks, and printed cottons are largely made; and on a smaller scale, paper, leather, straw-hats, soap, porcelain, and glass. Mulhausen is the centre of the muslin and printed calico manufactures. Placed, like the preceding department, beyond the natural limit of France, the inhabitants are almost all of German descent, and French is spoken only in the towns. The pop. in 1801 was 303,773; in 1841, 464,466; in 1851, 494,147. In 1842, this dep. possessed 12 establishments for secondary instruction, 6 communal colleges, and 736 elementary schools. The Protestant part of the inhabitants are computed at 57,000; the Jews at 10,000; the Anabaptists at 3,000; the Catholics at 250,000. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Colmar, Altkirch, and Befort, which are subdivided into 29 cantons, and 490 communes.

RHINAU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. SE of Benfeld, and 14 m. NE of Schelestadt, near the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,380.

RHINE, **GERM.** *Rhein*; **DUTCH.** *Rijn* or *Rhyn*; **ITALIAN.** *Rheno*, a celebrated river of Europe, which has its rise in Switzerland, in two head-streams, the Hinter-Rhein descending from the glacier of the Rheinwald, and the Vorder-Rhein which takes its rise on the E side of Mount-Saint-Gothard, in the lake of Toma, at an alt. of 2,572 yds. above sea-level. For the first 60 m. of its course it is purely a Swiss stream. Passing through the cant. of the Grisons, it runs for the space of 50 m. between the Vorarlberg, the western extremity of the Tyrol, on the E, and the cantons of Glarus and Appenzel, on the W; then turning its course to the NW, it runs through the lake of Constanx; whence it runs almost due W, to the city of Basle, for the space of 80 m., separating, in this part of its course, the territories of the grand-duke of Baden on the N, from the cant. of Thurgovia on the S, and the cant. of Schaffhausen from that of Zurich. At Schaffhausen, the river, which has here an alt. of 419 yds. above sea-level, is nearly 380 ft. broad; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below this place it flows over a cataract of 50 ft. in height; at Lauffenberg, 24 m. farther below, is another great rapid of 40 ft. Before it arrives at Basle, it receives the con-

fluent stream of the Aar and the Reuss, and several smaller but rapid rivers from the S side of the Schwarzwald or Black forest; so that at Basle—where the Rhine begins its long northern course—it is a deep and rapid river with a breadth of 550 ft., and an alt. above sea-level of 755 ft. From Basle to Lauterburg, a space of 110 m., it forms the boundary between France and Germany. The country traversed in this part of its course is a deep valley, bounded by the Vosges on the W, and the Alps of Suabia on the E, and comprehending an extent of 50 m. of medial breadth, by 110 m. in length. From the Vosges, and the Suabian Alps, a multitude of short but rapid rivers descend in opposite directions, and swell the stream of the R., as the Wiesen, the Elz, the Kinzig, the Renchin, and the Murg, on the E; the Ill, the Zinzel, the Sauffel, the Zorn, the Motter, and the Lauter, on the W. Between Kehl and Strasburg a stately wooden bridge, 3,900 ft. in length, is thrown across the R. This structure is supported in the middle by an island, on which there is a strong castle. From the Lauter, as far as Cleves, the R. is entirely a German river, for the space of 260 m. in direct distance. The Erlebach, the Queich, the Spirebach, the Seltz, the Nahe, with a multitude of smaller streams descending from the Hunsrück, fall into the R. on the W side; while on the E, it receives at Mannheim the large stream of the Neckar, and at Mentz, the Maine, a still more copious river. At the confluence of the R. and the Maine, the waters of the two rivers are distinguishable for many leagues; and the shores become grand, rich, and variegated. The Rhinegau, extending from Mentz to Bacharach, is not only celebrated for the excellence of its wines, but for the romantic appearance of the country, which is here

"A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, corn-field, mountain, vine,
And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells
From gray but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells."

Hence, as far as Bonn, the shore abounds with beautiful and striking objects, the R. not seeming to assume all its grandeur till after its junction with the Maine. At Coblenz—where it is nearly 2,000 ft. in width, though it afterwards becomes considerably narrower—it receives the Moselle, a large river rising on the W side of the Vosges, and running a NE course, till at Coblenz it falls into the R., which in its farther progress to the N receives the Lahn, the Sieg, the Wipper, the Ruhr, and the Lippe, from the E; and the Erft, opposite Dusseldorf, on the W. From Bingen, at its confluence with the Nahe, the R. must be regarded as a Prussian river,—the Prussian territory on the W extending along its W bank, a space of 170 m., and 125 m. along its E bank. During the remainder of its course, from its leaving the Prussian territory till it enters the sea at Catwyck, below Leyden, a direct distance of 100 m., it is wholly a Dutch river; and its course and delta are described in the articles HOLLAND, LECK, and MAESE. Its length of comparative course may be estimated thus: From its source to the confines of the Vorarlberg, 60 m.; from the Vorarlberg to the city of Constanx, 75 m.; from Constanx to Basle, 80 m.; from Basle to Lauterburg, 110 m.; from Lauterburg to Bingen, 90 m.; from Bingen to where it leaves the Prussian dominions, 170 m.; thence to the North sea, 100 m.: total 685 m. Its mean velocity is 91 metres = 99.5 yds. per minute.

The basin of the Rhine, or the country over which its branches extend, includes an area of 82,000 sq. m., inhabited by 15,000,000 persons. Of this area a ninth part belongs to Switzerland, an eighth to France, and a third to Prussia; the remainder

belongs to Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Belgium, and Holland. The navigation of the river extends without interruption to Schaffhausen, 500 miles from the sea, but above Mannheim it is much obstructed by islands and shoals. From the sea to Cologne, a distance of 160 m., there are 10 or 12 ft. of water; and the river, deriving its water chiefly from the melting of Alpine snows, is deeper in July than in winter. From Cologne to Mentz, a distance of 100 m., the river is navigated by shallow vessels of 100 or 150 ft. long, by 30 or 40 ft. in breadth, and drawing about 5 ft. water, which are sometimes tracked, and sometimes propelled by sails. From Mentz up to Basle, nearly the same depth might be obtained; but the numerous shoals, islands, and rocks, render the channel intricate. Were a short canal made at Schaffhausen, so as to avoid the fall, the line of inland navigation for small sailing vessels might be extended to the head of the lake of Constanx, and the produce of the Alpine valleys of Switzerland and Bavaria might be conveyed by water to Holland or England. Its larger branches too, the Maes, the Moselle, the Maine, the Neckar, &c. are generally navigable to some distance from the mouths. In 1816 the first steam-boat was started on the R. to ply between Rotterdam and Cologne. After a lapse of 23 years, there were 39 of these conveyances between Basle and the sea. The Cologne company commenced on the 1st of May, 1827, with one boat only, between Cologne and Mentz; in 1837 it possessed 9; viz. one of 118 horse-power, one of 85, two of 80, one of 75, three of 70, and one of 50 horse-power. In 1838 the Cologne company united with another running boats between Basle and Strasburg; and from this period the passage between Basle and Cologne was made in 40 hours, 29 of which only are spent on board the boats. Shortly afterwards another company launched two boats, which performed the same distance in much less time. The second Prusso-Rhenish company, formed by capitalists of Mentz and Dusseldorf, commenced running, in 1838, with five boats. The Netherlands company established at Rotterdam, has plied between that city and Cologne ever since 1837, with 11 boats. The navigation of the Rhine is heavily burthened. The dues to be levied are fixed by the Rhine navigation act of the German zollverein. Holland refused, however, to consider the branches of the R. which are formed on its junction with the sea as a continuation of that river, and consented only that the Leek and the Waal should be regarded as such. A lower scale of dues is levied only on the two branches just mentioned. Goods which pass the Waal or Leek pay 13½ centimes Dutch currency per cwt. The dues are levied at 16 stations on the Rhine, at all of which the same amount is paid; they rise from 10 centimes for from 50 to 300 cwt., to 15 francs for from 3,000 to 4,000 cwt. An additional sum is required to be paid for the whole navigation, down it is 1 fr. 98 centimes, and up 2 fr. 96½ centimes. Prussia has, however, made several reductions, and in 1814 abolished the dues altogether between Coblenz and Emmerich for vessels belonging to the zollverein, and not proceeding beyond those towns.—The principal points of passage across the R. are 6 bridges between Riehenau and Basle; the wooden bridge at Basle; a flying bridge at Brisach; and boat-bridges at Kehl, Fort-Louis, Gemersheim, Mannheim, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, and Wesel.

RHINE (PROVINCE OF THE), or RHEINISH PRUSSIA, a province of Prussia, composed of territories taken in 1814 from France and the grand-duchy of Berg, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It lies between the parallels of 49° 7' and 51° 53' N;

and is bounded by France, Holland, Belgium, Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse-Homburg, Oldenburg, Bavaria, and Westphalia. Area 487.14 German sq. m. Pop. in 1843, 2,679,508, of whom 2,015,535 were Catholics, and 634,966 were Protestants; in 1849, 2,811,172, of whom 665,908 were Protestants. It is administratively divided into the *regierungsbezirke* or governments of Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, Treves, Dusseldorf, and Cologne. The cap. is Aix-la-Chapelle. This country is in general hilly, and is intersected on the S by the Hoheveen, the Eifel, the Hochwald, the Idarwald, and the Hundsruck. Though it has extensive valleys, it has no great extent of fertile soil. The districts on the Rhine, Moselle, and Saar, are beautiful and fertile. The country in general presents rich picturesque scenery: the more sterile parts are on the Hundsrucken and the Eifel. The soil is on the whole rather light. The mountains belong mostly to the chain of the Warzau; the principal ridge is the Hundsrucken between the Moselle and the Rhine. A continuation of it is the Eifel. With the Eifel is connected the lofty Veen, the highest district on the l. bank of the Rhine, which rises about 2,150 ft. above the level of the sea, forming a bleak sterile mountainous country intersected with peat-moors and bogs. On the W side of the province are some branches of the Ardennes, which decline towards the Moselle. The largest river is the Rhine, into which flows the second principal river, the Moselle. The other smaller rivers are the Saar, which is navigable, the Saline, the Sure, the Nahe, the Lahn, and the Roer. There are no lakes, even those which bear this name are merely ponds. There are many mineral springs, but only those of Aix-la-Chapelle have any reputation. Game, fish, bees, corn, Turkish corn, poppies, turnips, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, vines, and wood, copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, porphyry, galena, marble, silk, coals, and peat, are produced in this prov. Agriculture has not yet attained a high perfection in this prov.; some parts, however, have been greatly improved since it came under the Prussian dominion; this may be specially said of the culture of the vine at the Moselle. Flax is a staple ware, and wood. The district of Aix-la-Chapelle has very extensive manufactures, which are animated and facilitated by the navigable rivers and good high roads. The coal-bed that is common to the two kingdoms of Belgium and Prussia increases in depth on the Prussian side, and near Eshweiler presents 44 seams in one dip. The extensive forest-tracts on the Prussian side are curiously interspersed with the lofty chimneys of iron or coal works that are here very numerous. Many branches of industry were driven into these valleys by the intestine troubles in the great cities during the 15th cent. In the retired valleys of the Ardennes, these manufacturers found shelter from the insecurity of civic tyranny, and were joined after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by the industrious Huguenots who were expelled from France. The circumstance that iron and coals abound in these districts opened to the weavers of the Ardennes the resources of machinery, and they have taken advantage of them. Nor does any obstacle oppose a flourishing progress of the woollen manufacture in these districts, which have the market of the Zollverein open to them, but the dearth of other articles of clothing, such as cottons and linens. All the towns of this district are manufacturing seats on a smaller scale than Verviers and Liège, but considerable for Germany. Needles, and objects of cutlery, as well as girdlers' wares, are made at Aix. Cloth and woollen factories are found at Birtschied, Eschweiler, Stolberg, Eupen. The

cloths of the last-named town are as celebrated as those of Elbœuf, in France, for texture and dye. Stolberg has a very large copper and brass foundry, that dates from a French emigration as early as 1450. The iron veins in the Ardennes are not worked on the Prussian side, the founders and forgers finding it more advantageous to buy the Belgian pigs. A small tax is levied at the pit's mouth on the coal extracted, to compensate for the tithe levied by the crown on the produce of the mines in the old provinces; but, as the coal-mines on the l. bank of the Rhine are otherwise not interfered with, they are exposed to no other checks than such as arise from the faulty financial systems of the nations of Europe in general. The price of the best coals, suited for cooking and for the use of the steam-boats on the Rhine, is at Stolberg about 5d. per cwt., or 8s. 4d. per ton. As the country abounds with minerals, and the pop. is dense, the advantages for many kinds of manufactures are greater even than in Belgium, where the demand for coals has raised the price of the best qualities. The opening of railroads on the one side to the sea, and on the other to the Rhine, cannot but sensibly promote the activity of trade. The inhabitants are of the High German race, except the Jews and the Walloons who live on the west boundaries, and speak French, which language is everywhere understood on the southern limits of the province, and has in many parts entirely superseded the German. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. In general the establishments for education, particularly those for the elementary instruction of the lower classes, were in a much neglected state when this prov. came under the Prussian dominion; but they have already been ameliorated, and are daily improving. The French forms of administration have been partly preserved, as well as the French code.

RHINEBECK, a township of Dutchess co., New York, U. S., on the E. side of the Hudson, 67 m. S of Albany. Pop. 2,600.

RHINESTOWN, a township of Cumberland co., Pennsylvania, U. S.

RHINNS-OF-GALLOWAY, a large, double elongated peninsula lying W of Loch-Ryan and Luce-bay in Wigtonshire. It stretches NNW and SSE; and contains at its S end the most-southerly land in Scotland. Its name, whether in British or in Gaelic, *Rhynns* or *Rhyns*, signifies 'points' or 'promontories,' and appropriately designates its figure and appearance. An isthmus of about 6½ m. connects it with the rest of Galloway; and is throughout low, and replete with evidence of having been under marine water. The R. must thus, though probably at a very remote period, have formed an island. They stretch away respectively 9 m. N and 14 m. S of the isthmus; they vary in breadth from 2 to nearly 6 m.,—the northern one being the broader; and they comprehend an area of about 116 sq. m. The parishes included in the R. are Kirk-maiden, Stonykirk, Portpatrick, Leswalt, Kirkcolm, and a small part of Inch. The district was called by Ptolemy and the ancient geographers *Chersonesum Novantum*.

RHINOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. NW of Potsdam. Pop. 525.

RHIO ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Eastern archipelago, to the S and E of Singapore, the chief of which is Bintang.—Also a Dutch town on the SW coast of Bintang, above 50 m. SE of Singapore. Pop. 24,000. It is a place of considerable commercial activity.

RHIW, a parish of Carnarvonshire, 10 m. SW of Pwllheli. Area 1,653 acres. Pop. in 1851, 376.

RHIWABON, or **REABON**, a parish of Denbigh-

shire, 5 m. SSW of Wrexham. Area 14,364 acres. This is an extensive mining district, affording employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. Pop. in 1831, 8,353; in 1851, 11,507.

RHO, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Hansbeke. Pop. 285.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, on the Olona, 8 m. WNW of Milan. Pop. 2,000.

RHODA. See CAIRO.

RHODE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Testelt. Pop. 234.

RHODE ISLAND, in territorial extent the smallest of the United States of America, situated between 41° 15' and 42° 3' N lat., and 71° 8' and 71° 52' W long.; bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts; on the S by the Atlantic; and on the W by Connecticut. The average length of the state, from N to S, is about 42 m.; its mean breadth is about 29 m.; and it comprises an area of 1,300 sq. m., including the waters of Narragansett-bay, which contains about 130 sq. m. There are no mountains in the state, nor any hilly tracts, yet the general face of the country, more especially towards the N, is somewhat rough and rocky. There are some level districts upon the borders of Narragansett-bay; and some flats on the Atlantic shores. The aspect of the country, on the whole, is picturesque. The highest eminences are, Mount Hope in Bristol co.; Hopkin's-hill in West Greenwich co.; Pine in Exeter co.; and Woonsocket-hill, in Smithfield co.; but none of them are remarkable for elevation. There are no rivers of importance. The largest is the Pawtucket, which, at its entrance into Narragansett-bay, forms part of the harbour of Providence; yet it is but a mill-stream, and is chiefly distinguished by the number of manufacturing establishments upon its waters. The Pawcatuck, which falls into Stonington harbour, in the SW extremity of the state, is navigable for 5 or 6 m. from its mouth. Rhode island, in Narragansett-bay, is 15 m. long from NE to SW, and has a mean breadth of 2½ m., containing about 37 sq. m., its pure and salubrious air, and mild climate, rendering it a very desirable residence for invalids in summer. The surface of the island is agreeably diversified, but it is destitute of trees. It affords excellent pasturage, and maintains a considerable number of sheep.

Climate, soil, and productions.] This state enjoys a salubrious climate. The winter in the maritime parts is sensibly milder, and the seasons more uniform than in the rest of New England. Spring commences in March, and the heat of summer is alleviated by refreshing sea-breezes. In other respects, the climate resembles that of Connecticut and Massachusetts.—The soil on the continent is generally a gravelly loam, which is tolerably fertile but difficult of cultivation. Upon the islands, the soil is slaty and productive. There are few pine-plains in the state, and little alluvial land. The continental part is primitive in its geological formation, but the islands in Narragansett-bay display a transition character. Granite abounds on the continent, and limestone occurs in the NE. Slate and coal formations are exhibited in the islands, and on the mainland.—There are no extensive forests. The trees are generally of the deciduous kind; oak, chestnut, and walnut are the most abundant; pine and cedar are more rare. Anthracite coal is found in extensive beds, which were wrought to a considerable degree some years since, but the discovery of the richer mines of Pennsylvania has rendered the Rhode-island coal of little estimation. Iron ore occurs in the N, and there is a mine wrought at Cranston. There are quarries of limestone at Smithfield; the same place affords excellent marble; and beds of

serpentine are found at Newport. The mineral treasures of this state, as far as yet discovered, are not on the whole either extensive or valuable. The attention of husbandmen in Rhode island is chiefly directed to the dairy and grazing. The islands and shores of Narragansett-bay are celebrated for their fine cattle, their numerous flocks of sheep, and the excellence and abundance of their butter and cheese. Of the different kinds of grain, maize, barley, oats, and rye, are the most generally cultivated. In 1847, 800,000 bushels of maize, 210,000 of oats, 54,000 of barley, 50,000 of rye, and 4,500 of wheat were raised.

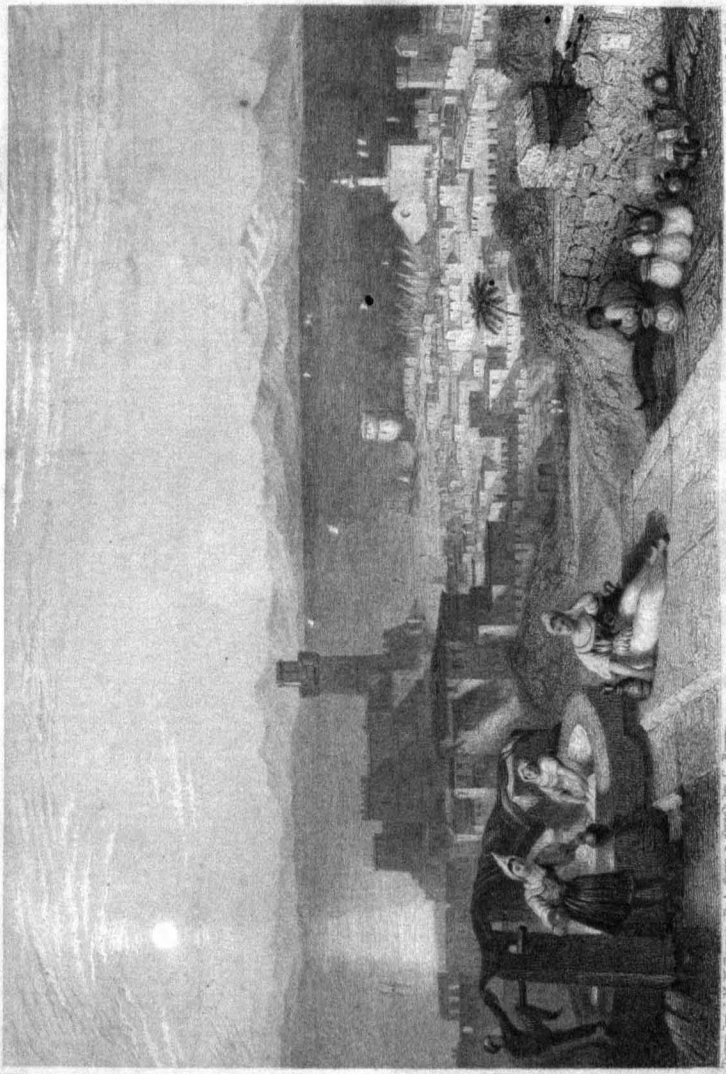
Commerce and manufactures.] The exports of this state do not differ materially from those of the neighbouring parts of New England. They consist of flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, and cotton goods. Commerce is chiefly confined to the ports of Newport and Providence. The foreign imports, in 1833, amounted to 656,613 d.; the exports of domestic produce to 270,065 d. In 1846, the imports were valued at 210,489 d.; the exports at 224,364 d. Pawtucket has the largest manufactories in the state, in its cotton-mills, seated upon three falls in Pawtucket river. Providence has also large manufactures of cotton, woolen, cordage, and spermaceti. Warwick has several cotton manufactories, and at Newport is a manufacture of lace. At Slatersville and Woonsocket, in the township of Smithfield, are extensive manufactories of cotton, and iron foundries. In 1850 there existed 158 cotton factories, 45 woollen factories, 10 tanneries, and 21 iron manufactories within the state. The principal railroads are those connected with Boston and Worcester on the one side, and Long Island sound and New York on the other.

Population.] The population at various periods, and its decennial increase, have been as follows:

	Pop.	Increase per cent.
1790	58,825	
1800	69,122	17.5
1810	77,031	11.2
1820	83,059	7.8
1830	97,199	17.8
1840	108,830	11.7
1850	147,544	35.6

Of the population in 1850, 3,544 were free coloured; 28,111 were of foreign birth; and 21,424 of these were natives of Great Britain.—Brown university, at Providence, is the chief educational institution in the state. In 1850, it had 10 professors, and 1,765 alumni, and a library of 26,000 volumes. The president and a majority of trustees must be of the Baptist denomination. The Providence Athenæum chartered in 1836, in 1847 contained a library of 13,002 volumes. For several years past great exertions have been made in all parts of the state in improving the schools. According to the census of 1840, there were 52 academies and grammar schools with 3,664 students, and 434 common and primary schools with 17,355 scholars within the state. In 1850, of 47,857 persons under 15 years of age, 24,442 were attending school. The most prominent religious denominations are the Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists.

Government.] By the present constitution the government is vested in a governor, senate, and assembly elected annually by the people. The lieutenant-governor is also a member of the senate, and the governor presides over that body. The senate consists of one member from each of the 31 towns of the state. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and such other courts as the general assembly may ordain. Every citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, one year a resident in the state, and six



Engraved by S. P. Folger

Painted by J. A. Smith & sketched by C. Barry

RHODES.

months in the town or city where he offers his vote, owning real estate to the amount of 134 d., or renting for 7 d. above all incumbrances, is entitled to the rights of suffrage. The name of each voter must be enrolled one year previous to his ability to vote, and he must have paid a tax of one dollar, and performed military duty. The government finances are in a very good condition.—There is no state debt, properly speaking. The ordinary annual expenditure, exclusive of debts and schools, is about 48,000 d., which is raised by land tax, personal taxes, fines, &c. The revenue in 1849-50 was 161,649 d.; in 1852-53, 120,538 d.

History. Rhode island was first settled in 1636, by Roger Williams, who established a small colony at Providence, after having been banished from Salem, in Mass., for his religious opinions. In 1647, a code of laws and civil government was established by permission from England, and an assembly of 6 persons as representatives from each town was created. Some difficulties having arisen in regard to the grant to Williams and Codrington, upon an application to Charles II., a charter was granted, incorporating 'Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.' It was provided that no person should be molested or called in question for differences in matters of religion, and the supreme power was vested in a governor, deputy-governor, 10 assistants and representatives of the several towns chosen by the freemen. Until 1841, this charter was the only constitution of the state. In the spring of 1840, an association was formed with a view of extending the right of suffrage to every white male citizen of the United States residing in the state, and in the spring of 1841, this association took the responsibility of calling a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution according to their peculiar views. In 1844, the present constitution was framed and ratified by the people.

RHODE-SAINTE-AGATHE, a département and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 980.

RHODE-SAINTE-GENEST, a département and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,010; of com. 106. It has several grain and paper-mills and breweries.

RHODE-SAINT-PIERRE, a département and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Molebeek. Pop. of dep. 812; of com. 81.

RHODEN, a town of the principality of Waldeck, in the bail. of Diemel, on a height 16 m. NNE of Corbach, and 24 m. WNW of Cassel. Pop. 809.

RHODEN (AUSSER and INNER). See APPENZELL.

RHODES, an island in the Mediterranean, off the SW coast of Asia Minor, from which it is separated by a channel 10 m. wide. It is about 45 m. long from NE to SW, 18 m. broad, and 132 m. in circuit. Its form is nearly triangular, whence it was called *Trinaeria* by the ancients. The land rises gradually from the sea. From the excellence of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, the lower grounds produce abundant crops, but little agricultural skill is employed to aid the natural fertility of the soil, so that weeds and useless plants occupy the place of corn and olives. A tract of low hills next appears, which still produces the perfumed wines for which this island was once celebrated. A range of mountains succeeds, thinly covered with those fine forests which furnished wood for the ships of the ancient Rhodians. In the centre of this range rises the steep and lofty summit of Mount Artemira, the ancient *Atabyras* [alt. 4,068 ft.] which commands a prospect of all the surrounding sea and coasts. As neither the corn nor the olives raised in the island are sufficient for its consumption, both are imported to a considerable extent. The quantity of cotton cultivated is scarcely sufficient for the wants of the people. Wine, figs, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, sponges, valonia, shoes, and red leather, are exported in considerable quantities. The climate of this island is every way delightful. "Every gale is scented," says Dr. Clarke, "with

powerful fragrance wafted from groves of orange and citron trees. Numberless aromatic herbs exhale, at the same time, such profuse odour, that the whole atmosphere seems impregnated with a spicy perfume." The winds vary little. They blow from the N or NW during almost every month, and with some violence. The heats of summer are by no means intense; hot winds, however, occasionally blow from Caramania in June and July. The winters are wet and mild.—According to Savary, the pop. in 1780 was 36,500, distributed in the following manner: Rhodes, the capital, was inhabited chiefly by Turks; 5 villages were occupied by Mussulmans; 5 towns and 41 villages were inhabited by Greeks. The families he reckons at 4,700 Turkish families, 2,500 Greek families, and 100 families of Jews. Mr. Turner estimated the Greeks at 14,000, occupying 42 villages. Probably the present pop. may reach 30,000. In the time of the Greek empire, its pop. amounted to 1,500,000. Under the knights it had 360,000.

RHODES, the capital of the above island, is agreeably situated at the NE extremity of the island, on the side of a hill, in N lat. 36° 26', E long. 28° 12'. The streets and houses are disposed in the form of an amphitheatre; and when seen from the harbour, the town has a most imposing appearance, from the apparent massiveness of its walls, and from its lofty towers situated upon rocks; while its light and graceful white mosques shoot up from the dark foliage of palms, sycamores, and fig-trees. The traveller, however, is disappointed on entering the place: for the streets are narrow and winding, and the edifices destitute of elegance and symmetry. One half of the houses are in ruins in the city, and as many in the suburbs are uninhabited. Among the modern streets, the best and the most spacious one is the Jews quarter. The suburbs, inhabited by the Greeks, consist of good stone houses with gardens. The principal public buildings are the church of St. John, the palace of the grand master, now that of the pasha, and a convent. The churches have, of course, been turned into mosques, and a large hospital into a granary. The old palace is a large and handsome building. "The principal ruins at Rhodes," says Dr. Clarke, "are not of earlier date than the residence of the knights of Malta. The remains of their fine old fortresses still exhibit a venerable moated castle, of great size and strength, so fortified as to seem almost impregnable. It appears a complete system of fortification, combining dikes and drawbridges, battlements and bastions. The cells of the knights are yet entire, forming a street within the works; and near these cells is the cathedral or chapel, whose wooden doors, curiously carved, and said to have been wrought of an incorruptible kind of cedar, have been preserved in their original state." There are here yards for ship-building, but they are little used. The timber is brought from the forests of Caramania. In 1811, Captain Beauford saw here a 36 gun frigate on the stocks, built of fir from the mountains near Makri. The most northern of the inner harbours is called Ters-haneh, or the arsenal, and is reserved for the Bey's vessels. It has two transverse piers, but they are in a ruinous state; and in the narrow entrance between them there are only 8 or 9 ft. of water. The other harbour is generally full of merchant-ships, which moor with a hawser to the quays and an outer anchor in 4 or 5 fathoms; but a NE wind sends in a heavy sea. This harbour has also a transverse pier with an opening at each end; but the water in that part of it is very shallow. The pop. of the town is about 8,000. There is a small public library in the town, and several educational

establishments are supported by the Turks. Sponge-fishing and preparing the sponge for the market, affords some employment.—*Savary's Letters on Greece*.—*Sonnini's Travels*.—*Clarke's Travels*.—*Captain Beaufort's Memoir of a Survey of the Coast of Caramania*, 1820.—*Marshal Marmont's Mémoire on the Turkish Empire*, 1839.—*Lamartine*.

RHODEZ, or **RODEZ**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron. The arrond. comprises an area of 226,515 hect., and contains 11 cants. Pop. in 1831, 92,386; in 1841, 102,556; in 1846, 107,534.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,748; in 1846, 19,329.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is on a hill, between the r. bank of the Aveyron and the Eauterne, 39 m. NE of Alby, and 44 m. S of Aurillac, in N lat. 44° 21' 5", E long. 2° 34' 15". Pop. in 1821, 7,352; in 1831, 8,240; in 1846, 10,936. It is of considerable antiquity, and is enclosed by old walls, now converted into terraced gardens and boulevards. The streets are narrow, tortuous, dark, and dirty, and the older houses, all of which are constructed of wood, have projecting upper stories which exclude both air and light, and render the place generally gloomy and unhealthy. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic structure of the 16th century, the tower of which is 250 ft. in height, the prefecture, a modern edifice, the town-house and the college, in which are a fine church and a library. There are also four public squares, a large hospital, a museum, a seminary, a lunatic asylum, a deaf and dumb school, a school of design, a commercial school, a theatre, public baths, two printing establishments, and in the environs extensive nursery-gardens. R. has manufactories of common cloth, caddis, serge, blankets and other woollen fabrics, hats, wax-candles, and playing-cards, worsted-mills, dye-works, and tanneries. The trade consists chiefly in articles of local produce, caddis, linen and woollen fabrics, cheese, brandy, oil, &c. Silk worms and mules for the Spanish market are extensively reared in the environs. In 1839, the coal-basin of R. comprised, within an area of 3,630 hect., 9 mines, the produce of which was 47,745 quintals, valued at 29,296 francs. The origin of R. is unknown. It was the capital of the ancient *Ruteni*. On the death of Bourbon Vendôme, the last of the counts of Rhodéz, it was united by Henry IV. to the crown of France.

RHODOPE. See **DESPOTO-DAGH**.

RHODYGGEIDIO, a chapelry in Llantrisant p., Anglesea, 1 m. N of Llanerch-y-Medd. Pop. 316.

RHOE (**MICKLE**), an island belonging to the district of Delting in Shetland, near the head of St. Magnus bay, on the W coast of the mainland, separated from a peninsular part of the mainland only by a very narrow sound which is dry at low-water. Its extent is probably about 2½ by 2 m. Pop. 210.

RHONASZEK, **RONASZEK**, or **ROSSTYL**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, 28 m. NE of Neustadt, on a woody mountain. It has a Catholic and a Greek church, and possesses extensive salt-mines. Its inhabitants are chiefly Wallachians and Germans.

RHONE, the greatest river of France for velocity of current and volume of water, but inferior to the Loire in length of course. It springs from the glacier of the Fierca, on the W side of the St. Gothard, in the E extremity of the cant. of Valais in Switzerland, at an alt. of 5,780 ft. above sea-level; runs a WSW course of 85 m. through the Valais, with a fall of 1 in 100; at Martigny turns NNW; and in this part of its course is augmented by numerous rapid torrents rushing from the two chains of lofty mountains on both sides of its valley;

enters the lake of Geneva at St. Gingulph, to the E of Boveret; after a course of 40 m. through the lake, issues from its SW extremity at the city of Geneva, and runs in a W direction till it reaches Lyons, where it is joined by the Saone which forces the Rhone into its own direction. At Seyssel, between Bellegarde and Lyon, where it has an alt. of 216 yds. above sea-level, it first becomes navigable. At Lyons it has a breadth of about 650 ft. Below Lyons, it is joined by several rivers, the principal of which are the Isère, the Durance, the Ain, and the Sorgue. Pursuing a course directly S, it disembogues itself into the Mediterranean by two principal mouths, which, diverging at Arles respectively SE and SW, form the small island of Camargue. Only very small vessels can enter the river by the W channel; the other entrance is deeper, but, on account of the velocity of the current, the navigation upwards is very difficult. The entire course of the R. is 580 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Valserine, the Ain, the Saone, the Gier, the Doux, the Erioux, the Ardeche, the Cèze, and the Gard, all French streams; and on the l., the Dranse-Valaisane and the Arve, both Swiss streams; the Fier and Guiers on the Sardinian frontier; and the Bourbe, Gere, Galaure, Isère, Drome, Ronbron, Lez, Aigues, Sorgue, and Durance, all French streams.—The Canal-du-R. connects the R. by the Saone, with the Rhine; the Canal-du-Centre, with the Loire; the Canal-du-Bourgogne, unites the Saone and the Seine.—The principal towns watered by the R. are Geneva, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont-St.-Erfurt, Avignon, Tarascon, Beaucaire, and Arles. From Lyons to Avignon—a distance of 140 m. by the course of the river—its banks are extremely picturesque, winding almost entirely among rocks and mountains, and presenting to the eye successive pictures of varied and romantic scenery. Between Lyons and Vienne the scenery is still charming; woods, rocks, vineyards, chateaus on commanding eminences, cottages embosomed in trees retiring from the view, the busy traffic on the majestic river, and the prosperous villages along its banks, salute and delight the eye of the traveller.—The R. runs with astonishing rapidity, owing to the great descent which it has constantly towards the sea, showing a mean fall of 1 in 487, while its largest affluent, the Saone, is so extremely tranquil that it is difficult to say which way the current sets. This character is preserved by each river even at their very junction; and it is said, that a distinct line of demarcation may be traced between them for a great distance, which gradually disappears till the character of the tranquil and muddy Saone is entirely lost and that of the blue impetuous R. only remains. The R. brings down a large deposit of mud to the lake of Geneva. And its waters again acquire a whitish sediment before mingling with the Mediterranean. This deposit has formed bars across the mouths of the river, and the sea gradually deepens from 4 to 40 fath., within a distance of 6 or 7 m. of its mouth.

RHONE, a department in the SE of France, including the former provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonnais, and bounded by the departments of the Saone-et-Loire, the Loire, Isère, and Ain. It lies between the parallels of 45° 35' and 46° 20', and has an area of 279,035 hectares, with a pop. in 1801, of 299,390; in 1841, of 500,831; and in 1846, of 535,635. Its surface is mountainous, and is traversed from E to W by the Cevennes, the principal points of which are Mont Pilat, Mont Izeron, and Mont-d'Or. The greater portion of the surface belongs to the basin of the Rhone; on the W it enters the basin of the Loire. The Rhone, the Saone, the Azergue, the

Brevaune, and the Ardiere and the Gier, water it on the E and centre; some small affluents of the Loire intersect it on the W. The climate is temperate, but more inclined to cold than heat. The southern part, along the Rhone, furnishes excellent red wines, called from the exposure of many of the vineyards, Cote-Rotie. The red wines of Macon and of Chenas are also highly esteemed. In the NE, along the borders of the Saone, there are extensive meadows; and in the central district, corn is produced in considerable quantities. About 68,800 hectares are uncultivable mountain-land, and 12,240 hect. still exist in heaths and wastes. Copper and coal are wrought. The copper mines of Chassy and Saint-Bel are the richest in the kingdom,—their produce in 1839 was valued at 216,000 francs.—The manufactures of the dep. are highly important. The city of Lyons is the centre in particular of the silk manufactures of France. Tarare is celebrated for its muslins. Among the other articles of manufacture are leather, glass, pottery, and hardware. The dep. is administratively divided into two arrondissements, Lyons and Villefranche, which are subdivided into 21 cantons, and 257 communes.

RHONE (BOUCHES-DU). See BOUCHES-DU-RHONE.

RHONE-GEIRGE, a range of mountains in the NW of Bavaria, running between the Werra and the Main, in a NNE and SSW direction. It is about 45 m. in length; and is connected on the E with the Frankenwald, and on the W with the Vogelsgebirge and Spessart. Its highest point is the Kreuzberg, which attains an alt. of 1,492 yds. above sea-level.

RHONHOUSE, or RONHOUSE, a village in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Castle-Douglas.

RHOON, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 9 m. W of Ridderkerk, in the island of Ysselmonde. Pop. 1,200.

RHOS-COLYN, a parish of Anglesea, 5 m. SSE of Holyhead, in the S part of Holyhead islet. Area 2,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1851, 488.

RHOS-DU, or RHOSTIE, a parish of Cardiganshire, $\frac{6}{7}$ m. SE of Aberystwith. Area 1,307 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 123.

RHOS-GLYDDWR, or RHOSCROWTHER, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. W by N of Pembroke. Area 2,536 acres. Pop. in 1851, 201.

RHOS-MARKET, or ROSEMARKET, a parish of Pembrokeshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE of Milford. Area 1,759 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1851, 367.

RHOS-SILL, or ROSILY, a parish of Glamorganshire, 15 m. W by S of Swansea. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 302; in 1851, 367.

RHOTAS, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, chiefly situated between the rivers Sone and Caramnassa. The S part is hilly, and much covered with wood; but the N part is level, well watered, and fertile. The principal towns are Bogwanpore, and Rhotas.—The latter town stands on the Sone, 72 m. SE of Benares. It has a large citadel on the summit of a hill—Also a fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name, in the Punjab, on the W side of the Jelum, in N lat. $33^{\circ} 58'$, 40 m. NNE of Julapur, and 16 m. NW of Jylum. It is a magnificent structure situate on the summit of a towering hill, and commanding a view of the whole of the surrounding country. The approach to it is by a narrow defile hewn out of the solid rock, overtopped by jutting crags, and exposed on all sides to a raking fire. The path winds along under the walls of the fort, for half a mile, and then we gain the summit, and the principal gate of the place. It is a place of immense natural strength, and at the time when it was built would be impregnable, but it is commanded by several of the neigh-

bouring heights. A deep rocky chasm runs the whole way round making a natural fosse. The place is of great extent.

RHUDEN. See RUDEN.

RHUDDLAN, or RHYDDLAN, a parish of Flintshire, 3 m. NNW of St. Asaph. Area 5,670 acres. Pop. in 1801, 883; in 1831, 1,506; in 1851, 3,049. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of Clwyd, and though now inconsiderable, bears visible marks of ancient grandeur and importance. It was made a free borough by Edward I., and is contributory to Flint in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1,452.

RHULEN, a parish of Radnor, $\frac{6}{7}$ m. E by S of Buallt. Area 756 acres. Pop. in 1851, 114.

RHUTHYN, or RUTHIN, a parish and borough in Denbighshire, 7 m. SE of Denbigh. Area of p. 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 2,196; in 1851, 2,314.—The town is pleasantly situated in a highly fertile part of the valley of Clwyd, on the river of that name, over which is a neat bridge. It consists chiefly of one long street running from E to W. The county court is a spacious and handsome edifice. About half-a-century ago flax-dressing, spinning, and weaving, afforded occupation to many of the inhabitants, but these employments have been entirely superseded by the trade in Irish linens. The prosperity of the town depends chiefly on agriculture. R. is contributory to Denbigh in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of burgh in 1851, 1808. The boundaries of the parl. burgh comprise the parish of R., and parts of the parishes of Llanfwrog, Llanydd, and Llanyynwys. The assizes for the co. are held here; also quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh. The county jail and house-of-correction stands on the outskirts of the town.

RHYD-Y-BOITHAN, a hamlet in Eglwys-Ilan p., Glamorganshire, W of Caerphilly. Pop. in 1801, 393; in 1831, 805; in 1851, 1,313.

RHYL, a chapelry in Rhuddlan p., Flintshire, 5 m. NW of St. Asaph's. Pop. in 1851, 974.

RHYND, a parish at the E extremity of Perthshire, bounded by the Tay on the N and NE. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 338.

RHYNIE AND ESSIE, a parish of Aberdeenshire, in the district of Strathbogie, 8 m. S by W of Huntly. Pop. in 1831, 1,018; in 1851, 1,017.

RHYNS. See RHINNS.

RIA, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 1 m. SW of Prada, on the l. bank of the Tet. Pop. 750.

RIACA, or RIAZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Segovia, on a river of the same name. It has manufactories of coarse woollens. Pop. 3,400.—The river rises in the mountains on the N side of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama; runs N and then NW; and falls into the Douro 3 m. E of Roa.

RIACE, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 18 m. NE of Gerace. Pop. 1,260.

RIAGUAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Segovia, near the r. bank of the Chico. Pop. 300.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 64 m. SSE of Riazan. Pop. 3,000.

RIALLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, near the r. bank of the Erdre, 26 m. NE of Nantes. Pop. 1,900.

RIALP, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. NNE of Lerida. Pop. 500.

RIANO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Leon, on the Valdeburon. Pop. 680.

RIANS, a town of France, dep. of the Var, 24 m. NW of Brignolles. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactories of woollens; in the neighbourhood are quar-

ries of mill-stones.—Also a village in the dep. of Cher, 3 m. SE of Aix-d'Angillon.

RIANXO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SSW of La Corogne, on the r. bank of the Ulla.

RIAO, an island in the Eastern seas, between the N extremity of Gilolo and the W coast of Morty, in N lat. 2° 25'.

RIARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. NNW of Capua.

RIAZA. See RIAÇA.

RIAZAN, a government of European Russia, lying between the parallels of 53° and 55° 40' N; and bounded on the N by Vladimir; on the E and S by Tambov; on the W by Tula; and on the NW by Moscow. It has an area of 37,084 sq. versts, or 16,277 English sq. m., with a pop. in 1846 of 1,365,900, mostly Russians, but intermixed with a few Tartars. It is generally a level country, with only a few elevations; though it belongs on one side to the basin of the Caspian, and on the other to that of the sea of Azof. The Volga and the Oka enter it on the N; the Don and some tributaries, on the S. Extensive forests, lakes, and marshes, present themselves on the N; but the soil is in general a fine black mould producing wheat, oats, barley, hemp and flax, all of which are articles of export. The breed of horses is good, and great attention is paid by the peasantry to bees. Iron is mined in the district of Prousk. Woollens and linens are made for domestic use, and grain, cotton, iron, canvas, glass, leather, brandy, hops, and tobacco, are exported. The imports are of small importance. This gov., in former ages an independent duchy, became a prov. of the Russian empire, under the name of Pereslavl-Riasanskoi, in the reign of Ivan-Vasilivitch; and received its present name from Catharine II. It is divided into 12 circles.

RIAZAN, the capital of the above gov., situated on the river Oka, at the confluence of the Lybed, 112 m. SSE of Moscow. Pop. 8,800. It is surrounded by palisades and an earthen rampart. Its houses are chiefly of wood. The episcopal residence was formerly the mansion of its dukes. The best building of the town is that in which the government offices and courts of justice hold their sittings. Considerable additions have been made to the town within the last few years. It has manufactories of linen, woollen, leather, needles, glass, and iron.—About 30 m. to the ESE of this town is Staraia-Riazan, a village on the r. bank of the Oka opposite Spok, which occupies the site of the ancient town of R., which was destroyed by the Tartars in 1568.

RIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Tarragona, near the confluence of the Burgent and the Francoli. It has paper and oil mills.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Orense, on the r. bank of the Avia, an affluent of the Minho. Pop. 2,300. It has a traffic in wine and brandy.

RIBADEO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. NE of Lugo, at the mouth of the river Eo, 18 m. NE of Mondonedo. Pop. 2,700. It has manufactories of ribbons, and of iron and copper utensils, and a considerable coasting-trade.

RIBA-DE-SANTUISLE (LA), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 51 m. NE of Guadala-jara, partido and 12 m. SE of Sigüenza. Pop. 130.

RIBA-DE-SELLA, a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Oviedo, and partido of Santa-Maria-Cangas-de-Onis, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Sella, a little above its confluence with the gulf of Gascogne. It has a small port. At the entrance to the river is a bar, over which the ordinary depth of water is 8 ft.

RIBAFORADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of

Navarra, partido and 9 m. SE of Tudela, near the Imperial canal. Pop. 293. It was founded in 1157 by the Templars, and was afterwards given to the order of Malta.

RIBAFRECHA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. SSE of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Leza. Pop. 1,485. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

RIBAR, or RYBARY, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Sohl, 10 m. S of Neusohl, on the l. bank of the Gran. It has extensive mineral baths. Hops are cultivated in the environs.

RIBARROJA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 51 m. W of Tarragona and partido of Gandesa, on the r. bank of the Ebro, in a hilly but fertile locality. Pop. 1,050.—Also a town in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Valencia and partido of Liria, on the r. bank of the Guadalaviar, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,676.

RIBAS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia and prov. of Gerona. The partido comprises 97 pueblos.—The town is 66 m. N of Barcelona, and 9 m. W of Camprodon, in a valley of the same name, between the Freses and Rigart. Pop. 1,200. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics.—Also a village in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Madrid and partido of Alcala-de-Henares, in a marshy locality, near the r. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 42.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Palencia and partido of Astudillo, on the slope of a hill, near the confluence of the Cieza and Carrion, and near the Castile canal. Pop. 250.

RIBAS-DE-SIL, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. NE of Orense, near a steep and lofty mountain, on the l. bank of the Sil. Pop. 572. It has a Benedictine convent and a church.

RIBATAJADA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Cuenca, partido and 8 m. SSE of Priego, in the midst of the Sierra-de-Cuenca. Pop. 268.—Also a village of Old Castile, in the prov. of Madrid, partido of Henares. Pop. 300.

RIBATUA, a town of Portugal, prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca of Villa-Real. Pop. 2,000.

RIBAUD (GRAND), an island of France, in the Mediterranean, to the S of the peninsula of Giens, and 15 m. SE of Toulon.—Adjoining it is Petit R.

RIBBESFORD, a parish of Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Bewdley, including the borough of BEWDLEY: which see. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,435.

RIBBLE, a river of England, which rises in the W. R. of Yorkshire, near the foot of Ingleborough hill, 9 m. NE of Kirkby-Lonsdale; descends southwards by Settle; enters Lancashire near Clitheroe; and running SSW, falls into the Irish sea below Preston, by a wide estuary, the navigation of which is much obstructed by sand-banks, but has been greatly improved of late years. Its principal affluent is the Calder. See LANCASHIRE.

RIBBLETON, a township in Preston p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. NE of Preston. Area 744 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 189.

RIBCHESTER, a parish and village in Lancashire, supposed to be the *Regodunum* of the Romans, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Blackburn. Area of p., 8,150 acr. s. Pop. in 1841, 4,111; in 1851, 3,888.

RIBE, RIFEN, or RYPEN, an ancient town of Denmark, on the W coast of the peninsula of Jutland, in N lat. 55° 19', W long. of Copenhagen 8° 48', 29 m. WNW of Hadersleben. Pop. in 1850, 2,600. It stands on the river Ribe-aae or Rips-aae, which falls into the German ocean about 3 m. below the town, but is navigable for small vessels only. It is

the see of a bishop, with a large diocese, comprising the bailiwicks of R., Ringkioving, and Veile. Its trade in grain, cattle, and horses, is considerable, but the town has declined from its ancient importance.—The bailiwick of R. has an area of 51½ German sq. m., with a pop. in 1850, of 42,100, besides an enclave in Schleswig of 5 sq. m., with a pop. of 17,100. Its chief towns next to R. are Warde and Hierting.

RIBEAUVILLE, or **RAPPOLZWEILER**, a town of France, dep. of Haut-Rhin, 7 m. SW of Schelestadt, on the Strengbach, near which is the ruinous castle of Rappolzstein. It has manufactories of linen and cotton goods, and leather. Wine is cultivated in the neighbourhood.

RIBEIRA-GRANDE, a village on the E coast of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, 15 m. NE of Ponte-Delgada. Pop. 1,200. It has a large ruined fort, and a cathedral, in which the governors and captain-generals of the islands were buried in former times; but the harbour is now filled up, and the place presents a melancholy but very picturesque appearance.

RIBEIRAO, a town of Brazil, in the island of Santa-Catharina, 4 m. S of Desterro. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the r. bank of the Madeira, 12 m. above the junction of the Guapore.

RIBEIRAO-DO-BEZERRO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which rises in the Serra-de-São-Domingos, and runs into the Paranan on the r. bank.

RIBEIRAO-DO-CARMO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Gualacho, which it joins after a westerly course of 36 m.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, dep. of the Aisne, situated on an eminence near the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. in 1846, 3,098. It has manufactories of woollens, linen, and leather.

RIBENSKOI, a village of Asiatic Russia, on the Tunguska, 72 m. ESE of Yeniseisk.

RIBENZA. See **RIEPPNITZ**.

RIBERA, a village of Sicily, 26 m. NW of Girgenti, near the l. bank of the Calatabellota. Pop. 4,000.

RIBERAC, a town of France, dep. of the Dordogne, on the r. bank of the Dronne, 20 m. WNW of Perigueux. Pop. in 1836, 3,775; in 1846, 4,140. It has manufactories of coarse druggets, and of wine, brandy, paper, and leather.—The arrond. of R. has an area of 142,586 hectares, and comprises 7 cantons. Pop. in 1846, 73,165.

RIBERA-DE-CARDOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, 21 m. NNW of La-Seu-d'Urgel, near the r. bank of the Noguera-de-Cardos. Pop. 345.

RIBERA-DEL-FRESNO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Badajoz, on the r. bank of the Ribera, an affluent of the Matachel. Pop. 3,100.

RIBEYRET, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, com. and 4 m. ENE of Rosans. Pop. 600.

RIBIERS, a town of France, dep. of Hautes-Alpes, on the river Buech, 4 m. NW of Sisteron.

RIBNIK. See **RIMNIK**.

RIBNITZ, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, at the SW extremity of the bay of the same name, and a little to the W of the embouchure of the Recknitz, 12 m. NE of Rostock, and 30 m. NNE of Gustrow. Pop. 2,800. It has manufactories of wooden-ware, distilleries of brandy, tanneries, a tile-work, a tin foundry, and several spinning-mills, and carries on an active trade in fish. This town was founded in 1271, by Waldemar-de-Rostock.—The bay, which is also called the Binnen-see, formed by the Baltic, extends along the NW ex-

trinity of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania, to the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It has two narrow entrances, one to the E and the other to the W of the island of Zingst, by which it is enclosed on the N. On the NW it is separated from the Baltic by the peninsula of Darss. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and at both extremities has a breadth of nearly 5 m., while towards the centre it contracts to about ½ of a mile.

RIBSTON (GREAT), a township with Walshford, in Hunsingore p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. SE of Knaresborough, on the banks of the Nidd. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 170.

RIBSTON (LITTLE), a township in Spofforth p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NNW of Wetherby, on the Nidd. Area 855 acres. Pop. in 1851, 242.

RIBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. W by S of Great Grimsby. Area 2,749 acres. Pop. 247.

RICAVETZ, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the NW part of the sanj. and 39 m. NNE of Scutari. It is 8 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth. It discharges itself on the S by the Zem, an affluent of the Bojana.

RICCALL, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. N of Selby. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. of p., 690.

RICCARTON, a parish of Ayrshire and district of Kyle, on the Irvine, by which it is separated from Kilmarnock. Pop. in 1841, 3,226; in 1851, 4,538.

RICCIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 13 m. SE of Campobasso, and 27 m. W of Lucera, on a hill. Pop. 4,500. It has five churches, numerous chapels, a Capuchin convent, and a custom-house. In the vicinity is a sulphureous spring and a lake abounding with fish.

RICCIA (LA), a village of the Pontifical states, in the comarca and 17 m. SE of Rome, and 6 m. WNW of Velletri, on the summit of a mountain, between Lakes Castalgandolfo on the NW, and Nemi on the SE. It has a fine palace, and a church with a handsome dome.

RICE, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 240 m. W by S of Albany, drained by affluents of Alleghany river. Pop. 906.

RICE (LAKE), a lake of Upper Canada, to the N of Lake Ontario, into which it discharges itself by the Trent. It is 24 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and forms one of a series of lakes extending to the NE of the Colborne district.

RICEBORO, a village of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 146 m. SE of Milledgeville, on the S bank of N. Newport river. Pop. in 1850, 150.

RICEYS (LES), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube and arrond. of Bar-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,613; in 1846, 7,947.—The town is 9 m. S of Bar-sur-Seine, and 29 m. SSE of Troyes, in a narrow valley watered by the Laignes, and surrounded by hills covered with vineyards. It comprises three contiguous towns, viz., Ricey-Haut, Ricey-Haute-Rive, and Ricey-Bas. Pop. in 1846, 3,519. It has a distillery of brandy, several tanneries and dye-works, and carries on an active trade in wine. In the environs are quarries of lithographic stones. The foundation of the Riceys is assigned to the time of Cæsar.

RICHA. See **RAH**.

RICHAHR, or **BENDER-RICHAHR**, a ruinous town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the S coast of the peninsula of Bushire, 135 m. WSW of Shiraz. It has a port.

RICHARDAIS (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and com. of Pleurtuit, on the l. bank of the Rance, on which it has a small port. Pop. 400.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE, a parish partly in Here-

ford, partly in Salop, 7 m. N of Leominster. Area 4,874 acres. Pop. in 1831, 586; in 1851, 657.

RICHARDSON BAY, a bay on the coast of Arctic America, 5 m. W of the mouth of the Coppermine river.

RICHARDSON-CHAIN, a range of mountains in North America, intersected by the parallel of 68° 40', and stretching in a NW and SE direction, between the parallels of 137° and 138° W.

RICHARDSON GROUP, a group of islands in Arctic America, off the S coast of Wollaston Land, in N lat. 68° 30', W long. 111°.

RICHARDSTOWN, a parish in co. Louth, 2½ m. E of Ardee. Area 1,089 acres. Pop. in 1851, 499.

RICHE, an island off the E coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 8° 2'.

RICHEBOURG-L'AVOUE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Cambrai. Pop. 1,950.

RICHEBOURG-St.-VAAST, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 4 m. N of Cambrai. Pop. 1,200.

RICHELIEU. See **CHAMBLY**.

RICHELIEU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire and arrond. of Chinon. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,129; in 1846, 12,615.—The town is 12 m. SSE of Chinon, and 35 m. SW of Tours, on the Mable. Pop. in 1846, 2,660. The streets, which are spacious, run in straight lines and terminate in a fine square. The houses are uniform and handsome. This town was built in 1657, by Cardinal Richelieu, on the site of a village of the same name, noted as his birth-place. A magnificent castle, erected at the same period, is now much dilapidated.

RICHELIEU. See **SCHANK (CAVE)**.

RICHELIEU ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, at the SW entrance of Lake St. Peter. Several of them are cleared of wood, and afford good pasturage for cattle. They are always overflowed in spring, when the lake is swelled by the melting of the snow.

RICHELSDORF, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and bail. and 12 m. E of Rothenburg, on the Weiher. Pop. 890. There are copper, cobalt, and nickel mines in the vicinity.

RICHEMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 6 m. S of Thionville, near the l. bank of the Moselle and Orne. Pop. 690. It is well-built, and was formerly fortified.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 9 m. S of Blangy. Pop. 1,100.

RICHEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NE of Eppingen, on the Elsenz.

RICHENBURG, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 12 m. SE of Chrudim. Pop. 580. It has a castle, and possesses manufactures of woollen fabrics, a glass-work, and forges.

RICHERENCHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. SW of Valreas, on the r. bank of the Coronne. Pop. 609. It is enclosed by a wall.

RICHFIELD, a township of Oswego co, in the state of New York, U. S., 70 m. W by N of Albany, drained by small branches of Unadilla river, and by outlets of Cananderago lake, by which it is bordered on the E. It has a hilly surface, and its soil is chiefly sand and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,680; in 1850, 1,502.—Also a township of Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 110 m. NE of Columbus. The surface is hilly, and is drained by affluents of Cuyahoga river. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,108; in 1850, 1,262. It has a vil-

lage of the same name.—Also a township of Henry co., in the same state, drained by Beaver creek. Pop. in 1850, 136.—Also a township of Huron co., in the same state. Pop. 1,599.—Also a township of Lapeir co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1850, 193.

RICHFIELD-SPRINGS, a village of Richfield township, Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., near the head of Cananderago lake. Pop. in 1840, 250; in 1850, 300.

RICHFORD, a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 128 m. W by S of Albany, drained by East and West Oswego creeks. The surface is hilly, but in the valleys it is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 939; in 1850, 1,208. It has a village with about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, on the Canada line, 47½ m. N of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Mississippi river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 914; in 1850, 1,074.

RICH-HILL, a village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Armagh, 26 m. SW of Belfast. It stands on high ground, in the midst of a beautifully undulated, and richly wooded country. Pop. in 1851, 627.

RICHIBUCTO, a river and port of New Brunswick, in Kent co. The river, which rises near Bald mountain, and flows NE to the head of the bay of Chaleurs, is navigable for 15 m., and the tide flows inland 26 m. Great quantities of timber and sawed lumber are yearly floated down this river for shipment to Britain from the harbour, which is safe and commodious. The chief affluents of the R. are the Metapedioc, the Mistone, and the Tomkisaac, on the l.; and the Upsalquitch on the r.

RICHLAND, a county in the SE part of the state of Illinois, U. S., containing an area of 312 sq. m., drained by affluents of the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Ohio and Mississippi railway. Pop. in 1850, 4,012. Its capital is Olney.—Also a central co. of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 468 sq. m., drained by Olentangy river, and by branches of Mohican creek. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. It is intersected by the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio railways. Pop. in 1840, 44,533; in 1850, 30,879. Its capital is Mansfield.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Wisconsin, containing an area generally level of 756 sq. m., drained by branches of Baraboo and Pine rivers, Pacific and Mill creeks, all affluents of the Wisconsin, by which the co. is bounded on the S. It is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 903. Its capital is Richland city.—Also a central district of the state of Carolina, containing a surface generally level, of 483 sq. m., drained by branches of Congaree and Wateree rivers, and possessing a highly fertile soil. It is intersected by the Columbia branch, Charlotte, and South Carolina and Greenville and Columbia, the Camden branch railways, &c. Pop. in 1840, 16,397; in 1850, 20,243. Its capital is Columbia.—Also a township of Kilamazoo co., in the state of Michigan, 50 m. SW by W of Lansing, drained by creeks of Kilamazoo river and Gall lake. Pop. in 1840, 518; in 1850, 795.—Also a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, 140 m. WNW of Albany, drained by Salmon river, and other affluents of Lake Erie. The surface is diversified, and the soil is chiefly moist clay loam. It is intersected by the Watertown and Rome railway. Pop. in 1850, 4,079.—Also a village of Logan co., in the state of Ohio, on Mad river and Lake Erie railway, 51 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a township of Allen co., in the same state, 78 m. NW of Columbus, drained by

creeks of Blanchard's fork. The surface is undulating, and the soil extremely rich. Pop. in 1850, 990.—Also a township of Belmont co., in the same state, 12 m. W of Wheeling, drained by M'Mahon's and other creeks, and crossed by the Wheeling railroad. Pop. in 1850, 4,366.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the same state, 48 m. SW of Columbus, drained by Rattlesnake, Todd's, and other creeks. It has an undulating surface, and is extremely fertile. It is intersected by the Salem and Claysville railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,955.—Also a township of Darke co., in the same state, 84 m. W of Columbus, drained by Stillwater creek, and its tributaries. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. It is intersected by the Bellefontaine and Indiana railway. Pop. in 1850, 798.—Also a township of Defiance co., in the same state, 149 m. NW of Columbus, drained by Maumee river, and intersected by Wabash and Erie canal, and the Sandusky and Fort Wayne railway. The surface is low and level, and the soil extremely fertile. Pop. in 1850, 702.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the same state, 33 m. ESE of Columbus, drained by Bush creek, and intersected by the Cincinnati, Zanesville, and Wheeling railway. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,777.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the same state, 58 m. NE of Columbus, drained by a branch of Killbuck creek and Wallhonding river. It has an undulating surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,349.—Also a township of Vinton co., in the same state, 54 m. SSE of Columbus, drained by a branch of Racoon creek and by a creek of the Scioto river. Pop. in 1850, 1,193.—Also a township of Wyandott co., in the same state, 66 m. NW of Columbus, drained by creeks of Blanchard's fork of the Maumee, and intersected by Lake Erie railway. The surface is undulating, and the soil extremely rich. Pop. in 1850, 599.

RICHMOND, a parish and village in Surrey, 11½ m. WSW of St. Paul's. Area of p. 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,628; in 1831, 7,243; in 1851, 9,255. The village, which is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, and consists of three principal streets, is well-built, and possesses shops in almost every line of business. It has a theatre, a mechanics' institution, and several schools and chapels. Nearly one-half of the p. is comprised in the royal gardens of Kew. R. park affords many fine specimens of sylvan scenery, and delightful walks and rides about 8 m. in extent.

RICHMOND, a parish and parl. borough in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 42 m. NW of York. Area of p. 2,341 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,861; in 1831, 3,900; in 1851, 4,106. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the N bank of the Swale, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge. The houses are neatly built, and the streets well-paved and lighted with gas. There are few manufactures of any consequence in the town; its trade is chiefly connected with the rich agricultural district surrounding it. There are iron and brass foundries, and paper-mills. R. was formerly surrounded by fortified walls, and had a strong castle, the majestic ruins of which overhang the Swale on the S side of the town. The borough, with the ps. of Richmond and Easby, returns two members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 4,300; in 1851, 4,969. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 284; in 1848, 265. R. is also one of the polling-places for the north riding.

RICHMOND, a village in the p. of Clonturk, co. Dublin, constituting a beautiful and comparatively retired little suburb of the city of Dublin. It extends along the l. bank of the Tolka immediately

above Ballybough-bridge, and 1½ m. NE of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1851, 303.

RICHMOND, a county in the NE part of Georgia, U. S. Area 313 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,932; in 1850, 16,246. Its cap. is Augusta.—Also a county of New York, occupying all Staten island. It is about 14 m. in length, and its greatest breadth is 8 m. Its sq. area is 63 m. R. is in many parts broken and hilly, though there are some tracts of good arable land, and it produces good wheat and maize. Pop. in 1840, 19,965; in 1850, 15,061. The chief town is Richmond.—Also a county in the S part of N. Carolina, watered by the Little Peder. Area 648 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,909; in 1850, 9,818. Rockingham is the chief town.—Also a county in the NE of Virginia. Area 196 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,965; in 1850, 6,448. Its cap. is Warsaw.

RICHMOND, a port of Henrico co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 20 m. WNW of Montpellier, in N lat. 37° 32' 17", W long. 77° 27' 28", on the N side of James river, between 50 and 60 m. by the course of the river, above City point, and 150 miles from its mouth. It is situated immediately below the falls, at the head of tide-water and opposite its suburbs of Manchester and Springhill, with which it is connected by 3 bridges. Vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water are prevented coming up to the city by a bar 7 m. below it. R. is one of the most flourishing, wealthy, and commercial cities of the Union. It is regularly laid out, with streets crossing at right angles, and covers an area of 3½ sq. m. The dwelling-houses are generally of brick and wood. The capitol is a handsome edifice standing in an ornamental square of 8 acres. The city-hall, the governor's house, and the county court-house are all good edifices. There are about 25 churches. The principal manufactures are tobacco, flour, iron, nails, paper, woollens and cottons. James river affords water-power of unlimited extent. Its falls in a distance of nearly 6 m. descend 80 ft. The James river canal, which runs to Lynchburg and to Balcony falls, is the principal channel of trade with the interior, while four lines of railroad connect R. with Potomac, Petersburg, Corrington, and Dunsville. Few cities situated so far from the sea, possess better commercial advantages than R., being, at the head of tide-water, on a river navigable for boats 220 m. above the city, and having an extensive and fertile back country abundant in tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, and coal. The total tonnage conveyed by its canal in 5 years, from 1848 to 1852, was 697,640 tons, of the estimated value of 28,069,135 d. The foreign exports chiefly consist of tobacco, flour, and coal. The inspection of tobacco amounted to 18,267 hhds. in 1841; to 15,733 in 1848; and to 24,119 in 1852. The inspection of flour was 289,000 barrels in 1846; and 336,420 in 1850. The tobacco is sent to Europe; the grain and flour chiefly to Brazil and S. America. Pop. in 1800, 5,537; in 1810, 9,735, of whom 4,937 were blacks; in 1817, 14,333; in 1830, 16,060; in 1850, 27,483. R. was founded in 1742; and became the cap. of the state in 1780.

RICHMOND, a township of Chittenden co., Vermont, U. S., 20 m. WNW of Montpellier. Pop. 1,453.—Also a township of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, 49 m. SW of Concord. Pop. 7,128.—Also a township of Berks co., Massachusetts, 120 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,649.—Also a township of Wayne co., Indiana, 69 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 3,000.—Also a township of Madison p., Louisiana, 190 m. N of Baton-Rouge.—Also the cap. of Madison co., in Kentucky, 45 m. SE of Frankfort.—Also a township of Macomb co., in Michigan, 89 m. E of Lansing.—Also a township of Rey co., in Missouri, on the S side of

Elkhorn creek, 110 m. WNW of Jefferson. Pop. 500.

RICHMOND, a town of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., on the Nepean river, 39 m. NW of Sydney. Pop. in 1846, 746.—Also a town of Van Diemen's Land, in Monmouth co., 14 m. NE of Hobart-town.—Also a river of New South Wales, which enters the sea a little to the S of Cape Byron.

RICHMOND, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Goulbourn, on the Goodwood river, 20 m. from Bytown. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the township of Bayham, 20 m. E of St. Thomas.—Also a township in the Midland district, skirted by the bay of Quinté on the S. Pop. 2,600.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 10 m. SW of Stralsund, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

RICHTENSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and on the S side of the lake of Zurich, on which it has a harbour. It has manufactories of silk, cotton, and knives. Pop. 2,900.

RICKINGHALL (INFERIOR), a parish in Suffolk, 13½ m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmond's. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1851, 460.

RICKINGHALL (SUPERIOR), a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. W by N of Eye. Area 1,857 acres. Pop. 734.

RICKLING, a parish in Essex, 7 m. N of Stortford, in the line of the London and Cambridge railway. Area 1,331 acres. Pop. in 1851, 509.

RICKLINGEN, a village of Hanover, on the r. bank of the Leine, 9 m. NW of Hanover. Pop. 480.

RICKMANSWORTH, or **RICKMERESWORTH**, a parish and market-town in Hertfordshire, 17½ m. NW by W of London, in the line of the Grand Junction canal. Area of p., 9,937 acres. The silk manufacture is carried on here; and in and near the town are several flour and paper mills. Pop. 4,851.

RICLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Calatayud, on the Xalon. Pop. 2,400. It has flour mills and distilleries.

RICOLE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Murcia, near the r. bank of the Segura. Pop. 1,650.

RICOVERNOVICH, a river of Montenegro, which rises on the frontiers of Dalmatia, and flows E to Cetigne, where it turns SE to the lake of Scutari.

RIDAURA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Gerona. Pop. 1,000.

RIDDERKERK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, island of Ysselmonde, 6 m. SE of Rotterdam. Pop. 700, chiefly engaged in the culture and dressing of flax.

RIDDLESWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. SW by S of Harling. Area 1,157 acres. Pop. 141.

RIDE. See **RYDE**.

RIDEAU, a river of Canada, which flows in an E and NE course of about 120 m. into the Ottawa. Near Bytown, the river has a fall of 34 ft.—The R. canal commences at Bytown; and is carried through Great Rideau lake and Mud lake to the Cataract river, whence it passes to Kingston.

RIDER, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Hadramaut, 72 m. W of Cape Fartash.

RIDGE, a village of Mary's co., Maryland, U. S., 60 m. S of Annapolis.—Also a village of Edgefield district, S. Carolina, 36 m. WSW of Columbia.

RIDGE, a parish in Hertfordshire, 3½ m. NW by N of Chipping-Barnet. Area 3,607 acres. Pop. 366.

RIDGEBURY, a township of Orange co., New York, U. S., 96 m. SSW of Albany. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 110 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,400.

RIDGEFIELD, a township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, U. S., 54 m. SW by W of Hartford. Pop. 2,287.

RIDGEMONT, formerly **RUGEMONT**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. NE of Woburn. Area 2,243 acres. Pop. in 1831, 992; in 1851, 999.

RIDGEVILLE, a township of Warren co., Ohio, U. S., 66 m. WSW of Columbus.

RIDGEWAY, a township of Orleans co., in New York, U. S., 245 m. NW of Albany, on the Erie canal and Niagara railway. Pop. 4,590.—Also a village of Warren co., in N. Carolina, 49 m. NNE of Raleigh.—Also a village of Elk co., in Pennsylvania, 123 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 800.

RIDING, a township in Bywell-St.-Andrew p., Northumberland, 5½ m. ESE of Hexham, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area 1,007 acres. Pop. in 1831, 151; in 1851, 141.

RIDLEY, a township in Bunbury, Cheshire, 5½ m. WNW of Nantwich. Area 1,419 acres. Pop. in 1851, 133.—Also a parish in Kent, 8 m. WSW of Rochester. Area 814 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 91.—Also a township in Haltwhistle p., Northumberland, 9 m. W of Hexham. Area 4,388 acres. Pop. in 1801, 191; in 1851, 245.

RIDLEY (Mount), an isolated granitic hill of Western Australia, in S lat. 34° 50', E long. 122° 8', 70 m. W by N of Russell-range. It rises about 700 ft. above the surrounding plains.

RIDLINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. E by N of North Walsham. Area 635 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 256.—Also a parish in Rutland, 2½ m. NW by N of Uppingham. Area 2,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1851, 316.

RIDWARE-MAVESYN, a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. ESE of Rudgeley. Area 2,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1851, 523.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 2½ m. E by S of Rudgeley, on the N bank of the Trent. Area 816 acres. Pop. 90.

RIEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 2 m. ESE of Pontaven. Pop. 2,510.

RIED, or **RIEDT**, a town of Upper Austria, on the Antissen, 24 m. S of Passau. Pop. 2,400. It has some trade in linens and woollens. A sharp action took place here in October, 1805, between the French and Austrians.—Also a village of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 9 m. S of Landeck. Pop. 720.

RIED (ALTES), a town of Bavaria, 4 m. S of Grönenbach, near the l. bank of the Iller. Pop. 1,700.

RIED (GROSS), a village of Bavaria, 7 m. S of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Altmühl.

RIEDAN, a village of Austria, in the circle of the Inn. Pop. 540.

RIEDEN, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. NNW of Ratisbon, on the Vils. Pop. 480.

RIEDENBURG, a village of Bavaria, 15 m. WSW of Ratisbon, on the r. bank of the Altmühl. Pop. 800.

RIEDER, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, 8 m. W of Ballenstedt. Pop. 1,000.

RIEDELSE, a principality in the grand-duchy of Hesse, mediatised in 1806. It lies chiefly in the mountainous district of the Voglesberg, and has an area of 70 sq.-m.

RIEDIA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Novgorod, which rises near Jamna, and runs N to the Lovat, into which it flows on the l. bank, 9 m. NE of Staria-Rous, after a course of 90 m.

RIEDLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Danube, 28 m. WSW of Ulm. Pop. 1,500.

RIEDELZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 3 m. S of Weissenbourg. Pop. 1,400.

RIEGEL, a town of Baden, on the river Elz, 14 m. NNW of Freyburg. Pop. 1,600.

RIEGO-DE-LA-VEGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Leon. Pop. 462.

RIEGO-DEL-CAMINO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Zamora. Pop. 280.

RIEHEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, on the Rhine, 3 m. E of Basle.

RIEKA, a town of Montenegro, 11 m. SE of Cattaro.

RIELVES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WNW of Toledo. Pop. 250.

RIENECK. See **RIEINECK**.

RIERA-Y-QUADRA-DE-SANTAS-CREUS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Tarragona, near the r. bank of the Goya. Pop. 1,440.

RIESA, a town of Saxony, on the Elbe, 24 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,100.

RIESENBURG, or **PRABUTHA**, a walled town of Prussia, in the gov. and 12 m. E of Marienwerder. Pop. 3,500. It has manufactories of woollens, and a trade in cattle and grain.

RIESEN-GEIRGE, [*i. e.* the Giants' Mountains,] a name under which is frequently comprehended all that part of the great Sudetic chain which begins on the borders of Lusatia, and separates Bohemia and Moravia from Silesia, till it joins the Carpathians. But the name is properly confined to the NW part of this range which lies between the sources of the Eastern Neisse, and the Iser; a tract containing the loftiest mountains of Central Germany, and giving birth to the Eastern and the Western Neisse, affluents of the Oder; and the Iser and Metau, affluents of the Elbe. The loftiest points are the Schneekuppe, which has a height of 5,270 ft.; and the Sturmhaube, alt. 4,950 ft. above sea-level. The geological structure of these mountains, chiefly granite and schist, does not differ materially from that of the other Sudetes.

RIESES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Cul-des-Sarts. Pop. 234.

RIESI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Caltanissetta, district and 21 m. NW of Terranova, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. In the vicinity is a productive sulphur mine.

RIESS. See **RISS**.

RIESSDORF, **RUSZKINOCZ**, or **RUSKYNOWCE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 5 m. SE of Kaysmark, and 8 m. NNW of Leutschau, on a small affluent of the Poprad.

RIET (**GREAT**), a river of South Africa, which has its source in the Komsberg, a summit of the Nieuwveld mountains, in the gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, and NE corner of the district of Tulbagh, or Worcester; flows N along the W confines of the district of Beaufort, and at the NW extremity of the district joins the Zak, which thence, under the name of Visch or Hartbeest river, pursues its course through Hottentotia to the Orange river, which it joins in E long. 20° 55'. The principal affluents of the Great Riet are the Rhinoster on the l., and on the r. the Kleine Riet. It has a total course, in a NW direction, of about 150 m.—Also a valley of the gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district and a little to the NE of the Cape. It abounds in grain and pasturage.

RIETBERG, or **RIETBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 41 m. SSW of Minden, circle and 5 m. SE of Wiedenbrück, on the l. bank of the Ems. It is enclosed by walls, with two gates, and has a castle, a gymnasium, and a poor-house. Pop. 1,900. Tobacco and brandy are its chief articles of manufacture. It gives its name to a principality belonging to the princes of Kaunitz.

RIETCHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 12 m. NNE of Vileika.

RIETHNORDHAUSEN, a village of the grand-

duchy of Saxe-Weimar and circle of Weimar-Jena, and bail. of Gross-Rudstedt, 9 m. N of Erfurt, and 17 m. WNW of Weimar. Pop. 590.

RIETI, a delegation and town of the Papal States. The deleg. is bounded on the N by the deleg. of Spoleto; on the E by the kingdom of Naples; on the S and SW by the comarea of Rome; and on the W by the deleg. of Viterbo, from which it is separated by the Tiber. It is 42 m. in length from N to S, and 33 m. in breadth; and comprises an area of 285 sq. m. Pop. 69,000. It is intersected by the W ramification of the Apennines, is generally mountainous, and belongs, in its greater extent, to the basin of the Tiber. The only other river of importance is the Velino. The climate is healthy, and the soil, which is tolerably well cultivated, produces, in considerable abundance, corn, wine, olive-oil, silk and wood. Cattle are reared in great numbers in its mountain pastures.—The town, 45 m. NNE of Rome, on the Velino, is an old and ill-built place. Pop. 8,900. It is the see of a bishop. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

RIEUMES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 21 m. SW of Toulouse. Pop. 1,200.

• **RIEUPEYROUX**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 18 m. W of Rhodéz, near the source of the Saoul, an affluent of the Viaz. Pop. 1,800.

RIEUTORT, a river of France, which rises in Mount Liron, in the dep. of Gard, 4 m. NE of Sumène, and runs in a W and SW course to the Hérault, which it joins on the l. bank after a course of 15 m.

RIEUX, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 27 m. SSW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Reze, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. in 1846, 2,196. It has a church remarkable for its lofty and bold tower.—Also a town in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. SE of Alaire, on the r. bank of the Vilaine. Pop. 2,948.—Also a village in the dep. of Nord, 4 m. NE of Cambray.

RIEXINGEN, a village of Württemberg, 1 m. NW of Horb. Pop. 900, of whom a considerable proportion are Jews.

RIEXINGEN (**OBER**), a village of Württemberg, 3 m. E of Valhingen, on the l. bank of the Enz. Pop. in 1840, 1,046.

RIEZ, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 15 m. E of Manosque. Pop. of canton in 1846, 8,240.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the Colostre, had a pop. of 2,835 in 1846. It has a traffic in fruit, wine, and truffles; and some manufactures of pottery, coarse woollens, and vermifelli.

RIGA (**GOVERNMENT OF**). See **LIVONIA**.

RIGA, a city of Russia, the capital of Livonia, situated in a large sandy plain, on the Southern Dwina or Duna, about 5 m. from the sea, in N lat. 56° 56' 32", E long. 24° 2' 15", 310 m. SW of St. Petersburg. The town stands on the r., the suburbs—which are more extensive than the town itself—on the l. bank of the river; a boat-bridge, 500 yds. in length, unites them. The entrance of the river is guarded by the fortress of Dunamunde; and the town itself is surrounded by walls and bastions. Little is to be seen of the town from the river, except the old wall, and a few of the church spires: all the principal streets are at a distance from the river. The houses are in general of stone, but the older streets are narrow and crooked. Of the public buildings, the principal are the cathedral, the town-house, the exchange, the arsenal, containing arms for 50,000 men, and the hospital of St. George. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine

tower, 440 ft. in height, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. There are 6 Lutheran and 8 Greek churches in the city. There are a school-of-navigation, a public library, an observatory, and several educational establishments in the town. The pop. in 1824 was 39,908; in 1840, 59,960, exclusive of the garrison of about 10,000 men; the majority are Germans and Livonians, the Russians being comparatively few. German is exclusively the language of conversation with the educated classes.—The place is one of considerable commercial activity. The export trade is extensive, and was at one time chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses, and all the great commercial houses are still either German or foreign; even of the manufactures but few are carried on to any extent by Russians. The principal articles of export are timber, flax, flax-seed, hemp, tallow, candles, quills, and corn, which are all brought from a great distance by a tedious but not expensive water-conveyance. The total exports of flax in 1849 were 44,700 tons, of which 32,000 were shipped to Great Britain, and 10,600 to France and Belgium. Of hemp, the export was 15,250 tons, of which 8,400 was to Great Britain. Of sowing lint-seed, the export was 81,733 barrels, of which 22,756 went to Belgium, and 17,395 to Great Britain. Of crushing lint-seed, 225,000 quarters were exported in 1849, of which 135,000 were to England, 40,000 to Holland, and 37,000 to Belgium. Altogether 410 cargoes of various kinds of wood and timber were exported in 1849, chiefly to Great Britain. The exports of grain were 600 qrs. of wheat to England, 53,160 qrs. of rye; 162,000 qrs. of oats, all to Great Britain; and 118,500 qrs. of barley, of which 41,000 were to Great Britain. The total exports in 1849 were £2,730,000; in 1848, £2,120,000. The manufactures of R. are insignificant; soap, starch, brandy, tobacco, and playing-cards are the principal articles made.—R. has at different times suffered both by fire and sieges. Of the latter, the most remarkable were those sustained against the Russians in 1656; the Saxons and Poles in 1700; the Russians again in 1701; and the French in 1812. Its situation on a plain exposes it to frequent inundations; and after the intense winter of 1814, it suffered greatly from the breaking up of the ice on the Dwina.

RIGA (GULF OF). See LIVONIA (GULF OF).

RIGA, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 214 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Buffalo and Rochester railroad. Pop. in 1850, 2,159.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan, 78 m. SE by S of Lansing, intersected by the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad. Pop. in 1850, 208.

RIGI, or **RIGHI**, a mountain, or rather a group of mountains of Switzerland in the cants. of Schwytz and Luzern, between the lakes of Zug, Luzern, and Lower, by which it is almost insulated from the other Alps. It has an alt. of 926 toises = 1,973 yds. above sea-level. Its summit is clothed with verdant pastures, and is easily accessible in 3½ hours from Goldau.

RIGNAC, a town of France, dep. of Aveyron, 14 m. WNW of Rhodéz. Pop. in 1846, 2,054. It has manufactures of hosiery.

RIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, at the foot of Monte-Gargano, near the l. bank of the Candelaro, 18 m. WNW of Manfredonia.—Also a village of Tuscany, 15 m. ESE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno.—Also a village of the Papal States, 4 m. from Oreste. Pop. 650.

RIGNEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Marchaux, on the l. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 500.

RIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Azay-le-Rideau.

RIGNY-LE-FERRON, a town of France, dep. of Aube, cant. of Aix-en-Othe, 24 m. SW of Troyes. Pop. 1,226. It has manufactories of paper, and of beet-root sugar.

RIGNY-SUR-ARROUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. S of Guegnon, on the r. bank of the Arroix.

RIGOLET-DE-BON-DIEU, a river of Louisiana, which is formed by the junction of the Sabine and Black Lake rivers, and unites with the Red river, 25 m. NW of Alexandria.

RIGOLETO, a village of Austrian Italy, 38 m. NNW of Udine.

RIGOLETS, or **REGOLETS**, a channel leading from the N part of the gulf of Mexico into Lake Pontchartrain, in the state of Louisiana, U. S., and communicating, through Maurepas lake and the gut of Iberville, with Mississippi river. The distance from Lake Pontchartrain through the Rigolets is 10 m., and between 300 and 400 yds. broad. On the S side of the Rigolets, and near to the entrance from the gulf, there is a passage into Lake Borgne.

RIGSBY-WITH-AILSBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1½ m. W of Alford. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 120.

RIGTON, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Overblow, Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Otley. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1851, 463.

RIHA. See RIRA.

RIHURSI, a town of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Chenab, in the Janru territory, near the common entrance of the passes of Barrihal and Kuri. It contains about 250 houses, and has a strong castle upon a rocky conical hill to the S of the town.

RIJ, or **REJA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Perm, which rises near Tavatow, and flows NE to the Nerva.

RIJP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 13 m. N by W of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,900. It has manufactories of leather, ropes, and candles.

RIJSSEN, or **RYSEX**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 16 m. ENE of Deventer, near the l. bank of the Regge. Pop. 2,280. It has manufactories of cottons, linens, and pottery-ware.

RIK, a village of Persia, 12 m. N of Ispahan.

RIL, a town of Darfur, in Central Africa, 60 m. SSE of Cobbeh.

RILLAC-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Nexon. Pop. 760.

RILLAER, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 3 m. ESE of Aerschot, on a small affluent of the Demer. Pop. 1,499.

RILLE, a river of France, which rises near Saint Vandrille, in the dep. of Orne, and falls into the Seine, between Quillebeuf and Honfleur, after a N course of 80 m. Its chief affluent is the Charentonne.

RILLIEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Montluel. Pop. 950.

RILLINGTON, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of New Malton. Area 4,842 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,051; in 1851, 1,228.

RIMAC, a river of Peru, which rises on the W side of the Andes; runs W, and waters the delightful plain in which is situated the city of Lima, and flows into the Pacific a little to the N of Callao.

RIMACHUMA, a lake of Ecuador, in N lat. 3° 50'. It is 19 m. long from N to S, and 6 m. wide; and has a channel, 12 m. long, by which it empties itself into the river Pastaza, in S lat. 4° 11'. It receives on the S the river Apischi; and on the NW the Chillay.

RIMA-SZECS, a town of Hungary, 17 m. S of Gömör, 9 m. W of Putnok, on the l. bank of the Rima. It has a traffic in cattle and agricultural produce.

RIMA-SZOMBATH, or **GROSS-STEFFELSDORF**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gömör, 14 m. ESE of Altschl, on the l. bank of the Rima, over which there is here a neat bridge. The inhabitants, about 3,000 in number, are partly Magyars, partly Germans and Slaves. They tan leather, and make a number of petty articles, such as tobacco-pipe heads, and wooden turnery ware.

RIMATARA, an island of the Pacific, in 8 lat. 28°, W long. 152°. It is 20 m. in circumf., and has a pop. of about 300.

RIMINI, a town of the States-of-the-Church, situated on the river Marecchia, about 2 m. above its influx into the Adriatic, 24 m. ESE of Forlì. It had formerly a good harbour; but the sea has retired to the distance of 1½ m.; and R. is at present surrounded by a plain opening on the one side to the Adriatic, and bounded on the other by a range of hills, which rise gradually until they terminate in the great chain of the Apennines. The town is extensive and is well-built, but has a dull and deserted character. It contains several churches and mansions of Istrian marble, and has several squares: The cathedral church of San Francesco is a fine edifice of the 15th cent., with a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas reliefs. R. contains many ancient Roman remains. At the entrance, on the side of Pesaro, stands a triumphal arch of Augustus, said to be the best preserved of any extant. From this arch, a broad street extends to a bridge over the Marecchia, begun by Augustus, and completed by Tiberius, consisting of 5 arches of 27 ft. span each, and built of a white stone or marble found in the neighbouring Apennines. The pop. of the city and dependent district is estimated at 17,000. The manufactures consist of silk, glass, earthenware, verdigris, chemical acids, and saltpetre; and a traffic is kept up in them, and in corn, silk, salt, and fish. R., called formerly *Ariminum*, formed at one time a small independent republic. At present it communicates with the Adriatic by a canal; but the entrance is so choked up with mud and sand, as hardly to admit even small barks.

RIMITO, an island of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Abo and district of Masko, in the Baltic, in N lat. 60° 25', and E long. 21° 50'. It is about 2 m. in length.

RIMMINGTON, a township of Gisburn p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 14½ m. WSW of Skipton. Area 3,082 acres. Pop. in 1831, 701; in 1851, 607.

RIMNIK, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Upper Wallachia, which has its source in the W extremity of a district of the same name; flows SE to Rimnik, then bends NE, and after a course of 90 m., throws itself into the Sereth, on the r. bank, 30 m. above the confluence of that river with the Danube.

RIMNIK, or **RIBNIK**, a town of Turkey in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in Upper Wallachia, 84 m. NE of Bucharest, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. It is the see of a bishop, and has a district school and a seminary. A victory was here gained by the united forces of the Austrians and Russians over the Turks in 1789. —Also a town in Little Wallachia, capital of the district of Vulcha, 69 m. NE of Krajova, on the r. bank of the Aluta.

RIMOGENE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 7 m. S of Rocroi. Pop. in 1841, 1,705. It has several breweries and extensive slate-quarries.

RIMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of

the Ariège, cant. and 8 m. E of St. Girons. Pop. in 1864, 2,316. Gypsum is quarried in the environs.

RIMPACH, or **RIMPAR**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m. N of Würzburg, on a small river, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,620. It has a castle.

RIMPTON, a parish of Somerset, 5½ m. NNE of Yeovil. Area 999 acres. Pop. in 1851, 298.

RIMSINGEN, two contiguous villages of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, to the SW of Briesach. They are distinguished as Ober R., and Nieder R., and contain respectively 620 and 639 inhabitants.

RINCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Leeuw-Saint-Pierre. Pop. 542.

RINCONADA (La), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. N of Seville, on the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, on a peninsula formed by that river. Pop. 713.

RINCÓN-DE-SOTO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Logrono, and partido of Alfaro, near the Ebro. Pop. 975.

RINCURRAN, or **RINCORAN**, a parish of co. Cork, containing the village of Cove and part of the town of Kinsale. Area 5,417 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,815; in 1851, 3,626.

RINDAN, a village of Sind, 15 m. N of Sehwan, on the r. bank of the Indus.

RINDE, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, which has its source in Agra, 45 m. NE of the city of that name; traverses the centre and SE of the prov.; enters the prov. of Allahabad, and after a course, in a generally SE direction of 180 m., throws itself into the Jumna, on the l. bank, 12 m. WSW of Futtipur. Korah is the chief place on its banks.

RINDERFELD (Gross), a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, to the NE of Bischofheim. Pop. 1,040.

RINDGE, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 44 m. SW by S of Concord, containing numerous ponds, and drained by numerous affluents of Millars and Merrimac rivers. It is generally fertile. Pop. 1,274.

RINDUM, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the dio. and to the E of Ringkiøbing. Pop. 250.

RINGAGONAGH, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SSE of Dungarvan. Area 3,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,425; in 1851, 1,921.

RINGAROGA, or **DUNNEAL**, an island in the parish of Creagh, co. Cork, in Baltimore harbour, opposite the town of Baltimore. Its length is 2 m.; its extreme breadth, 1 m.; and its area is about 790 acres. An excellent causeway and bridge connects it with the mainland.

RINGAROOMA, a town on the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Dorset, on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of Little Boobyala river. The bay extends between Waterhouse-point and Cape Portland, and is 7 m. in depth. It receives the Tomahawk and Ringarooma rivers.

RINGEBO, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, bail. and 120 m. N of Christiania, on the l. bank of the Longen. Pop. 3,000.

RINGELHEIM, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 20 m. ESE of Hildesheim and bail. of Liebenburg, on the r. bank of the Innerste. Pop. 620. It has an ancient Benedictine abbey.

RINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 29 m. NW of Coblenz, circle and 2 m. N of Ahrweiler. Pop. 181.

RINGENBURG, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Düsseldorf, to the SE of Rées. Pop. 450.

RINGERIGE AND HALLINGDALEN, a district of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Baskerud. Pop. 20,000. It comprises the parishes of Aal and Naes.

RINGFIELD, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SW of Beccles. Area 1,666 acres. Pop. in 1851, 287.

RINGGIT, or **RINGOET**, a volcanic mountain of Java, near the N coast, in the prov. and 6 m. W of Panarukan.

RINGGOLA, a county in the SW part of the state of Iowa, U. S., comprising an area generally level of 520 sq. m., drained by branches of the Elkhorn river. It is generally fertile.—Also a village of Walker co., in the state of Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railway, 179 m. NNW of Mill-edgeville.

RINGHEIM, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 2 m. WSW of Ettenheim, on a hill to the r. of the Elz. Pop. 1,100. It is well-built, and possesses an active trade in corn, hemp, and oil.

RINCHUSCHIED, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 26 m. NNW of Treves, circle and 11 m. SSW of Przym, on the Otterbach. Pop. 116.

RINGKIOBING, a bailiwick and town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Ribe. The bail. comprises an area of 750 sq. m., and contains 64,000 inhabitants.—The town is 66 m. NNW of Ribe, on the E bank of the fiord or gulf of the Ringkiobing. Pop. 1,080. It contains 12 well-built streets, a market-place, a school, and a house-of-detention. It possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, soap, and tobacco, and a tannery; and carries on an active trade in agricultural produce with Norway and Holland. It has a small port.—The fiord is an extensive inlet of the North sea, 33 m. in length from N to S, and 11 m. in extreme width. It is separated from the sea by a tongue of land in no part exceeding 1½ m. in breadth, and has a single opening named Nymfite Gap, in N lat. 55° 50', and E. long. 8° 10', about ¾ m. in breadth. It contains several small islands, and receives several small streams, of which the most important is the Lönborg.

RINGMORE, a parish of Devon, 4 m. S of Modbury. Area 1,128 acres. Pop. in 1851, 337.

RINGNIER, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. ENE of Lewis. Area 5,626 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,374.

RINGNODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 58 m. NW of Ujein.

RINGOES, a village of Hunterdon co., New Jersey, U. S., 15 m. NW of Trenton. Pop. 250.

RINGRONE, a parish in co. Cork, 2 m. SSW of Kinsale. Area 9,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,968; in 1851, 3,281. The surface extends along the Bandon river, opposite and immediately above the town of Kinsale; it also extends so along the Atlantic as to include the Old Head of Kinsale.

RINGSAGER, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Hedemarken, 72 m. N of Christiania, on the E bank of Lake Miosen.

RINGSEND, a suburb of the city of Dublin, at the confluence of the Liffey and the Doder, on the S side of the Liffey. Pop. in 1851, 2,064.

RINGSHALL, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. WSW of Needham. Area 2,116 acres. Pop. in 1851, 371.

RINGSHEIM, a village of Baden, 2 m. W by S of Ettenheim. Pop. 1,300.

RINGSIKEN, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Malmehus, to the NE of Lund. It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and discharges itself by the Rönne-ån into the Cattagat.

RINGSTEAD, a parish and village of Norfolk, 8½ m. W by S of Burnham-Westgate. Area 2,814 acres. Pop. in 1851, 512.—Also a village on the

coast of Dorsetshire, 2 m. S of Ormington.—Also a parish of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S by W of Thrapston. Area 1,981 acres. Pop. in 1851, 727.

RINGSTEDT, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zeland, in N lat. 55° 26'. Pop. 1,200. It contains a church founded in the 11th cent. The surrounding country, though bare and uninviting in appearance, is tolerably fertile.

RINGSWOLD, a parish of Kent, 3 m. SSW of Deal. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1851, 789.

RINGVADSOE, an island off the NW coast of Norway, in N lat. 70°. It is 24 m. in length from N to S, and has a considerable pop.

RINGVILLE, a village in the p. of Ringagonagh, co. Waterford, 2 m. W of Helwick-head. Pop. 427.

RINGWOOD, a market-town and parish of Hampshire, on the river Avon, 18 m. WSW of Southampton. Area of p. 8,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,988. The town contains some good houses, and is noted for its strong beer and ale, considerable quantities of which are exported. The manufacture of woollen cloths and stockings also employs some hands.

RINNS. See RHINNS.

RINTELN, the capital of that part of the co. of Schauenberg which belongs to Hesse-Cassel, situated on the Weser, 10 m. SE of Minden. It had formerly a small university, which was suppressed in 1809. Pop. in 1840, 3,070, all Protestants. It has a trade in linen and corn.

RINTSCHGAU. See ADIGE.

RINTSMAGEEST, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 9 m. NE of Lieuwarden.

RINVEEL POINT, a cape on the W coast of co. Galway, in N lat. 53° 36'.

RIO, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 4 m. E of Porto-Longone. It is divided into an upper and lower town. Pop. 3,800.

RIO-ARIBA, a county of New Mexico, lying between the parallels of 35° 30' and 37° N, between the frontiers of California and the co. of Santa-Fé, on the Rio-Grande. It embraces an area of above 50,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1850 estimated at 7,750. Its cap. is Cuchillo.

RIOBAMBA (Nuevo), a town of Ecuador, in S lat. 1° 41', in the plain of Tapia, at an alt. of 9,600 ft. above sea-level.

RIO-BONITO, a village and district of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 32 m. ENE of Rio, watered by the Ouro and the Vermelho, both tributaries of the Bacaxa. The district is fertile in mandioc and sugar.

RIO-BRANCO. See PARIMA.

RIO-BRAVO-DEL-NORTE. See NORTE.

RIO-BUENO, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea on the N coast, in N lat. 18° 30'.

RIOCAVADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Burgos.

RIO-CLARO, a village and district of Brazil, in the prov. and above 40 m. ESE of Goyaz.—Also a village in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, district of São-João-de-Príncipe.

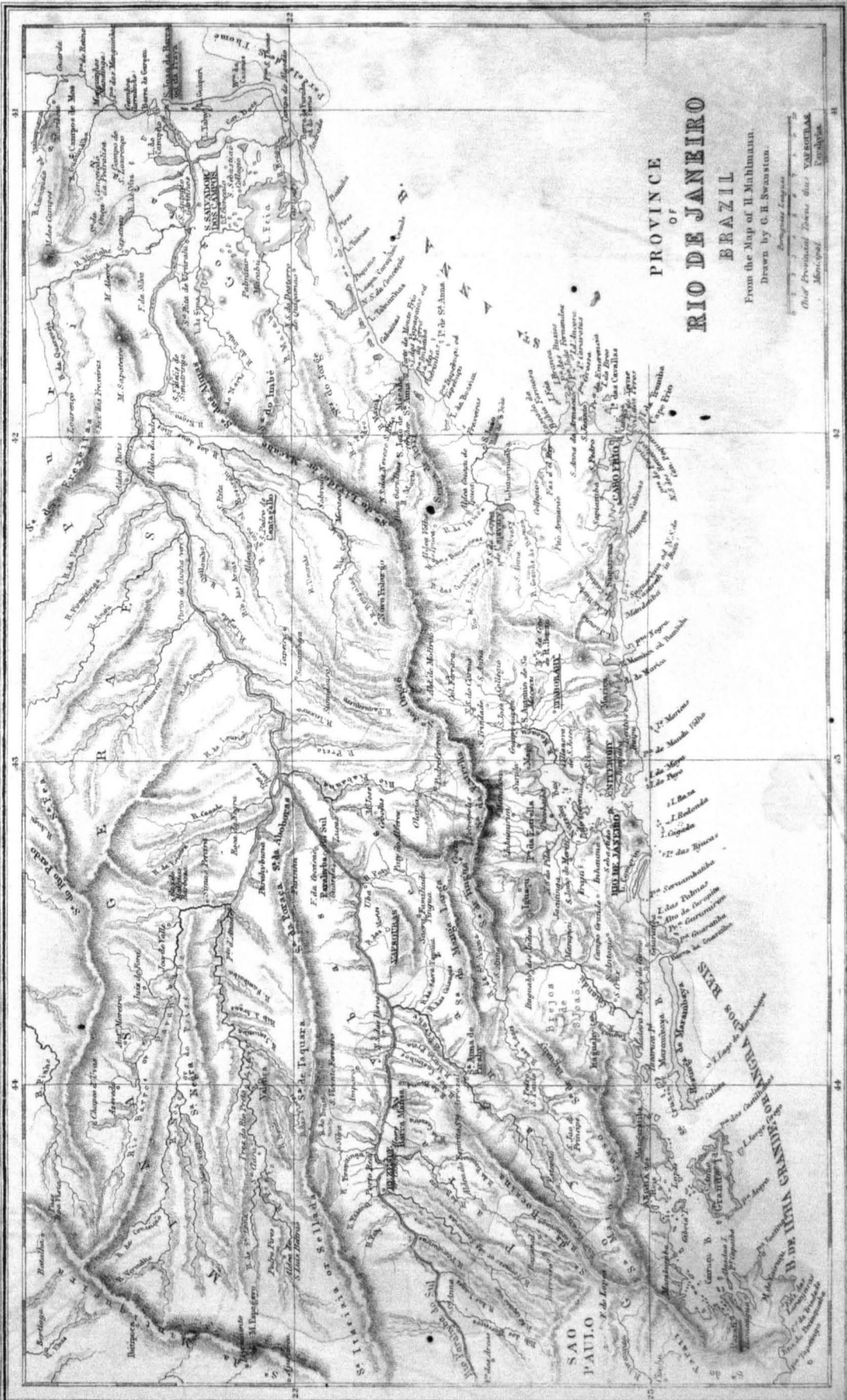
RIO-COBRE, a river of Jamaica, which passes Spanish-town, and flows into the sea, 4 m. NW of Kingston.

RIO-COLORADO. See COLORADO.

RIO-DA-ALDERA, a river of Brazil, which rises in the Serra-Peba, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and runs N and then W to the Macacu, which it joins on the l. bank.

RIO-DAS-MORTES. See MORTES.

RIO-DE-CONTAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the Brumado, a tributary of the Jus-siapo or Contas. It has a considerable trade in cotton.



PROVINCE
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
BRAZIL

From the Map of H. Muhlmann
Drawn by G. H. Swanson.

Chief Provincial Town, Rio de Janeiro.
Municipal Council.

RIO-DE-EVA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Teruel. Pop. 470.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, a maritime province of Brazil, bounded on the N by the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Espirito-Santo; on the E and S by the Atlantic; and on the W by the prov. of San Paulo, from which it is separated by the Serra-da-Mantiqueira. Its area is estimated at 6,200 Portuguese sq. leagues. Its coast-line presents the two fine bays of Angra-dos-Reis and Rio-de-Janeiro. The surface is mountainous, being traversed from SW to NE by various ridges, of which the most conspicuous are the Serra-dos-Organos, which divides the prov. into two districts,—the Beira-Mar or coast, and the Serra-Acima or table-land. It is well-wooded and watered, there being, besides the river Parahiba, above twenty other streams of inferior consequence, but none of them navigable. The principal affluents of the Parahiba are the Rio-Grande, Bosarahi, Paquequera, Piabanha, and Pixahi, all descending from the Serra-dos-Organos. To the S of that ridge are the Macubu, São-João, Macahé, Macacu, Iguaçu, and Guandu. There are several lakes. The soil is comparatively of inferior natural fertility, but is well-cultivated in many districts. Rice, mandioca, and maize are cultivated, and coffee is largely grown. The deep valleys which intersect the mountain-ranges are the principal seats of agricultural industry. The great coffee-country is on the banks of the Parahiba. Fine cabinet-work timber, gums, ipêcacuanha, and jalap are supplied by the forests. The tracts of pasture are of great extent, and numerous herds of cattle are reared upon them. Iron exists in the mountains, and *kaolin* is obtained from the decomposed granite. The pop. of the prov., exclusive of the capital, in 1840 was estimated at 430,000, of whom 224,850 were slaves. It is administratively divided into the 8 comarcas of Angra-dos-Reis, Cabo-Frio, Campos-dos-Goitacazes, Cantagallo, Itaboraiti, Niteroi, Rezende, and Vassuvas. The provincial assembly consists of 36 members; and the prov. sends 10 deputies to the *assemblea-geral* or legislature, and 5 senators to the *camara alta* or senate.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, commonly called Rio, and sometimes SAINT-SEBASTIAN, the capital of the above prov. and of Brazil, situated 80 m. W of Cape Frio, in S lat. 22° 54', W long. 43° 9' [*Raper*], on a triangular shaped tongue of land, close to the shore on the W side of the entrance to a large bay, called Bahia-do-Rio-de-Janeiro, or the bay of Niteroi, about 3 m. N of the entrance, at the point where the strait ends and the bay begins to open, and at the foot of a high range of mountains bounding the plain on the W, called the Corcovado, [alt. 1,580 ft.]. The aspect which the city presents from the sea "bears no resemblance to the compacted brick walls, the dingy roofs, the tall chimneys, and the generally even sites of our northern cities. The surface of the town is diversified by several ranges of hills which shoot off in irregular spurs from the neighbouring mountains, leaving between them flat intervals of greater or less width. Along the bases of these hills and up their sides, stand rows of buildings whose whitened walls and red tiled roofs are both in happy contrast with the deep green of the foliage that always surrounds and often embowers them." [*Kidder*.] It is called by the natives the city of Palaces, and it well deserves the proud title. It is thronged with fine edifices. The streets intersect each other at right angles, save where the beach and the declivities of the hills forbid: they are generally about 24 ft. wide, paved with large rough stones, and have usually a gutter in the centre. Preparations are

now making [1854] for lighting them with gas. Open to the sea-breeze is a public promenade. Large squares are scattered about. Fountains, supplied by aqueducts from the adjacent mountains, some of them beautifully constructed, abound in every direction. From the centre of the city the suburbs ascend 4 m. in each of three principal directions. The houses seldom exceed three stories in height, and are built, for the most part, of granite, but coated with plastering on the outside, their colour is, consequently, a clear white, painfully dazzling to the eye. Parallel with the beach runs the main street called Rua Direita, from which minor streets branch-off at right angles, and are intersected by others at regular distances. The Rua-do-Ouvidor is the Regent street of Rio, being filled with elegant shops principally occupied by milliners, jewellers, booksellers, and confectioners. The square palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing-place. Two sides of this square are occupied by shops and other private buildings, but the palace itself is used only on court-days. The palace of residence of São Christovão is 5 m. distant. The palace of the viceroys, now appropriated to various public offices, is a large building in the old Portuguese style. The new town stretching out towards the NW, is separated from the old one by a large square called Campo-de-Santa-Anna. The city contains about 60 churches and chapels. Of these that of Nossa-Senhora-da-Gloria is one of the finest, and occupies a conspicuous site on a hill that juts into the sea between the city and the Praya-de-Flamengo. The Camarados-Senadores is a very handsome building on the N side of the Campo-de-Santa-Anna. The theatre is also a large and handsome building. The Rio merchants, who for the most part are English, have generally country-houses in the suburbs, especially at Botafogo, along the shore of a quiet bay, and in the valley of Laranjeiras which stretches up from Cateze towards the mountains. The botanic garden, about 8 m. SW of the city, is a place of great resort. Water is procured from the Corcovado, as well as from the Tejuca mountain, and is conveyed by means of an aqueduct of 5 or 6 m. in length, to several fountains in different parts of the city.—Eternal spring and summer reign in this region. The mean temp. is 72°. A breeze from the sea generally springs up about noon, which cools the atmosphere. The whole country around Rio is of granitic formation.

Harbour.] The harbour of Rio-de-Janeiro is one of the finest known, and can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. It stretches 20 nautical miles inland, in the form of a pear, widening to the breadth of 18½ naut. m. The entrance from the sea at its S extremity is bounded on one side by the Pao-d'Asucar or Sugar-loaf (*a*), a conical hill [alt. 1,292 ft.], and on the other by a mass of granite, at the foot of which stands the castle of Santa-Cruz (*b*). The average depth of the entrance is 14 fath. Near the middle lies a small island on which Fort Lucia is built (*c*). Though at first narrow, the harbour gradually widens to about 3 or 4 m., and has an excellent muddy bottom. It is interspersed with little islands, about 80 in number, some of which are clothed with rich vegetation, while others are covered with batteries and habitations of different kinds. Numerous villages, farms, and plantations, divided from each other by little sandy bays, rivulets, and forests, diversify and adorn the shores of this spacious harbour; while, in the distance, the eye rests on a lofty ridge of mountains, rising in various fantastic forms,

above the water. This island lowers gradually on the E side to the water's edge, and does not exceed 300 yds. in length. On the N side of it is the roadstead for merchantmen. The N side of Rio is open to any attack by sea; and on the land side, the city is almost unprotected. The anchorage for large vessels does not extend far to the N of the parallel of the city, but all the bay is navigable for small vessels or country boats. The harbour is of easy access at all times, as there is a daily alternation of land and sea-breeze, the former blowing until about noon, and the latter from that hour until sunset. Small steamers ply regularly between Rio and Niterohy, on the opposite side of the bay.



Population, &c.] The population of Rio, estimated at 170,000 in 1845, consists principally of Portuguese and their descendants, both white and coloured. The natives of the city are in general short and slightly made. Their number in the above pop. was estimated at 60,000; of the remainder 25,000 were foreigners, and 85,000 slaves. The latter unfortunate class are here made to perform the work of beasts of burden, and fugitives are to be seen with iron collars round their neck, and even masks of tin concealing the lower part of their face, and secured behind with a padlock.—Among the establishments for education are a college founded in 1837, an episcopal seminary for educating theological students, about 30 public schools, a military and a naval academy, an academy of me-

Commerce.] This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the mining districts. All the ports on the coast of Bahia send their produce for exportation to Europe, or for home-consumption to Rio and Cuyaba. Innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling to and from the interior; their common burden is about 3 cwt. each, which they carry to the almost incredible distance of 1,500 or 2,000 m. Their homeward freight consists chiefly of salt for the consumption of the cattle, and iron for the working of the mines. The imports from the river Plate, and from Rio-Grande and São-Paulo, consist in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, bacon, farinha, beans, rice, and wheat flour; Santa-Catherina sends leather, onions, dried fish and pottery; Bahia, supplies tobacco, cocoa-nuts, and slaves; Pernambuco, salt and saltpetre; Minas-Geraes, cotton, coffee, and tobacco; Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, gold in dust and bars, diamonds and precious stones; Rio-Grande - do - Sul and São-Paulo, oxen, horses, and mules. The imports from the United States are chiefly salt provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, and tar. From the W coast of Africa, Rio imports wax, oil, sulphur, and some woods. The imports from the mother-country consist chiefly in wine and oil. From

Sweden some iron is occasionally brought.—The exports consist principally of coffee, sugar, rum, ship-timber, various fine cabinet-woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths, in immense quantities, for clothing the Peons in the provinces of the river Plate. Among the more precious articles of export may be enumerated gold, diamonds, precious stones, and wrought jewellery. The manufacture of cochineal is carried on here; and there are also considerable works for boiling and converting into oil the blubber of the black whale, which formerly frequented the harbour of Rio.

Under the article BRAZIL will be found a pretty full view of the commerce of its great port. In 1841–2, the arrivals from foreign ports were 915 = 206,120 tons; and coastwise 1,813 = 123,004 tons. The departures to foreign ports were 867 = 270,651 tons, and 1,929 coasters = 139,301 tons. In 1847, 887 vessels = 208,547 tons entered from foreign ports; and 2,497 = 180,348 tons, entered coastwise. The following are details of the 'movement' of the port in 1849:

ARRIVED.		
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
With cargo for this port,	753	188,703
" for other destinations,	109	30,836
On the road to California,	202	57,041
By forced arrival,	15	4,600
From fishing,	14	4,307
In ballast from foreign ports,	108	24,087
" from ports of the empire,	61	13,528
Total of long voyage,	1,262	318,102
Total of coasters, including steamers,	2,355	219,680
SAILED.		
Laden with country produce,	549	181,278
" foreign goods,	108	32,881
With the same cargo they brought,	144	58,999
For California,	198	79,121
In ballast for foreign ports,	70	23,614
" for ports of the empire,	164	57,258
Total for long voyages,	1,233	434,151
Total of coasters and steam boats,	2,368	220,377
In 1848 there were:		
Arrivals from long voyages,	1,147	259,917
" of coasters,	2,402	214,869
Sailings on long voyages,	1,063	323,729
" of coasters,	2,383	192,476

Of the 753 vessels which, in 1849, brought cargoes for Rio from foreign countries, there were:—

American,	132	Knipphausen,	1
Argentine,	4	Lubeck,	4
Austrian,	15	Neapolitan,	14
Belgian,	20	Norwegian,	14
Brazilian,	65	Oldenburg,	3
Bremen,	9	Indian,	4
Danish,	58	Portuguese,	63
French,	40	Prussian,	11
Hamburgher,	19	Russian,	9
Hanoverian,	4	Sardinian,	37
Dutch,	3	Swede,	78
Spanish,	11	Tuscan,	1
English,	124		

The arrivals in 1851 were 851 = 207,734 tons; in 1852, 790 = 198,853 tons. The imports consist chiefly of cotton manufactures, earthenware, iron and hardware, lumber, lead, coals, olive-oil, charcoal, salt, spirits, tea, glass, and wines. The total exports of sugar in 1849 were 5,979 boxes; in 1848, 5,848 boxes; and in 1845, 14,539 boxes. The amount of hides exported in 1849 was 302,220 pieces, which is about the average of the last seven years. Of horns, 385,685 pieces were exported in 1849, which is also about an average. The remaining exports in 1849 were the following: Tanned half-hides, 11,139 pieces; rice, 20,717 bags; rum, 4,380 pipes; rose-wood, 1,905 dozens; tobacco, 26,909 rolls; tapioca, 9,543 barrels; ipecacuanha, 11,676 lbs. The following are the quantities of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from Rio, in 1840 and 1847:

	1840.	1847.
Coffee,	1,063,801 bags.	1,641,560
Sugar,	13,499 cases.	8,311
Hides,	194,506 no.	268,492
Horns,	273,441 . . .	447,607
Rice,	19,989 bags.	20,021
Rum,	3,407 pipes.	3,385
Tobacco,	28,760 rolls.	21,707
Ipecacuanha,	29,342 . . .	33,901

It appears from the above details that coffee is the great article of export from Rio. The export from Rio of this article, in 1841, was 1,013,865 bags of 160 lbs. each; in 1851, 2,037,305 bags. The principal increase of export was to the United States, whither more was sent in 1851 than was exported to all the world united in 1839. Hamburg and Altona, the Channel and Antwerp, received much more than in 1850; the exportation to the Mediterranean was about the same in both years. The comparative destination of coffee exported from Rio in 1850 and 1851, was as under:—

	1850.	1851.
To Antwerp,	58,481 bags.	106,082 bags.
Baltic,	20,460 "	25,174 "
Bremen,	8,239 "	19,156 "
Cape of Good Hope,	11,307 "	28,480 "
Channel,	151,584 "	218,794 "
Denmark,	34,329 "	59,579 "
France,	53,875 "	87,287 "
Hamburg and Altona,	103,990 "	187,686 "
Holland,	— "	7,900 "
Mediterranean,	158,103 "	159,519 "
Portugal,	9,531 "	84,167 "
Spain,	— "	— "
Sweden,	44,292 "	25,149 "
Trieste,	52,951 "	71,899 "
United States,	638,683 "	999,434 "
Other countries,	4,026 "	6,019 "
	1,349,851	2,037,305

Of the exportation in 1851, 1,367,267 bags was the production of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Various companies have been formed, with privileges from the government, at Rio. Amongst these are the Petropolis railroad, to be continued to Parahiba; two lines of railroad in Minas-Geraes; the navigation of the Mucury, and the navigation of the Amazon. These improvements, when completed, cannot fail to advance the commercial and agricultural interests, and tend to the prosperity of the country. Besides these, a gas and a floating-dock company have been established. Two mortgage banks have been likewise formed as additional means of affording employ for surplus capital. Since the 1st July 1852, vessels entering from foreign ports with cargo and clearing with cargo pay 300 rs., instead of 900 rs., per ton. Vessels entering with cargo and clearing in ballast, or entering in ballast and clearing with cargo, instead of 450, pay 150 rs. per ton. National vessels engaged in the coasting-trade are free from the payment of tonnage dues. This reduction is estimated to reduce the revenue derived from the customs by about 150,000 dollars per annum, but it will prove of material benefit to both the commercial and agricultural interests.

[Steam communication.] The new packet service to and from the Brazils and Rio-de-la-Plata commenced on the 9th of January, 1851. We subjoin the particulars of the route pursued, together with the stoppages and duration of voyage from Southampton to each place outward:—

Southampton to Lisbon,	866 m.	4 days 12 hrs.
Lisbon to Madeira,	235 "	8 "
Madeira to Teneriffe,	260 "	10 "
Teneriffe to St. Vincent (Cape-de-Verde),	850 "	14 "
St. Vincent to Pernambuco,	1,500 "	23 "
Pernambuco to Bahia,	410 "	25 "
Bahia to Rio-de-Janeiro,	720 "	28 "

The packet remains 3 days and 22 hours at Rio, that time being allowed for preparing replies. The homeward course embraces calls at the same ports, and, including all stoppages, occupies 29 days 23 hours, making the course of post to Rio 62 days

16 hours. The homeward packets are due at Southampton on the 12th of every month. Mails for Rio-de-la-Plata are transferred at Rio-de-Janeiro to a small steamer, which conveys them as follows:

	From Southampton.
Rio-de-Janeiro to Monte Video,	1,040 m. 36 days 5 hrs.
Monte Video to Buenos Ayres,	130 38 3

At Buenos Ayres 13½ days are allowed for preparing replies, and 41 days are occupied on the voyage homeward, making the course of post 92 days 16 hours. The Brazilian steamers call at Lisbon both outward and homeward. The coaling-stations for the steamers are Southampton, Madeira, Tenerife (if necessary), St. Vincent, and Rio-de-Janeiro. The regulations provide that in case the branch steamer having on board the Buenos-Ayres and Monte-Video mails shall not reach Rio-de-Janeiro before the time appointed, the Atlantic steamer will await her arrival 8 clear days, if necessary, beyond the appointed time of starting, after which period she will take her departure for Southampton whether the missing vessel has arrived or not. The length of the route out and home to Rio-de-Janeiro is 10,482 m.; from Rio-de-Janeiro to Buenos-Ayres and back, 2,340 m.; making a total of 12,822 m. An average speed of 8½ m. per hour will be necessary to enable the vessels to perform this service within the stipulated time; for the distance from Southampton to Madeira a speed of 8 m. is prescribed, while from Madeira to Rio-de-Janeiro, 9 m. is to be the *maximum* rate of steaming. The existing prospects of ocean steam navigation, lead us to presume that the voyage to Rio will be performed at a rate equal to 10 knots, so as to bring that port within 24 or 25 days of England. The number of miles steamed annually by this company, in the West India service is 424,072; in the Brazilian, 153,864.—Another line of powerful screw-steamers between Liverpool, and Brazil and the river Plate has recently been started under the name of 'The South American and General Steam Navigation company.' One of this company's screw-steamers sails from Liverpool on the 24th of each month for Rio. From Rio the mails, passengers, and cargo intended for the Plate are forwarded by a screw-steamer to Monte-Video and Buenos-Ayres; while the return steamer starts from Rio for Liverpool on the 29th of each month.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-DEL-HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO-DEL-REY. See REY.

RIO-DE-SAO-FRANCISCO, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, stretching along the l. bank of the Sao-Francisco. Pop. in 1840, estimated at 20,000.

RIO-DO-PEIXE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Santo-Antonio, 8 m. S of Serro.

RIO-DAS-PEDRAS. See PEDRAS.

RIO-GRANDE, a town of Starr co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on the E bank of the Rio-Grande, opposite the confluence of the Rio-San-Juan, and 94 m. WNW of Matamoras.

RIO-GRANDE. See JERA.

RIO-GRANDE-DEL-NORTE. See NORTE.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-NORTE, a province of Brazil, between the parallels of 4° 40' and 6° 30' S.; bounded on the N and E by the Atlantic; on the S by the prov. of Parahiba, from which it is separated by the Rio-Guaju; and on the W by the prov. of Ceara, from which it is separated by the Serra-dos-Cairiris-Novos and the Serra-do-Tibao. Its superficies is estimated at 2,000 Portuguese sq. leagues. The surface is mountainous towards the S; but gradually settles into a sandy plain towards the N. The principal rivers are the Aguamare, the Appodi, the Ceara-Mirim, the Cumhahu, the Guajahi, and the Piranhas; all of limited course. Sugar and cotton are the staple productions. Horses and cattle are extensively reared; and salt, sugar, cotton, dye-woods, and timber are exported.—The prov. is administratively divided into the two comarcas of Natal and Assu. The pop. was estimated at 100,000, in 1840. The legislative provincial assembly consists of 20 members.

RIO-GRANDE-DO-SUL. See SAO-PEDRO-DO-RIO-GRANDE.

RIO-MAYOR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. W of Santarem, at the foot of the Junto mountains, on the r. bank of the Mayor, an affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 3,680. In the vicinity is a saline spring.

RIO-NEGRO, a town of New Granada, in the

dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, 48 m. SE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, and at an alt. of 2,391 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 12,144. Its chief production is wax, of which the annual amount is estimated at 2,000 arrobas.

RIO-NEGRO. See NEGRO (Rio).

RIO-PARDO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sao-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 50 m. W of Porto-Alegre. It has a small harbour and a few coasting vessels. The surrounding district is fertile, and well-adapted for the cultivation of flax. See PARDO.

RIO-PRETO. See PRETO.

RIOJA, a district of Spain, comprising the greater part of the prov. of Logrono and the NE of that of Soria. It derives its name from the Rio-Oja, by which it is bathed; and forms a valley, of which the length from Villafranca-de-Montes-de-Oca to Agreda, is nearly 90 m., and the extreme breadth 30 m., and of which the total area is estimated at 810 sq. m.

RIOJA (La), a province and town of the La Plata confederacy. The prov. is bounded on the N by that of Catamarca, on the E by the provs. of Santiago and Cordova; on the S by that of San Juan; and on the W by the Andes. Pop. about 20,000. It is intersected by two ranges of mountains named Famatina and Velasco, which run from N to S, and divide the central part into three valleys or level tracts named Guandacol, Famatina, and Arauca. The Famatina range is a continuous range about 3,000 ft. high, and 50 leagues in extent. Its geological formation is gneiss and clay-slate. The principal river is the Bermejo. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in abundance corn, fruit, and wine. The rearing of cattle and vicuñas forms also an important branch of local industry. Gold, silver, copper, and other metals are found in considerable quantities in the Famatina mountains. Its chief towns are Rioja, Chilecito, Famatina, and Guandacol.—Rioja, the cap., called also Todos-Santos-de-la-Nueva-Rioja, is situated in S lat. 29° 12', on the r. bank of the Angualasta, near the E base of the Sierra-de-Velasco, and on the confines of the Salinas, 118 m. SSW of Catamarca, and about an equal distance NNE of San Juan. Pop. in 1824, 3,000. To the S of this town lie rich grazing llanos.

RIOLIN. See RIGA.

RIOLS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 3 m. NE of St. Pons-de-Thomieres, on the Jean. Pop. in 1846, 2,473. It has numerous manufactories of cloth, for the Levant market, and of soap. In the vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

RIOM, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome. The arrond. comprises an area of 288,640 hect., and contains 12 cants. Pop. in 1831, 146,495; in 1846, 156,503.—The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 26,065; in 1846, 27,571.—The town is 8 m. N of Clermont-Ferrand, and 51 m. S of Moulins, on the l. bank of the Ambène, on a height which commands a prospect of great extent. Pop. in 1789, 13,286; in 1821, 12,584; in 1831, 12,379; in 1846, 12,845. In the larger and more modern portions of the town the streets are straight and spacious, and paved with basalt and volcanic scoria, and the houses are substantially built of free-stone. The older portions are constructed of lava, and consist of narrow streets lined with lofty and irregular piles of building. The town is surrounded with boulevards and is adorned with numerous fountains. It contains a fine court-house, with a chapel adjoining, a communal college and museum, a large hospital, two alms-houses, a theatre, a savings' bank, a printing establishment, a lunatic asylum, a house-of-cor-

rection, &c. It possesses manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, rugs, candles, wax-lights, vermicelli, fine cutlery, oil, brandy, numerous tanneries, and a saw-mill, and is noted for its confectionary. Its trade consists chiefly in flour, corn, hemp, cloth, wax, leather, iron, wine, and oil. Corn, wine, and fruit are extensively cultivated in the environs. R. in ancient times bore the name of *Ricomagus*, and afterwards *Ricomum*. It was besieged in 1209 by Guy-de-Dampierre. In 1360, it was constituted capital of a duchy erected in favour of his son, by the duke of Berry.

RIOM-ES-MONTAGNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal and arrond. of Mauriac. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,780; in 1846, 10,972.—The town is 17 m. ENE of Mauriac, in a narrow valley, on the l. bank of the Veronne, an affluent of the Rue. Pop. in 1846, 2,589. It has a considerable trade in cattle and horses, and in cheese.

RIOMFALVA. See REICHESDORF.

RION, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes and cant. of Tartas, 33 m. NW of Saint Sever. Pop. 1,470.

RION. See RION.

RIONEGRO-DEL-PUENTE, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 51 m. NNW of Zamora and partido of Puerta-de-Senabria, on the r. bank of the Oterino, an affluent of the Tera. Pop. 100. It has a handsome church, which is the resort of numerous devotees from all parts of the peninsula, and a large hotel.

RIONERO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 5 m. S of Melfi, and 23 m. NNW of Potenza, partly in a valley, and partly on two adjacent hills. Pop. 10,000. It has three churches and a convent.—Also a town in the prov. of Sannio, district and 10 m. NNW of Sernia, and 29 m. WNW of Campobasso, on a hill. Pop. 1,320. It has a church and a chapel.

RIONI, or Rion, a river of Imiritia, which descends from the S side of the Caucasus, between the Kazbek and Elburz; flows WSW, traversing Imiritia to a point a little S of Orveli; turns S, passes Kutais, and at Batarked-Sindara turns W; and from this point pursues a W course to the Black sea, into which it discharges itself at Poti, on the confines of Guria, and after a SW and W course of about 150 m. Its principal affluents are the Zkheni-chal, the Quirina, and the Chanin-tchal.

RIOPAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. SW of Chinchula, near the r. bank of the Mundo, an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 750. In the neighbourhood are mines of calamine, emery, and coal.

RIOSECO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Soria. Pop. 600.

RIOSO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Santander.

RIOU, an island of France, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 8 m. S of Marseilles, in N lat. 43° 10'.

RIOU'S ISLAND, or ROOAHOOGA, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 8° 54'. It is about 24 m. in circumf., of a naked aspect, with steep and rugged rocks, forming a lofty mountain in the middle.

RIOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 5 m. NNW of Gemozac. Pop. 1,200.

RIPABOTTONI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 9 m. SSW of Larino. Pop. 2,500.

RIPACANDIDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 6 m. SSE of Melfi. Pop. 3,000.

RIPA-DE-CHIETI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 4 m. E of Chieti, on the r. bank of the Alento. Pop. 2,700.

RIPAILLE, or RIPAGLIA, a town of Savoy, in the prov. of Chablais, 1 m. NNE of Thonon.

RIPALDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 6 m. NNE of Montefalcone. Pop. 700.

RIPALIMOSANI, a town of Naples, 9 m. E of Molise. Pop. 3,300.

RIPATRANSONE, a town of the States-of-the-Church, 12 m. NE of Ascoli. Pop. 2,200.

RIPE, or ECKINGTON, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by N of Haylesham. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. 383.

RIPEN. See RIBE.

RIPLEY, a chapelry and tything in Send p., Surrey, 6 m. NE of Guildford. Pop. in 1851, 860.—Also a chapelry in Pentrich p., Derbyshire, 3½ m. S by W of Alfreton. Pop. in 1801, 1,091; in 1831, 1,977; in 1851, 3,071.—Also a parish and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WNW of Knaresborough, on the N bank of the Nidd. Area of p., 6,836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,219; in 1851, 1,286. The neighbourhood is noted for its produce of liquorice.

RIPLEY, a county in the SE part of Indiana, U. S. Area 439 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 14,820. Its cap. is Versailles.—Also a co. in the SE of Missouri. Area 1,080 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,856; in 1850, 2,330. Its cap. is Doniphan.—Also a township in Somerset co., Maine, 49 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 641.—Also a township in Chautauque co., New York, 312 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 1,782.—Also a township in Brome co., Ohio, 56 m. above Cincinnati. Pop. 1,780.—Also a village in Lauderdale co., in Tennessee. Pop. 400.

RIPOLL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. WNW of Gerona, on the river Ter. Pop. 2,900. It suffered severely during the late civil war.

RIPON, a city and parl. borough in the lower division of Claro wapentake, W. R. of Yorkshire, 23 m. WNW of York, and 25 m. N of Leeds, on the W bank of the Ure, which has been rendered navigable by cuts, &c., to Ripon. The parish comprises the chapelries of Bishop-Monckton, Bishop-Thornton, Pateley-Bridge, Sawley, and Skelton; the townships of Aismunderby with Bondgate, High and Low Bishopside, Bishopton, Clothholme, Eavestone, Gwindale, Grantley with Skeldin, Hewick-Bridge, Hewick-Copt, Ingerthorpe, Markington with Waltherwaite, Marston with Moseby, Newby with Mulwith, Nunwick with Howgrave, Sharrow, North Stanley with Lenningford, Sutton-Grange, Warsill, Westwick, and Whitcliff with Thorpe, within Ripon liberty; the chapelries of Aldfield and Winkley; and the townships of Bewerley, Dacre, Shelding, Studley-Roger, and Studley Royal. Area 55,786 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,211; in 1831, 5,080; in 1851, 15,103.—R. is finely situated, a little SW of the Ure, across which is a handsome stone bridge of 14 arches. The town rises in gentle acclivities towards the market-place in the centre, but somewhat more abruptly from the Skell rivulet, which divides it from the SE suburb, and gives motion, in its course, to several mills, serving the city with water by means of an engine, and supplying the navigable canal. The cathedral is the most prominent feature in the aspect of the city. The market-place is spacious, and contains on the S side of the square a handsome town-hall. The parl. boundaries comprise the township of R., and part of the township of Aismunderby-cum-Bondgate. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 6,080. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 405; in 1848, 361. R. was once noted for its manufacture of spurs. There is an extensive manufacture of saddle-trees in the suburb of Bondgate. Barges of from 20 to 35 tons burden bring coal and merchandise, by the Ouse and Ure navigation, and

receive in return, lead, butter, and other produce. From the vicinity of a rich and well-wooded country, containing various objects of local attraction and interest, many respectable and wealthy families have been induced to settle in and about R., and the town has therefore increased in importance as a residence for that class of society. There is a good corn-market here. The income of the borough in 1849-50 was £247.

By order in council of date 5th Oct. 1836, the new diocese of R. was instituted, with consent of the archb. of York and the bishop of Chester. The dio. consists of that part of the co. of York previously in the dio. of Chester, the deanery of Craven, and all such parts of the deaneries of Ainsty and Pontefract, in the dio. of York, as lie to the W of the Ainsty, and the wapentakes of Barkstone, Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross. The two arch-deaconries of Craven and Richmond have been instituted, the collegiate church has been made a cathedral, and the town has hence become a city. The average yearly income of the bishop has been fixed at £4,500; and a palace for his habitation has been erected at North Grange, about 1 m. to the NW. The cathedral is a venerable, extensive, and well-proportioned pile, producing a striking and beautiful effect in the landscape by which it is surrounded. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, with three low buttressed and pinnacled towers, two at the W end, and one in the centre. With the exception of those of York and Westminster, the breadth of this edifice exceeds that of any other of the kind in the empire.

RIPPINGALE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. N by E of Bourne. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 661.

RIPPLE, a parish in Worcestershire, 2½ m. SE by S of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 4,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 972; in 1851, 1,097.—Also a parish in Kent, 2½ m. SW of Deal. Area 1,134 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1851, 223.

RIPPOLDSAU, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Wolfach. Pop. 718. It has a mineral spring and salt-works.

RIPTON, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 27 m. SW of Montpelier, drained by Middleburg river. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1850, 567.

RIQUEWIHR, RIQUEVILLE, or REICHENWEYER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Kayserberg, on the Sembach. Pop. in 1841, 1,836. It has a protestant consistorial church. The environs are noted for their wine.

RIQUIER (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher in a valley. Pop. 1,300. It has an hospital, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and hemp. This place was at the era of Louis-le-Debonnaire one of considerable importance.

REQUIER-D'HERICOURT (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 5 m. SE of Ourville, near the l. bank and near the source of the Durdent. Pop. 259.

RIQUIERES-PLAINS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine, cant. and 4 m. SSW of St. Valery. Pop. 1,059.

RIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 1½ m. N of Chateldon, on a small affluent of the Allier. Pop. 1,584. It has a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the locality.

RIS, or RIS-ORANGIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NW of Corbiel, near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841,

758. It has a fine castle, in which Henry IV. frequently resided, and in the vicinity is a horticultural institute founded in 1829, the oldest and most important institution of the kind in France.

RISANO, a town of Dalmatia, at the bottom of the gulf of Cattaro, 9 m. N of Cattaro. Pop. 1,500. It is defended by a castle on an elevated point, and has a small harbour. The inhabitants are remarkable for their intrepidity as sailors.

RISBOROUGH (MONK'S), a parish and market town of Buckinghamshire, 6 m. SSW of Aylesbury, so named from its being assigned to the monks of Canterbury, by Eschevine, bishop of Dorchester, about the year 995. Area of p. 3,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,083; in 1851, 1,064.

RISBOROUGH (PRINCE'S), a parish and village of Buckinghamshire, 7 m. SSW of Aylesbury, so named from Edward the Black Prince, who according to tradition had a palace here. Area 4,710 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,206; in 1851, 2,317.

RISBY, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. NW of Bury St. Edmund's. Area 2,801 acres. Pop. in 1851, 431.

RISCA, a parish of Monmouthshire, 5 m. NW of Newport. Area 1,877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,044.

RISCLE, a town of France, dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Adour, 35 m. W of Auch.

RISE, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ENE of Beverley. Area 2,012 acres. Pop. 197.

RISEHOLME, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. NNE of Lincoln. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. 102.

RISELEY, a parish of Bedfordshire, 9 m. N of Bedford. Area 2,980 acres. Pop. in 1851, 949.

RISHANGLES, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. S by E of Eye. Area 718 acres. Pop. in 1851, 279.

RISHTON, a township of Lancashire, 4 m. NE by E of Blackburn. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. 800.

RISHWORTH, a township of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW of Halifax. Pop. 1,540.

RISING. See CASTLE-RISING.

RISLEY, a hamlet of Derbyshire, 7½ m. E by S of Derby. Pop. in 1851, 201.

RISS, or RIESS, a river of Württemberg, which rises near Mislwiningen, 4 m. NW of Waldsee; and runs N to the Danube, which it joins near Ober-Disingen, after a course of about 80 m.

RISSINGTON (GREAT, LITTLE, and WICK), three adjoining parishes of Gloucestershire, near Stow-on-the-Wold, of the respective areas of 2,420, 1,300, and 1,140 acres; and the respective pop. in 1851 of 493, 279, and 219.

RISTIN (LONG), a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of Beverley. Area 3,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 403; in 1851, 400.

RISUM, a village of Hanover, in East Friesland, 8 m. W of Embden.

RITSHAN, a village of Bohemia, 15 m. W of Kaurzim. Pop. 500.

RITSHENWALDE, a village of Prussian Poland, 12 m. N of Obovnik. Pop. 600.

RITTEBERG. See RIETBERG.

RITTERSHOFEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Soultz-sous-Foets. Pop. 1,260.

RITUERTO, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Soria, which rises to the E of Soria, and runs S and SW to the Douro, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

RITZEBUTTEL, a bailiwick belonging to the city of Hamburg, lying between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Its area, exclusive of the small island of Neuwerk at the mouth of the river, is 20 sq. m. It is fertile, but is chiefly valuable to Hamburg, from containing the harbour of Cuxhaven.—Its chief place of the same name is a neat town, 2 m. S of Cuxhaven. Pop. 1,745.

RIU-DE-CANAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WNW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,100.

RIU-DE-COLZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,200.

RIUDOMS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 3,247. It is a well-built place, and has a considerable trade in brandy.

RIVA, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Valsesia, 15 m. WNW of Scopas. Pop. 1,200. —Also a town of the Swiss cant. of Ticino, on the lake of Como, 6 m. S of Chiavenna. Pop. 2,400.

RIVA, or REIF, a town of the Tyrol, on the lake of Garda, 10 m. WSW of Roveredo. Pop. 2,000. It has a good harbour, and a brisk carrying business on the lake. The manufacture of an apparently trifling article, Jews' harps, is carried on here to a surprising extent. The environs are pleasant and fertile, producing olives, lemons, and oranges.

RIVA-DI-CHIERI, a town of the Sardinian states, situated in a pleasant district, 10 m. E by S of Turin. It has 3 churches and 3 chapels, and contains 2,697 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The territory contains 4 other communes, Moriendo, Mombello, Arignano, and Andezeno, all favourite places of residence.

RIVADAVIA. See RIBADAVIA.

RIVA-DE-MAZZANO, a town of Continental Sardinia, on the l. bank of the Staffora, 18 m. E of Alesandria. Pop. 1,800.

RIVALBA, a town of Piedmont, 10 m. NNE of Turin. Pop. 1,100.

RIVALTA, a town of Austrian Italy, situated at the influx of the Mincio into the lake of Mantua, 5 m. W of Mantua. Pop. 1,500. —Also a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. NNE of Acqui. Pop. 1,400.

RIVALTA-DI-TORINO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Turin, and near the l. bank of the Sangone. Pop. 1,530.

RIVARA, a town of Piedmont, 30 m. NNW of Turin. The mandamento of R. extends to Monte Soglio, forming part of the chain which marks, on the N, the boundary between the provs. of Turin and Ivrea. It is a charming territory, irrigated by the Ivrea, Levone, and Berdanzano, which flow into the Malone. The district comprises 3 communes, irrigated from the torrents Malone and Orco, and teeming with fruitfulness. It contains 1,057 houses and 6,032 inhabitants. The town of R. seated at the base of a rocky eminence, contains 335 houses, and 1,624 inhabitants. In former times this territory was the feudatory possession of the noble family of Valperga. There are good churches, and it has some remains of walls and fortifications. —Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, 18 m. WSW of Mantua. Pop. 1,200. It is a well-built place surrounded by ancient and very massive walls.

RIVAROLO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Orco, 18 m. NNE of Turin.

RIVAROSSA, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Turin, between the river Malone and the forest of Cice. Pop. 1,400.

RIVAULX, a village and township of Helmsley p., Yorkshire, 3 m. W by N of Helmsley. Area of township, 5,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1851, 209. —There are here the remains of a magnificent abbey founded in 1131.

RIVE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of VerCELLI, 2 m. SW of Stroppiana. Pop. 1,000.

RIVE-DE-GIER, a town of France, dep. of Loire, on the Gier, at the junction of the canal of Givors, 12 m. NE of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1846, 1,694. It has manufactories of iron, steel, and glass; and, in the neighbourhood, are extensive coal-pits, the produce of which is for the most part sent to Lyons by

the canal of Givors, and the railroad from Lyons to St. Etienne.

RIVELA (CAPE), a headland on the N coast of Corsica, in N lat. 42° 35', E long. 9° 4'.

RIVEL-DE-LAS-SEMALS, a town of France, dep. of Aude, 9 m. WNW of Quillan, at the confluence of the Reveillon and Lars. Pop. 1,200.

RIVELLO, a town of Naples, prov. of Basilicata, 12 m. E by S of Policastro, containing, with the adjacent village of Bosco, a pop. of 5,400.

RIVENHALL, a parish of Essex, 2 m. N by E of Witham. Area 3,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 728.

RIVER, a parish of Kent, 2 m. NW of Dover. Area 1,181 acres. Pop. in 1851, 487.

RIVER-CHAPEL, a village in the p. of Ardagh, co. Wexford, on the Aughboy rivulet, 3 m. SE of Gorey. Pop. in 1851, 348.

RIVERGARO, a town of the duchy of Parma, 11 m. SSW of Piacenza, near the r. bank of the Trebbia. Pop. 3,800. It has a trade in silk and agricultural produce.

RIVERHEAD, a village of Kent, 2 m. W of Sevenoaks, so named from the head of the Darent, which is in the neighbourhood.

RIVERHEAD, a township and village of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 67 m. by railroad E of New York. Pop. 2,540. The v. is situated at the head of the navigation of Peconic bay, and contains numerous grist and saw-mills.

RIVERSTOWN, a village in the p. of Temple-Esk, co. Cork, at the confluence of two affluents of the Glanmire river, 1½ m. NE of the village of Glanmire. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 128. —Also a village in the p. of Kilmacallane, co. Sligo, 4½ m. SE by S of Collooney. Pop. in 1851, 330.

RIVES, a town of France, dep. of Isere, on the river Fure, 8 m. NW of Grenoble.

RIVESALTES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and arrond. of Perpignan. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,196; in 1846, 17,712. The town is 6 m. N of Perpignan, on the r. bank of the Agly. Pop. in 1846, 3,737. It is partly walled, but the best portion of the town lies outside the walls. It has an oil-mill and a distillery of brandy. The environs are noted for their wines, particularly the muscat.

RIVIERA, a bail. and circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, consisting of the portion of the valley, lying between Bellinzzone and the entrance to the valleys of Blegno and Levantino. Pop. 3,012. Its chief town is Osogna.

RIVIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 2 m. SE of Beaumetz-les-Loges, near the source of the Crinchon. Pop. 1,235. —Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 436.

RIVIERE-NOIRE, a district of the Isle of France, to the E of the districts of the Plaines-de-Willems and of the Savana. Cotton is its chief production.

RIVIERE-PILOTE (LA), a town on the S coast of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles, capital of a parish in the arrond. and 5 m. W of Marin, and 9 m. ESE of Fort-Royal, on a small river. The parish is very mountainous, but the valleys are fertile and produce sugar and coffee in great abundance. Pop. 2,792, of whom 2,357 are slaves.

RIVIERE-SALEE, a strait of the Antilles, which separates the island of Guadaloupe, properly so called from that of Grande Terre, and unites the gulfs of the Great and Little Cul-de-Sac. It is 5 m. in length, varies in breadth from 30 to 85 yds., and is of considerable depth, but from the shallows at the entrances is accessible to only small boats.

RIVIERE-SALEE (LA), a town on the SW coast of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles, capital of a parish in the arrond. and 5 m. SE of Fort-Royal, on a river of the same name, which throws itself into the Cul-de-Sac-Royal. It consists of two parts, Grand and Petit. The former, situated in an unhealthy locality, consists of about 40 houses, all more or less damaged by the hurricane of 1817. The latter, which is to the N of the other, also sustained considerable damage at the same period. It contains several magazines. The soil of the parish is marshy, and liable in some parts to inundation, but generally fertile and well-cultivated. Sugar is its chief production.

RIVIERE-AU-BŒUF, a river of N. America, which falls into the Mississippi, at the lower end of Lake Pepin.

RIVIERE-DES-HURONS, a river of Lower Canada, which, after a winding course, falls into the Richelieu at Fort Chambly.

RIVIERE-MAHAUT (LA), a town of the island of Guadeloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name, in N lat. 16° 27'.

RIVIERE-DES-PRAIRIES, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from the lake of the Mountains, and running along the N shore of the island of Montreal, divides it from Isle Jesus, after which it joins the St. Lawrence.

RIVIERE-ROUGE, a river which falls into Lake Michigan, in Green Bay.

RIVIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 1½ m. NW of La Rochefoucault, near the l. bank of the Tardouere. Pop. 1,325. It has an oil-mill. It is noted for its apples.

RIVIERES (LES HAUTES), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 5 m. E of Monthermé, 11 m. NE of Mizieres, on the r. bank of the Semoy. Pop. 1,200. It has numerous nail-works, and in the vicinity is an iron-mine.

RIVINGTON, a village of Lancaster, 2 m. SE of Chorley, noted for a peak on an adjoining hill, 1,545 ft. high, which commands a prospect of vast extent.

RIVISONDOLI, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra-2da, 15 m. SE of Sulmona. Pop. 1,250.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont, situated at the foot of the Alps, on the great road which leads over Mount Cenis into Savoy, 9 m. W of Turin. It bears the title of a city, and contains 802 houses and 5,195 inhabitants. It possesses some handsome houses and public buildings, fine streets, and a spacious piazza in which is situated the principal church. It has also an hospital and schools. The site of the royal castle above the town, the most elevated point of the commune, is 461 yds. above the level of the sea. It has beautiful environs, adorned with villas and gardens, and, the air being exceedingly pure, it is a fashionable resort of many families of Turin in the summer and autumn for the *villeggiatura*. The ancient castle of the princes of Savoy, burnt by the French in 1690-1, but restored by Victor Amadeus II., forms a grand and striking feature, towering above the city, and from its feet to the entrance of Turin runs a superb avenue between 10 and 11 m. in length, and perfectly direct, the perspective lines closing in the extremity with the capital, and the Superga, which crowns the hill beyond it. "Looking along it in the day-time," says a recent traveller, "it presents to the eye one of the most animated and stirring scenes imaginable; but to see it in all its wonderful magnificence, it should be viewed at the rising of the sun, when his first rays are glittering on that noble mausoleum; or at eventide, when his last beams shine on it, in warm and roseate hues. Nor is the prospect from the Superga, along this road, less splendid.

Its breadth is as admirable as its extent, and it is bordered on each side by a double row of noble trees, shading wide and agreeable walks formed between them. An arrow could scarcely be more straight, or a plain apparently more level, to Rivoli; and thence the valley of Susa, guarded on the right hand, and on the left, by chains of lofty mountains, conducts the eye onward to Monte-Cenis; which, wrapt in eternal snows, closes this grand and beautiful scene."

RIVOLI, a village in the NE of Austrian Lombardy, on the r. bank of the Adige, 13 m. NW of Verona. Pop. 520. Near this the Austrians were defeated by the French, in a battle fought on the 14th January 1797, one of the most remarkable of Bonaparte's victories.

RIVOLI-BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of South Australia, to the N of Cape Lannes, in S lat. 37° 33', and E long. 140° 13'.

RIVOLTA, or **RIPOLTA**, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and 17 m. E of Milan, and deleg. of Lodi and Crema, on the l. bank of the Adda. Pop. 2,600.

RIXENSART, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Lasne. Pop. of dep. 1,303; of com. 399.

RIXHEIM, or **REXEN**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Habsheim, and 12 m. NE of Altkirch. Pop. in 1846, 2,995. It has an extensive manufactory of paper-hangings, and gypsum-kilns. Wine is cultivated in the locality.

RIXINGEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 354; of com. 275.

RIXOUSE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. N of St. Claude, and 23 m. SE of Lons-le-Saunier, in the midst of the Jura mountains, near the r. bank of the Bienne. Pop. 625.

RIXTON, a township of Lancashire, in the p. and 5½ m. ENE of Warrington. Area, with Georgebrook, 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 906; in 1851, 796.

RIZEH, or **IRIZEH**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 27 m. E of Trebizond, on the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 41° 2', and E long. 40° 29'. It has considerable traffic as an entrepot between the E coast of the Black sea and the Crimea and Constantinople. Its pop. has been estimated at 30,000, of whom 4,000 are Greeks and Armenians.

RIZZUTO (CARE), a promontory on the coast of Calabria-Ultra, 15 m. S of Cotrone, in N lat. 38° 56'.

RJEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 70 m. WSW of Tver, on the Volga, at the point where that river becomes navigable. It is an entrepot in the flax and corn trade for the ports of Riga and St. Petersburg. Pop. 8,500.

RO. See **RHO**.

ROA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Douro, over which there is here a stone bridge. Pop. 2,400. It is walled, and defended by a castle; and has a splendid mansion belonging to the counts of Sizuela. Cardinal Ximenes died here in 1517.

ROACH, or **ROCHE**, a parish in co. Louth, 3½ m. NW of the town of Dundalk. Area 3,305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,426; in 1851, 1,018.

ROADE, a parish of Northamptonshire, 5½ m. S of Northampton, intersected by the NW railway. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 695.—Also a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. NE by E of Frome. Area 928 acres. Pop. 790.

ROADFORD, a village in the p. of Killilagh, co. Clare, on the river Aille, 5½ m. NW by N of Ennistymon.

ROAG (LOCH), an arm of the sea which indents the SE coast of the island of Lewis in the Scottish Hebrides. It is about 12 m. in length, and 8 m. broad, and is thickly interspersed with islands.

ROANA, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Vicenza.

ROANE, a county in the E part of Tennessee, U. S., intersected by the Tennessee river. Area 468 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,948; in 1850, 12,185. Its cap. is Kingston. It is a fertile district producing wheat, maize, cotton, and tobacco.

ROANNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, on the l. bank of the Loire, 30 m. N of Montbrison. Pop. in 1846, 11,870. In the beginning of the 18th cent., this place was a mere village; it owes its increase to its situation on a navigable river, and to its having become an entrepot for goods sent from the E and SE of France, to the markets of Orleans, Nantes, and Paris. It has a few modern well-built streets, and a few good public edifices. It has some manufactories of linen, cotton, iron-ware, paper, glue, and pottery-ware, and flax and cotton spinning-mills. In the vicinity are coal and lead mines.—The arrond. has an area of 178,459 hectares, and comprises 10 cant. Pop. in 1846, 134,100.

ROANNES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Saint-Mamet, 5 m. SW of Aurillac. Pop. 1,237.

ROANOKE, a county in the SW of Virginia, U. S., intersected by the head-branches of the Staunton. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,499; in 1850, 8,477. Its cap. is Salem.—Also a township of Randolph co., in Alabama, 78 m. NE of Montgomery.—Also a village of Genesee co., in New York, on Allen's creek.

ROANOKE, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, the former of which rises in Virginia, and the latter in N. Carolina, and flowing into Albemarle sound, in N lat. 35° 58', after a course of 300 m. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden to the falls at Halifax, 70 m.; and for boats of 5 tons for the distance of 200 m. above the falls. A canal to avoid the falls opens the navigation to the junction of the head streams.—The country watered by this river is extremely fertile.

ROAPOA, an island of the Pacific one of the Marquesas group, 58 m. W of Santa-Christina.

ROARING-WATER, a hamlet, a rivulet, and a bay, in co. Cork. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, and on the road from Skibbereen to Skull and Dunmanus, 4½ m. W by N of Skibbereen. The rivulet runs less than 5 m. S by W to the head of the bay, at the hamlet. The bay, in a large sense, opens between Cape Clear on the SE and Long Island on the NW, with a width of 4½ m.; penetrates the land NE to the extent of 8½ m.; and includes the greater part of the crowded and intricate archipelago between Baltimore and Crookhaven.

ROASSIO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Vercelli.

ROATH, a parish of Glamorganshire, in the vicinity of Cardiff. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 312.

ROATUN. See **RUATAN**.

ROBAT, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 120 m. W of Kirman, in a fine plain, near the frontier of Farsistan, and on the road from Kirman to Shiraz. The distillation of rose-water and cultivation of tobacco form important branches of local industry.

ROBAT, or **AHEIYON**, a town of Persia, in Khorrassan, in the district of Komis, at the entrance to the pass of the same name, and 50 m. SW of Damghan. It has a caravanserai.

ROBATAT, a district of Upper Nubia, between Monassir on the W, and Berber on the SE, and in-

tersected by the Nile, which here forms an extensive island named Mograb. It is to a great extent covered with sand. Milk forms the chief subsistence of the inhabitants. Its chief town is Abu-Hammed. It contains the ruins of Karmel.

ROBBEL, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 17 m. SE of Lüneburg and bail. of Medingen. Pop. 90. It has a paper-mill.

ROBBEN ISLAND, or **SEAL ISLAND**, a barren island on the coast of S. Africa, at the entrance into False bay, in S lat. 33° 48'. It is about 6 m. in circumf., and formerly served as a place of exile for criminals sent from the Cape or the East Indies.

ROBBINSTON, a township of Washington co., Maine, U. S., 137 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 1,028. It has ship-building yards.

ROBBIO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Novara. Pop. 3,300.

ROBE, a river of co. Mayo, which flows into the E side of Lough Mask. A straight line from its source to its embouchure extends 12½ m. SW; yet the length of the river's course, even exclusive of all minor sinuosities, is at least 22 m.

ROBEC, a small river of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, which flows into the Seine at Ronen, after a SW course of 7 m.

ROBECQ, a village of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, near the small river Clemanche, an affluent of the Lys, 4 m. SW of St. Vincent. Pop. 1,560.

ROBEEN, a parish in co. Mayo, 1½ m. NW of Hollymount. Area 10,907 acres, of which 667 acres are in Lough Carra. Pop. in 1851, 2,522.

ROBEL, a walled town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the W side of the lake of Müritz, 20 m. W of Strelitz. Pop. 3,200.

ROBERT BAY, a bay on the coast of the island of Martinique, nearly 2 leagues deep, and having its entrance between Point La-Rosa and Los-Galeones. At its mouth it has two small islands, against which heavy seas break, thereby rendering the bay secure.

ROBERT-ESPAGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Bar-le-Duc, and 9 m. NNE of St. Dizier, at the foot of a hill, on the r. bank of the Saulx. Pop. 860.

ROBERTO (SAN), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 10 m. NNE of Reggio, cant. and 6 m. E of Villa-S.-Giovanni, in the midst of mountains.

ROBERTON, a parish partly in Roxburghshire, and partly in Selkirkshire, situated not far from the centre of the Southern Highlands, and intersected by Borthwick-water, rising in several head-streams at the southern extremity of the parish, and by Alewater, running nearly parallel to the Borthwick. About 11 parts in 12 of the whole area are sheep-walk, or cattle-pasture, and maintain about 19,000 sheep, chiefly of the Cheviot breed, and a proportionate number of cattle. Between 500 and 600 acres are under plantation. About 2,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage. Pop. in 1801, 618; in 1831, 730; in 1851, 670.

ROBERT'S PLAINS, a level tract in New South Wales, in Macquarie co., intersected by Mary river.

ROBERTS'S ISLES, two large islands of the Mendana archipelago, in the Pacific, in S lat. 7° 53', with several smaller islets in their neighbourhood, discovered by Hergest in 1792.

ROBERTSFORS, a mining village of Sweden, in the prefecture of West Bothnia, 33 m. NNE of Umea. It has extensive iron-works.

ROBERTSON, a county in the NW part of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area of 484 sq. m., drained by affluents of Sycamore creek and Red river. It has an undulating surface, and

is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 13,801; in 1850, 16,145. Its capital is Springfield.—Also a central co. of Texas, comprising an area of 946 sq. m., drained by Little Brazos river and its branches, and by affluents of Navasota river, by which it is bounded on the E. Its surface is undulating, and its soil is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1850, 934. Its capital is Franklin.

ROBERTSTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilmagogue, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, at its summit-level, between Sallins and Ticknevin, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW by W of Prosperous. Pop. in 1851, 600.

ROBERTSTOWN, or CASTLE-ROBERT, a parish in co. Limerick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Shanagolden. Area 5,906 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,794; in 1851, 1,743. The surface is a rich and beautiful portion of the sea-board of the estuary of the Shannon.

ROBERVAL, or NOEL-ST.-REMY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Pont-Sainte-Maxence. Pop. 125.

ROBESON, a county in the SW part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area generally level of 890 sq. m., drained by Lumber river, and by the head branches of Little Pedee river. It is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 10,370; in 1850, 12,826. Its cap. is Lumberton.—Also a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 51 m. E of Harrisburg. It is partly hilly, and is bounded on the NE by Schuylkill river, and drained by Alleghany and Hay creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,016.

ROBIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Ambroix, on the r. bank of the Ceze. Pop. 739. It has coal-mines.

ROBILLANTE, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 9 m. SSW of Coni, mand. and 2 m. S of Rocavione, on the l. bank of the Vermegnana. Pop. 1,400. It has a manufacture of white iron.

ROBINAL. See RABINAL.

ROBINE - D'AIGUES - MORTES (GRANDE), a canal of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and cant. of Aigues-Mortes. It consists of two parts,—one of which runs NNW from Aigues-Mortes to Virventre, and the other from the former place to the Mediterranean, and connects the canal Des-Etangs with that of Beaucaire.

ROBINE-DE-VIC, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, and cant. of Frontignan. It extends from the base of Mount Gardiole, near the village of Vic, to the canal-des-Etangs.

ROBIN'S FERRY, a village of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the r. bank of Merrimac river, and on the Concord and Nashua railroad, 5 m. S of Concord.

ROBINSON, a village of Crawford co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 121 m. ESE of Springfield.

ROBINSON'S CREEK, a stream of water in North-east Australia, in S lat. $25^{\circ} 29'$, an affluent of the Condamine.

ROBINSTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilskyre, co. Meath. Pop. in 1831, 146.

ROBION, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. E of Cavaillon, at the foot of Mount Leberon, near the l. bank of the Calavon. Pop. 956.

ROBISON, an island of the Arctic ocean, near the E coast of Greenland, in about N lat. $68^{\circ} 41'$, and W long. $54^{\circ} 30'$.

ROBLADILLO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. SW of Valladolid, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 84.

ROBLEDA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1,480. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

ROBLEDILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov.

and 18 m. N of Guadalajara, on a height. Pop. 545.—Also a town in the prov. and 63 m. SW of Salamanca, and 18 m. SE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, at the N base of the Sierra-di-Gata. Pop. 538. The environs produce wine and oil in great abundance.

ROBLEDILLO-DE-LA-VERA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Cáceres, and partido of Jarandilla. Pop. 215. The locality is extremely warm, and suffers in summer from scarcity of water. It has manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

ROBLEDÓ, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Alcaraz. Pop. 798. It has a parish church, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen.

ROBLEDÓ-DE-CHAVELA, a town of Spain, in New Madrid, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Madrid, and partido of San-Martin-de-Valdeiglesias, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,166.

ROBLES, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Popayan, which runs NE, and unites itself with the river Honda.

ROBLINGEN (OBER), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 15 m. NW of Merseburg, near the lake of Mansfeld. Pop. 750.

ROBOA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 12 m. ENE of Zebid.—Also a village of the same prov., 12 m. E of Taas.

ROBOROUGH, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. ESE of Great Torrington. Area 3,114 acres. Pop. in 1841, 588; in 1851, 518.

ROBREGORDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Guadalajara. Pop. 750.

ROBURENTO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Mindovi.

ROCA, an archipelago of small desert islands on the coast of Venezuela. They extend about 23 m. from E to W, and 10 m. from N to S.

ROCA (CABO DA), a bold cape on the W coast of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 46' 30''$, W long. $9^{\circ} 29' 21''$, the most westerly point of land in Europe, and called by English seamen the rock of Lisbon.

ROCA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Badajoz. Pop. 636.

ROCA-DE-ILHEOS, a small island on the coast of Venezuela, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 51'$.

ROCAB, a small port of Hadramaut, in Arabia, on the Indian ocean, 30 m. SSW of Sahar.

ROCAFORTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Pampluna, near the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 150.

ROCAIBA, a small town of Hedjas, in Arabia, 120 m. ENE of Mecca.—Also a small town, 17 m. E of Mecca.

ROCALBONGA, a town of Tuscany, 18 m. ENE of Grosseto.

ROCAMADOUR, a town of France, dep. of Lot, on the river Alzon, 22 m. N of Cahors. Pop. 1,482.

ROCAS, two small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Peru, at the mouth of the river Pisagua.

ROCAS, an island of the Atlantic, about 125 m. NE of Cape Roque, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 52'$.

ROCAS (POINT), a headland on the E coast of Abaco, one of the Lucayos group, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 17'$.

ROCCA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Messina.—Also a small town of Austrian Italy, situated on Lago Maggiore, 30 m. NW of Milan.

ROCCA-BERNARDA, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 15 m. WNW of Cotrone. Pop. 700.

ROCCA-BIANCA, a town of the duchy of Parma, 12 m. NNE of Borgo-San-Donino. Pop. 1,800.

ROCCA-BIGHERA, a town of Continental Sar-

dinia, in the prov. and 22 m. N of Nice, on the l. bank of the Vesubra. Pop. 1,100.

ROCCA-BRUNA, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. WNW of Coni. Pop. 1,650.

ROCCACASALE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, 4 m. NNW of Sulmona. Pop. 1,600.

ROCCA-CONTRADA, a town of the Papal States, in the del. and 32 m. WSW of Ancona. Pop. 2,400.

ROCCA-D'ARAZZO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in Montferrat, near the r. bank of the Tanaro, 6 m. E of Asti. Pop. 1,700.

ROCCA-DE-BALDI, a town of Piedmont, on the river Pesio, 6 m. NW of Mondovi. Pop. 2,200.

ROCCA-DELL'ASPRO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citeriore, 18 m. S of Campagna. Pop. 3,200.

ROCCA-D'EVIANDRO, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. SSE of San-Germano, on the l. bank of the Gangliano. Pop. 1,300.

ROCCA-DE-CAGNO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 9 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 620.

ROCCA-DE-CORIO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Turin. Pop. 2,200.

ROCCA-GLORIOSA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 7 m. WNW of Policastro. Pop. 1,400.

ROCCA-GUGLIELMA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. NNE of Gaëte. Pop. 1,680. It has a fine church.

ROCCA-GUINALDA, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Acqui. Pop. 1,800.

ROCCA IMPERIALE, a town of Naples, on the gulf of Taranto, 10 m. S of Tursi.

ROCCA-MANDOLFI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 40 m. N of Naples. Pop. 3,400.

ROCCA-DU-MEZZO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 15 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 1,100.

ROCCA-MONTEPIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 8 m. SSW of Chieti. Pop. 1,500.

ROCCA-DE-NETO, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 9 m. NW of Cotrone. Pop. 600.

ROCCA-NOVA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 27 m. ENE of Lagonegro.

ROCCA-DE-PAPA, a village of the Papal states, in the comarca and 15 m. SE of Rome. Pop. 1,050.

ROCCA-RAINOLA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 3 m. N by E of Nola. Pop. 1,600.

ROCCA-ROMANA, a mountain in the Papal states, in the comarca and 24 m. NNW of Rome, on the N shore of Lake Bracciano. It has an alt. of 814 yds. above sea-level.

ROCCA-SAN-FELICE, a town of Naples, in Principato-Ultra, 3 m. N of San-Angelo. Pop. 2,250.

ROCCA-SECCA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 7 m. SSE of Arpino. Pop. 2,300.

ROCCA-SANTO-CASCIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Montone.

ROCCA-SAN-GIOVANNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, 4 m. E of Lanciano, near the coast of the Adriatic. Pop. 400.

ROCCA-SANTO-STEFANO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 9 m. W of Aquila. Pop. 400.

ROCCASCALLENIA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SSW of Lanciano. Pop. 1,600.

ROCCA-SICURA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 4 m. ESE of Rionero. Pop. 1,550.

ROCCA-VALLOSCURA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 10 m. SSE of Sulmona.

ROCCAVIONE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Coni, on a hill between the rivers Gesso and Vermagnana. Pop. 2,400.

ROCCAVIVARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 3 m. SW of Montefalcone. Pop. 900.

ROCELLA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra, 6 m. N by W of Mileto.—Also a town of Sicily, 36 m. SW of Messina. Pop. 2,500.

ROCHETTA, a town of Savoy, 10 m. SE of Chambery.—Also a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Casale, near the Tanaro.—Also a town of Naples, in Principato-Ultra, 4 m. NNE of Lacedogna.

ROCCO (SAN), a village of Austrian Italy, 15 m. E of Bergamo. Pop. 600.—Also a village of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Ossola, 9 m. W of Gevno, on the r. bank of the Toce.

ROCESTER, or ROCESTER-IN-DOVEDALE, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 4 m. N by E of Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove. Area 2,105 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,146; in 1851, 1,185.

ROCH (SAINT), a village of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 6 m. SE of Cluses.

ROCHA, a town of Buenos Ayres, on a small river, about 35 m. NE of Maldonado.

ROCHDALE, a parish and parl. borough in Salford hund., co.-palatine of Lancaster, and 11 m. N by E of Manchester, on the river Roche, over which there is here a stone-bridge of three arches, and in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The parish comprises the chapels of Blatchinworth and Calderbrook, Todmorden and Littleborough, with the townships of Butterworth, Castleton, Spotland, Walsden, Wardleworth, and Wuerdale-with-Wardle, and the chapelry of Saddleworth with Quick in Agbrigg wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire. Area 58,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 29,766; in 1831, 74,427; in 1851, 98,023.—The town, which consists of several irregular and somewhat narrow streets, well-paved and lighted, is situated on the sides of two hills, and comprises a part of the four townships of Castleton, Wardleworth, Spotland, and Wuerdale-with-Wardle. The cotton and woollen manufactures are very extensively carried on here; and the parish abounds in coal, stone, and slate. Trade has been greatly increased by means of the Rochdale canal, which opens a communication between the eastern and western seas, as well as with the principal seats of commerce in the counties of York and Lancaster; and still more so by the opening of the Manchester and Leeds railway. R. returns one member to parliament. The limits of the borough form a perfect circle $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a mile in radius round the town. Pop. in 1841, 24,091; in 1851, 29,195. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 942; in 1848, 1,049. R. is one of the polling-places for the S division of the county.

ROCHE, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre and cant. of Corbigny, which issues from the Etang-de-Roche and falls into the Anguison, after a course of about 2 m.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Court-Saint-Etienne. Pop. 380.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 29 m. N of Berne, bail. and 3 m. NE of Moutiers, on the r. bank of the Birse. It has a glass-work.—Also a village in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. NW of L'Aigle, circle and 3 m. SSE of Villeneuve. It has extensive salt-works, and in the vicinity are marble quarries.—See also COUSIN.

ROCHE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. NW of Brionde, and 9 m. E of Blesle, encircling a basaltic rock, crowned with an ancient castle. Pop. 280. In the vicinity is a fine isolated basaltic rock.—Also a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Matour. It is noted for its cherries.—Also a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento

in the dio. of Savoy and prov. of Faucigny, 5 m. WSW of Bonneville, and 14 m. SE of Geneva, on a mountain. Pop. 2,560. It has a college.

ROCHE (LA), or LAROCHE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg and arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep., 1,300. The town is 12 m. E of Marche, and 36 m. S of Liege, in the midst of the Ardennes, on the r. bank of the Ourthe, and at the foot of a steep rock, crowned with a fortress now in ruins. Pop. 1,205. It has several iron-works, manufactories of pottery, tanneries, and breweries. This place was formerly one of the strongest in the country, and was capital of a county conferred in 993 upon Henry, son of Godefroy, 1st count of Luxemburg, and afterwards by Philip IV., upon Octave-de-Ligne, prince of Barbancon. It was taken in 1680 by Louis XIV., and in 1703 was to a great extent destroyed by fire.

ROCHE, or Ro-CHÉ, a parish in Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Columb-Major. Area 6,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,630; in 1851, 1,836.

ROCHE-L'ABEILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Nexon. Pop. 1,458. It has manufactories of vases and of wooden clocks, and two iron-fineries. Serpentine is quarried in the environs.

ROCHE-D'AGOUT (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Pionsat, and 29 m. NW of Riom. Pop. 290.

ROCHE-AUBERT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Puy and com. of Coubon, near the road from Puy to Monastier.

ROCHE-BEAUCOURT (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Mareuil, on the Nizonne. Pop. 350. It has a mine of iron and a forge.

ROCHE-BEAUPRE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. S of Marchaux, on the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 350.

ROCHE-BERNARD (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and arrond. of Vannes. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,339; in 1846, 12,413.—The town is 25 m. ESE of Vannes, on the l. bank of the Vilaine, which is here crossed by a fine suspension bridge, and 11 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,245. It has a custom-house and a small port, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, honey, and wood. It has a manufactory of pottery and a blast furnace.

ROCHE-BLANCHE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. NW of Vayre, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Lauson. Pop. 1,215.

ROCHE-EN-BRENIL, or ROCHE-EN-BRENY (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Saulieu. Pop. 2,499.

ROCHE-SUR-LE-BUIS (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 2 m. E of Buis, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Menan, a small affluent of the Ouvèze. Pop. 720.

ROCHE-CANILLAC (LA), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze and arrond. of Tulle. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,696; in 1846, 9,061.—The village is 12 m. SE of Tulle, on the r. bank of the Doustre. Pop. 450.

ROCHE-CARDON, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Limonest, in a delicious valley of the same name, near the r. bank of the Saone.

ROCHE-CHALAIS (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SW of Saint Aulaye, on the l. bank of the Dronne, by

which it is separated from the dep. of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2,833. It has a tannery, a wax-work, &c.

ROCHE-DERRIEN (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,258; in 1846, 13,365.—The town is 10 m. W of Lannion, on the r. bank of the Treguier. Pop. 1,344. It has a port which at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burthen. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained several sieges.

ROCHE-DE-GLUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 4 m. S of Tain, on the l. bank of the Rhone, opposite Glun, and near the confluence of the Isère. Pop. 1,849. It has a manufactory of ceruse.

ROCHE-SUR-GRANE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. SW of Crest, on the Grane, a small affluent of the Drome. Pop. 300. It has a silk spinning-mill.

ROCHE-GUYON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 9 m. SW of Mayny, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 863. It occupies a highly picturesque situation, at the foot of a steep rock, crowned with a lofty tower, and which forms the back ground of a castle of great extent, and in some parts of considerable antiquity. It has manufactories of hosiery and nitre-works. The castle of R., formerly a place of great strength, was taken in 1418, by the English, under the earl of Warwick. Thirty-one years after, it was regained by Guy VII., seigneur of Le Roche-Guyon, and, in 1621, was erected into a duchy.

ROCHE-SUR-LOIRE. See **LUYNES**.

ROCHE-MALVALAISE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 2 m. SW of Chateaus, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,150.

ROCHE-MICHEL (LA), a summit of the Grecian Alps, on the confines of the Sardinian divisions of Turin and Savoy, between the peaks of Ronche and Rochemelon, and 8 m. NNW of Susa. It has an alt. of 3,820 yds. above sea-level, and is constantly covered with snow. It throws off a spur which terminates in a SSW direction at the Glacier-de-Lamet.

ROCHE-MELLAY (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Luzy, and 14 m. SSE of Chateau-Chinon, on the l. bank of the Haleine, an affluent of the Aron. Pop. in 1846, 2,211. It has a castle situated on a steep rock, and has a considerable trade in grain, cattle, and faggots.—In the vicinity, to the NNE, is Mount Beuvray or Beuvron, which has an alt. of 940 yds. above sea-level, and is the highest point in the dep. It has the remains of a camp.

ROCHE-LA-MOLIERE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. N of Clambon, on a mountain. Pop. 1,289. It has several coal-mines.

ROCHE-POSAY (LA), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Pleumartin, on the l. bank of the Creuse, a little below the confluence of the Gartempe. Pop. 1,354. It has several mineral springs and baths.

ROCHE-EN-REGNIER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Vorey, on a volcanic peak. Pop. 1,570.

ROCHE-SUR-ROGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 7 m. SE of Donjeux, in a woody valley, on the l. bank of the Rognon. Pop. 419. It has a blast-furnace and two fineries.

ROCHE-SERVIERE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and arrond. of

Bourbon-Vendee. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,854; in 1846, 6,673. The town is 20 m. N of Bourbon-Vendee, on the l. bank of the Boucogne. Pop. 1,568. It has a tannery and a dye-work.

ROCHE-SUR-YON. See BOURBON-VENDEE.

ROCHE-SUR-YONNE (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. of Joigny and com. of Saint-Cidroine.

ROCHECHOUART, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Vienne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 181,210 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 47,793; in 1846, 51,536.—The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,404; in 1846, 9,240.—The town is 23 m. W of Limoges, and 63 m. SSE of Poitiers, in a fertile valley on the r. bank of the Grenne, an affluent of the Vienne. Pop. in 1789, 1,273; in 1831, 3,996; and in 1846, 4,415. It derives its name from the rocks overhanging the valley on which it is situated. It has manufactories of porcelain and glass, brick and tile-kilns, an oil-mill, a vinegar-manufactory, and a printing establishment. It had formerly a fortress, and a priory founded in the era of Louis-le-Debonnaire.

ROCHECORBON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. W of Vouvray, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,742. The environs contain numerous grottoes. Wine forms the chief produce of the locality.

ROCHEFORT, or ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated at the extremity of a large plain, in a marshy tract on the r. bank of the Charente, about 5 m. from its influx into the Atlantic, and 18 m. SSE of La Rochelle, in N lat. 45° 56', W long. 0° 57'. Pop. in 1789, 18,166; in 1836, 15,441; in 1846, 21,738. Its general outline is nearly that of the segment of a circle, of which the walls form the circumf., and the river the chord. The streets are broad, straight, and, though lined with rather small and low houses, are laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square, the Place d'Armes, adorned with a fine fountain. The principal objects of interest are the arsenal, the cannon-foundry, the barracks, the magazines of naval stores, the docks, the marine hospital with beds for 1,200 patients, the navigation school, and the Bagne or house-of-correction admitting 2,200 criminals. The harbour, constituting the third *port militaire* of the kingdom, and protected by five forts, is formed by the Charente, which is secure and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. At ebb-tide there is 20 ft. water at the quay, and at spring-tides 40 ft., so that the largest vessels are always afloat. The ground adjacent to the harbour being soft and marshy, is liable to be damaged by floods in the river. The docks for building and refitting vessels, and the saw-mills and *ateliers* for the equipment of vessels of war are very complete.—The trade of R. is confined in a great measure to coasting and colonial traffic. The mercantile harbour is separated from the government harbour, and is capable of receiving vessels of from 800 to 900 tons. The manufacture of cordage, stoneware, vinegar, oil, brandy, and the refining of sugar, employ several hands, and some smart trim-built vessels are sent out for the coasting trade and cod fishing. The ramparts are planted with trees, and form an agreeable walk; but as a residence this town is far from healthy; fevers, occasioned by bad water and the extent of marshes that surround the town, are common. There are here a communal college, a royal school of hydrography, a public library of 14,000 vols., a marine museum, and a

botanical garden; and the town is the seat of a maritime prefecture, tribunals of commerce, and of *premiere instance*.—The arrond. of R., comprising 4 cantons, has an area of 73,058 hectares, with a population in 1846 of 58,737.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, on the river Sioule, 18 m. SW of Clermont. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the dep. of Drome, 6 m. SE of Montelimart, near the r. bank of the Citelle. Pop. 350.—Also a village in the dep. of Jura, 32 m. N of Lons-le-Saunier, on the r. bank of the Doubs.—Also a village in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Saint-Symphorien-le-Chatel.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. NNW of Dourdan, in a narrow valley on the l. bank of the Rabette, an affluent of the Remarde. Pop. 700.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. WSW of Neuchatel. Pop. 653.

ROCHEFORT-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. E of Chaleure, on the l. bank of the Loiret. Pop. 2,400.

ROCHEFORT-SAMSON, a village of France, dep. of Drome, 12 m. ENE of Valence. Pop. 1,100. It has paper-mills.

ROCHEFORT-EN-TERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 18 m. S of Ploermel. Pop. 750.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente and arrond. of Angoulême. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,409; in 1846, 15,538. The town is 14 m. NE of Angoulême, on the Tardoire, which is here crossed by an old bridge, and at the foot of a hill crowned by the ancient castle of Rochefoucault. Pop. in 1846, 2,965. It has manufactories of thread, tape, serge, druggets and other woollen fabrics, extensive tanneries, and carries on an active trade in cattle, leather, staves. The castle is supposed to have been founded by Francis I. It was constituted a duchy in 1622, and is noted as the birth-place of the author of the *Maximes*.

ROCHEGUDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 12 m. SE of Pierrelatte. Pop. 1,040.

ROCHEJEAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NE of Monthe, in a valley of the Jura, on the Bief, a small affluent of the Doubs. Pop. 470.

ROCHELLE (LA), a town and port of France, the capital of the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated in a plain at the bottom of a small gulf of the Atlantic, 76 m. S by E of Nantes, in N lat. 46° 9' 21", W long. 1° 9' 40". Pop. in 1789, 17,388; in 1836, 14,857; in 1846, 17,358. Its general outline is nearly an oval with a length from N to S, exclusive of the suburbs, of above $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; and a breadth of above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its fortifications are in good condition, and consist of 19 large bastions, and 8 half-moons, enclosed by a moat and covered way. On the side of the sea it has a massy wall, flanked with large antique towers. The ramparts are planted, and form a fine promenade. The town is well-built, the streets broad, and in general straight; the houses spacious, and supported in front by arcades. There are several squares, in particular the one called the Place-d'Armes, or Place-du-Chateau, which consists of a spacious area planted with trees, and commanding a view of the roadstead and shipping. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the hotel-de-ville, the hospital, the orphan-house, and the exchange. The town contains a few scientific institutions, along with a navigation school, and a cabinet of natural history; and has a library of 20,000 vols. It is the see of a bishop. Its port stretches into the interior of the town like that

of Marseilles. It has, along its sides, a mole of which the total length is $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; and it is capable at high water of admitting vessels of 500 tons burden. Its entrance is defended by two old towers of great height, and crossed by a ponderous iron chain. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points of land, and further protected by the islands of Ré and Oleron, is spacious and tolerably secure.—The trade of La R., both to the colonies and to European ports, is considerable. It exports wines, brandy, flour, cheese, butter, oil, linen, and bay salt. Glass and stoneware are the principal articles of manufacture. There are a royal arsenal and foundry, and ship-building docks here.—La R. is an ancient town, and was for some time in possession of the English, prior to 1224, when it was retaken by the French. In the 16th cent. it became a stronghold of the Protestants, and governed itself for some time in the form of a republic. It was several times besieged by the Catholics without success, but in 1637 was taken by Louis XIII. after a memorable siege of thirteen months. Its fortifications were razed on that occasion, but they were re-erected under Louis XIV. The environs are unhealthy, on account of the number of salt marshes.—The arrond. of La R. comprises 6 cantons, and an area of 80,169 hectares. Pop. in 1846, 83,087.

ROCHELOIS (*ROCHE DU*), a reef in the Gonave channel, between the island of that name and the peninsula which forms the SW part of the island of Haiti, in N lat. $18^{\circ} 37' 48''$, and W long. $77^{\circ} 52' 2''$.

ROCHEMAURE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, and arrond. of Privas. The canton comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,803; in 1846, 6,316. The town is 12 m. SSE of Privas, near the r. bank of the Rhône. Pop. in 1841, 1,473. It has manufactures of gun-flints, and carries on an active trade in silk and wine. On the summit of an adjacent rock are the ruins of a fortress.

ROCHEMELON (LA), a mountain of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, between the prov. of Susa and Turin, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 11' 56''$, and E long. $27^{\circ} 4' 21''$, 6 m. N of Susa. It detaches itself from the Graian Alps, at the glacier Du-Grand-Parey, and runs E between the valley of the Chiara and Doire-Ripaire. It has an alt. of 11,482 ft. above sea-level, and is almost always covered with snow. On its summit is a marble tablet commemorative of its ascent by Charles Emmanuel II., duke of Savoy in 1659, and from which it appears that it was long considered the culminating point of the Alps.

ROCHEPAULE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. NNE of St. Agreve, on a mountain. Pop. 1,650.

ROCHER D'AARON. See MALO (SAINT).

ROCHES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Montoire, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. 624. This village consists to a great extent of dwellings cut out of the solid rock.

ROCHES (LE DES), an island of the Indian ocean, in the Seychelles archipelago, and in the group of the Amirantes, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 40'$, and E long. $53^{\circ} 38'$.

ROCHES-CARRETES (LES), an extinct volcano, in the central part of the island of Martinique, Little Antilles. It has an alt. of 1,450 ft. above sea-level.

ROCHESTER, an ancient city and port in the co. of Kent, on the river Medway, $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of Maidstone, and 29 m. E by S of London, at the terminus of the East Kent railway. The Medway is here crossed by its first bridge, an imposing structure erected in the reign of King John, and, with the exception of the metropolitan bridges, long unrivalled in height, strength, and beauty of construction. It

consisted of 11 arches, ornamented with balustrades, panels, and bold copings; the largest arch was 40 ft. span; the others, 30 ft. The length of the bridge was 560 ft., and the breadth 24 ft. between the parapets. A new structure is now being built consisting of 3 arches, of which the central arch has a span of 170 ft., and the arch on either side is of 140 ft. span. The roadway is 40 ft. wide; and an opening bridge of 50 ft. in width is placed on the Strood side for the navigation of the river. Rochester, Chatham, and Strood are contiguous, the two former being united with the latter by Rochester-bridge, and the whole may be considered as forming one large town or city. Rochester includes two parishes. Area, including part of the town of Chatham, 6,988 acres. The main street of the city, which is continuous with the main street of Chatham, and nearly also in a line with Rochester bridge and the main street of Strood, is not very wide, but is well-paved and lighted with gas. The castle, near the bridge, is a venerable and formidable though decayed mass, with a lofty keep somewhat resembling the White tower of London. This fortress is held to be one of the finest specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture in the empire. Fort-Clarence is a small military-post farther up the river, to the SW of the town. Fort-Pitt is rather an extensive fortification on the SE. The town-hall, erected in 1687, is a brick edifice with Doric columns. The income of the borough, in 1840, was £4,405; in 1849-50, £6,598. The city of R. returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 11,943; in 1851, 14,938. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 1,041; in 1848, 1,277. The commercial prosperity of R. has been chiefly dependent on its proximity to the naval and military establishments at Chatham. A considerable trade, chiefly in coal, passes through the river and town, into the interior of the county, as far as Tonbridge. There is also a considerable export of hops. The oyster fishery in the creeks and branches of the Medway is celebrated. So extensive and important is this fishery, that, in 1833, a sum of £25,000 was required for restocking the ground with brood alone. There is a custom-house at R., and the port is privileged to receive wine, spirits, and wood goods in bonded warehouses.

Diocese and See. The bishopric of R., next to Canterbury, is the most ancient as it is the smallest, in England. It was founded in 604, by the celebrated St. Augustine. The average gross yearly income of the see, for 3 years ending 31st December, 1831, was £1,523. The cathedral consists of a nave and aisles, transepts, and choir, with a low modern tower rising from the intersection of the nave and W transept. The W front, 81 ft. in length, of Anglo-Norman architecture, is highly enriched. The extreme length of the edifice from E to W, is 383 ft.: W transept 122 ft.: E transept 90 ft.: breadth of nave and side aisles 73 ft.: height of tower 156 ft.

ROCHESTER, a township and semi-capital of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 46 m. E of Concord, bounded on the NE by Salmon Falls, and drained by Cocheco river. It has a finely undulating surface, and a highly productive soil. It is intersected by the Cocheco and the Great Falls and Conway railways, and contains several villages. Pop. in 1840, 2,431; in 1850, 3,006.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 30 m. S by W of Montpelier, drained by White river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,396; in 1850, 1,493.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, on the NW side of Buzzard's Bay, 44 m. S by E of Boston, drained by Mattapoisett.

Sipican, and Wewancitic rivers. The surface is diversified, but is in some parts extremely fertile. It contains several villages, one of which bears the same name. Pop. in 1840, 3,864; in 1850, 3,808.—Also a town, the cap. of Monroe co., in the state of New York, on both sides of Genesee river, 7 m. S of its entrance into Lake Ontario, 252 m. railway distance W of Albany, and 68 m. E by N of Buffalo, in N lat. 43° 8' 17", and W long. 77° 51'. Pop. in 1812, 15; in 1820, 1,502; in 1830, 9,269; in 1840, 20,191; and in 1850, 36,561. Its site, consisting of a bed of limestone, is somewhat uneven, but its streets which are wide and handsome are laid out with great regularity, and many of them are lined with trees. The E and W parts of the town are connected by 5 bridges. There are a college here established in 1850, a theological seminary, and an Athenæum. The rapid growth of the place is chiefly due to the immense extent of water-power afforded by the Genesee, which has here a total descent of 268 ft., and gives motion to numerous mills, factories, and flouring mills. The Erie canal connects R. with the country both to the E and W, and there are railroads to Syracuse 104 m., to Buffalo 68 m., and to Niagara-falls 76 m.—Also a township of Ulster co., in the same state, 16 m. SW of Kingston, and 74 m. S by W of Albany. It is generally hilly, and its soil consists chiefly of clay and loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,674.—Also a village of Salem township, Warren co., in the state of Ohio, 9 m. SE of Lebanon, and about half a mile S of Little Miami river. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the same state, 84 m. NE of Columbus, drained by the W branch of Black river, and intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railway, and 214 m. NE of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1850, 896.—Also a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the E bank of Beaver river, at its junction with the Ohio, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, 25 m. NW of Pittsburgh, and 156 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 400. It abounds with iron and coal.—Also a village of Avon township, Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, on the N bank of Clinton river, at the junction of Paint creek, and 50 m. E by S of Lansing.—Also a village of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 87 m. ESE of Madison, near the E side of Fox river. Pop. in 1850, 1,672.—Also a village of Fulton co., in the state of Indiana, 95 m. N of Indianapolis, on the S bank of Mill creek. Pop. 1,401.—Also a village of Sangamon co., in the state of Illinois, on the W bank of Sangamon river, and on the Great Western Central railway. Pop. in 1840, 150.

ROCHESTOWN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2½ m. SSE of Cahir. Area 1,063 acres. Pop. 367.

ROCHESTOWN, or BALLYWILLIAM, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. N by W of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 1,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1851, 171.

ROCHETAILLEE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Auberive, near the l. bank of the Aujon. Pop. 420.

ROCHETTA-DE-TANARO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Alessandria, prov. and 8 m. E of Asti, mand. and 3 m. SE of Rocco d'Arazzo, on a steep height near the r. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 2,500.

ROCHETTA-DI-CAIRO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 14 m. NNW of Savona, mande. and 3 m. NE of Cairo, near the r. bank of the Bormida, at the foot of a hill, the summit of which is crowned with a fortress. Pop. 700.

ROCHETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Chandfontaine. Pop. 156.

ROCHETTE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. S of Melun, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine.

Pop. 220. It has a fine castle, with an extensive terrace, park and gardens.—Also a market-town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, and prov. of Savoy Proper, 17 m. SE of Chambery, and at an equal distance NW of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the l. bank of the Gelon, an affluent of the Isere. Pop. 900. It has iron-works, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in corn, hemp, and mules.

ROCHFORD, a parish and market-town in Essex, 16½ m. SE of Chelmsford, on a rivulet called the Broomhill. Area of p. 1,855 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,256; in 1851, 1,704. The town, which is irregularly and indifferently built, is one of the polling-places for the S division of the co.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 3 m. E by S of Tenbury. Area 1,379 acres. Pop. in 1821, 264; in 1851, 251.

ROCHHEIM. See COCHEM.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Saxony, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the circle and 29 m. SE of Leipzig, and 17 m. NNW of Chemnitz, on the l. bank of the Mulde, at an alt. of 472 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 4,104. It is commanded by a rocky eminence which is surmounted by a castle, and has 3 churches and an hospital. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and hosiery, and several spinning-mills and dye-works. Pop. of bail. 31,500.—Also a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 8 m. NNW of Hohenelbe, and 35 m. N of New-Bidschow, in a valley of the Riesenberg. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and has manufactories of muslin and linen, and several bleach-fields.

ROCHOW, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency of Stettin, and circle of Ucker-munde. Pop. 25. It has several lime-kilns.

ROCHOWAN, or RAUCHOWAN, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 17 m. NNE of Znaym, and 10 m. W of Kromau, on the Yaromirzka. Pop. 800.

ROCHSBURG, a market-town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, 1 m. S of Lunzenau, on the l. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 360. It has a castle.

ROCHUS (SAINT), a mountain of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of the Rhine, near Bingen. Alt. above sea-level 723 Parisian ft.

ROCINHA-DE-NEGRA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, about 5 m. N of the Parahibuna.

ROCK, a chapelry and township in Embleton p., Northumberland, 4½ m. NNE of Alnwick. Area 1,973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 250.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 4½ m. SW by W of Bewdley, comprising the hamlets of Alton, Heightington, Lindons, and Snead. Area 7,754 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,307; in 1851, 1,935.

ROCK, a county in the S part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 720 sq. m., intersected by a river of the same name, and by the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Beloit and Madison railroads. It is generally level, and possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,701; in 1850, 20,708.—The river R. has its source in a region of lakes and swamps, enters the state of Illinois, and throws itself into the Mississippi, 3 m. below Rock Island.—Also a creek of the district of Columbia, which separates Georgetown from Washington, and falls into the Potomac.

ROCK-BRIDGE, a county in the central part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 680 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by North river and its branches. It derives its name from the celebrated natural bridge by which Cider creek is here crossed. Pop. in 1840, 14,284; in 1850, 16,045. Its cap. is Lexington.

ROCK-CASTLE, a central county of the state of Kentucky, U. S., containing a surface of 312 sq. m.

It forms a dividing ridge between the basins of the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, and is drained by Dicks and Rock Castle rivers. The soil is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Knoxville and Lexington railway. Pop. in 1840, 3,409; in 1850, 4,697. Its cap. is Mount Vernon.—Also a village of Trigg co., in the same state, 236 m. SW by W of Frankfort, on the E side of Cumberland river. Pop. in 1840, about 50.

ROCK-MOUNTAIN, an isolated hill of De Kalb co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., which has an alt. of 2,226 ft. above the stream which winds around its base. It is 7 m. in circumf.

ROCK-STREAM, a village of Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W bank of Seneca lake, and 164 m. W of Albany. It is intersected by Canandaigua and Elmira railroad.

ROCK-TOWN, or **GOYANA**, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, about 10 m. NW of Cape ~~De Mesur~~.

ROCKAWAY-BEACH, a peninsula of the state and 16 m. SE of New York, U. S., in Queen's co., between Jamaica bay and the Atlantic. Situated on it are two villages, distinguished as Far and Near Rockaway.

ROCKBEARE, a parish in Devon, 5 m. W of Ottery-St.-Mary. Area 2,375 acres. Pop. 477.

ROCKBOURNE, a parish in Southamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Fordingbridge. Area 3,798 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1851, 941.

ROCKCLIFFE, a parish in Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Carlisle, on the E bank of the Eden, including the townships of Rockcliffe-church and Rockcliffe-castle. Area 6,572 acres. Pop. in 1851, 941.

ROCKCORY, a village in the p. of Ematrix, co. Monaghan, 8 m. S by W of Monaghan. Pop. 365.

ROCKDALE, a township of Crawford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 192 m. NW of Harrisburg, drained by French creek and a tributary of Alleghany river.—Also a village of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, on the Central Ohio railway, 18 m. W by N of Zanesville.

ROCKENBERG, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 2 m. ESE of Butzbach, and 11 m. SSE of Gies-sen. Pop. 912. In the vicinity is a house-of-cor-rection.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a canton, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 14 m. N of Kayserslautern, and 31 m. SSW of May-ence, on the l. bank of the Alsenz. Pop. 940. It has a Catholic and a Reformed church. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

ROCKENSTEIN. See **ROGGENSTEIN**.

ROCKFIELD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. NW of Monmouth, on the W bank of the Monnow. Area 1,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1851, 291.

ROCKFORD, a village of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 170 m. N by E of Springfield, and on the Galena and Chicago Union railway. Pop. in 1850, 2,093.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the state of Indiana, on the E side of the East fork of White river, and on the Jeffersonville rail-way, 55 m. S by E of Indianapolis.

ROCKHAMPTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Thornbury. Area 1,206 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 235.

ROCKHILL, a village in the p. of Bruree, co. Limerick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Croom. Pop. in 1851, 246.

ROCKINGHAM, a county in the SE part of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., drained by Lamprey and Squamscot rivers and their affluents, and con-taining several lakes. It is hilly but generally fer-tile. It is intersected by the Eastern, the Boston and Maine, the Manchester and Lawrence, the

Portsmouth and Concord, and the Newburyport branch railways. Pop. in 1840, 45,771; in 1850, 50,986. Its cap. is Exeter.—Also a county in the N part of the state of North Carolina, comprising an area of 412 sq. m., drained by Dan river and its branches, and by the head branches of Haw river. It is generally hilly but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 13,433; in 1850, 14,395. Its cap. is Went-worth.—Also a central co. of the state of Virginia, containing a surface, somewhat rugged, of 769 sq. m., drained by Shenandoah river and its branches. It is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,344; in 1850, 20,294. Its cap. is Harrisonburg.—Also a township and village of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, delightfully situated on the W side of Connecticut river, drained by William and Sextas rivers, affluents of the Connecticut, and in-tersected by the Rutland and Burlington railways. It is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 2,857.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Western Australia, in the NW corner of the co. of Murray, extending partly into the co. of Perth, and stretching along Cockburn sound, 20 m. SSW of Perth, and about the same distance NNE of Peel.

ROCKINGHAM, a parish and village in North-amptonshire, 20 m. NNE of Northampton. The v. is situated in the forest of R. Area 890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 261.

ROCKINGHAM BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $146^{\circ} 5'$. It is 21 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and is enclosed on the S by Hinchinbrook island, be-tween which and the continent is a channel, com-municating with Halifax bay on the S.

ROCKLAND, a county in the SE part of the state of New York, U. S., drained by Hackensack, Ramapo, and Saddle rivers, and by affluents of the Hudson, by which it is bounded on the E, and in-tersected by the New York and Erie railroad. It is hilly but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 11,975; in 1850, 16,962. Its cap. is Clarkstown.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in the same state, 72 m. SW of Albany, drained by Beaver-kill and branches. It is hilly but fertile. Pop. in 1840, 826; in 1850, 1,174.—Also a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 164 m. WNW of Harrisburg, bounded on the W by Alleghany river, and drained by Red river.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the same state. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Maxatawny and Sacony creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,649.—Also a village of Baltimore co., in the state of Maryland, on the Westminster branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, and 9 m. N by W of Baltimore. Pop. in 1840, 1,178.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, on the W coast of Penobscot bay, 40 m. SW by W of Augusta, and drained by a branch of St. George river. It has a fine harbour, and is noted for its lime. It was formerly called East Thomaston. Pop. in 1850, 5,052.

ROCKLAND LAKE, a sheet of water in Rock-land co., in the state of New York, U. S., 103 m. S of Albany, at an alt. of 200 ft. above the level of Hudson river. It is 5 m. in circumf.

ROCKLAND-ALL-SAINTS, or **MIXON**, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Attleburgh. Area with R.-St.-Andrew, 1,671 acres. Pop. 490.

ROCKLAND-ST.-PETER, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Attleburgh. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 447.

ROCKLUM, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the regency of Magdeburg and circle of Halberstadt. Pop. 500.

ROCKMILLS, a village in the p. of St. Nathlash, co. Cork. Pop. in 1851, 309.

ROCKNITZ, a parish of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, and bail. of Dargun. Pop. 1,770.

ROCKPORT, a village of Spencer co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on the N bank of the Ohio, 15 m. below Maxville, on an eminence named Rock Lady Washington. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 31 m. NE of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 2,650; in 1850, 3,255.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 116 m. NNE of Columbus, on the W side of Rocky river, near its entrance into Lake Erie, and intersected by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,235; in 1850, 1,441.

ROCKTON, a township of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., bounded on the E by Rock river, and intersected by Pekatonica river and Sugar creek, 183 m. N of Springfield. It has an undulating surface and is very fertile.—Also a village of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 91 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is intersected by Mohawk river, the Erie canal, and the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Pop. in 1840, 3,881; in 1850, 4,855. It has a village of the same name, beautifully situated on Mohawk river.

ROCKVILLE, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 56 m. W of Annapolis, on the head streams of Watts branch of the Potomac. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Parke co., in the state of Indiana, 64 m. W of Indianapolis. Pop. 650.—Also a village of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 61 m. ESE of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Perry co., in the same state, on the Pennsylvania railway, 7 m. W by N of Harrisburg.

ROCKWELL, a village of Bond co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the E side of the W fork of Shoal creek, and 64 m. S of Springfield.

ROCKY, a village of Edgecombe co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., on the N bank of Tar river, and intersected by the Wilmington and Weldon railway.—Also a village of Franklin co., in the state of Virginia, on the N side of Pig river, an affluent of Roanoke river. Pop. in 1850, 450.

ROCKY (CAPE), a headland of Tasmania, on the N coast, to the E of the mouth of Detention or Tret river, and between Circular Head and Table Cape.

ROCKY-BAY, an indentation of the E coast of Labrador, to the SE of Sandwich bay.

ROCKY-BRIDGE, a creek of New South Wales, which forms the boundary line between the counties of Georgiana and Bathurst, and flows into Abercrombie river.

ROCKY-CREEK, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Darling Downs, an affluent of the Condamine.

ROCKY-ISLAND, a small island of the Paracels group, in the China sea, in N lat. 16° 50'. E long. 112° 20'.—Also an island of S. Australia, in the co. of Flinders, in Coffin-bay, to the S of Point Drummond.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain-chain in N. America, running from about the parallel of 42°, or from the head-sources of the Platte and the Colorado, to the shores of the Arctic ocean. In its widest extent, the system of the Rocky mountains may be regarded as extending from the Arctic ocean to the gulf of Mexico, being prolonged southward from the N frontiers of New California, by the Cordillera-de-Anahuac, the Sierra-Verde, and the Sierra-Madre. The general direction of the chain is parallel to the coast-line of the Pacific, and at a distance varying from 400 to 600 m.; but between them and the coast rise several minor ranges. "By examining the maps of California and Oregon, it will be perceived that all the great rivers have their sources

between 42° and 52° N lat., and 109° and 118° W long. This is not only true in regard to the great rivers that flow to the W and seek the Pacific, but holds equally good with those that have their courses to the S, E, and N, discharging their waters into the gulfs of California and Mexico, the Northern Atlantic and the Arctic oceans; this fact informs us at once that the highest part of the continent of N. America is situated within the above limits, in a line NNW and SSE; and that the breadth of this dividing range can nowhere exceed the distance between the sources of the magnificent rivers, some of which are 1,000 m. in length. This area, of about 12,000 sq. m., may with propriety be denominated the apex of the water-shed of N. America, W of the Mississippi, for it will be found that the Columbia and Frazer's rivers, with their numerous branches, have their sources in it on the W; the Colorado, Rio-del-Norte, and Arkansas on the S; the Platte, Yellow-Stone, and Missouri on the E; the Saskatchewan on the NE; and the Athabasca on the N." [Wilkes]. The greatest measured elevations in this main portion of the Rocky mountain system, are Fremont's peak, in N lat. 43° 10', W long. 110° 13', alt. 13,568 ft., at the sources of the Columbia, Colorado, and Nebraska or Platte; and Mounts Brown and Hooker, both nearly under the parallel of 53°, and at the sources of the Saskatchewan, and having respectively an alt. of 15,000 ft. and 14,700 ft. The Great South pass, leading from the valley of the Sweetwater on the E, to Fort-Hall on the S fork of the Columbia, crosses the range a little to the S of Fremont's peak, at an alt. of 7,400 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 42° 24', W long. 109° 26'. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweetwater, a sandy plain, 120 m. in length, conducts by a regular and gradual ascent to its summit, 320 m. from Fort-Laramie, and 960 m. from the mouth of the Kansas. At 8 m. from the summit, on the W side, the road skirts the Little Sandy, one of the tributaries of the Colorado. This remarkable depression is nearly 20 m. in width, and is traversed by several different roads.—The next pass across this portion of the Rocky mountains occurs in about 43° 32', and leads from the source of Madison river, an affluent of the Missouri, to Henry's river, a branch of the S fork of Columbia, and thence to Fort-Hall. Further N, in N lat. 46° 32', is the Great pass, leading from Fort-Mackenzie on the Missouri, to the Flathead river, an upper affluent of the Columbia. The Athabasca pass lies to the N of Mounts Hooker and Brown, in about 52° 30' N lat., and leads from the head of the Athabasca or Red Deer river, to the head of the Frazer river. This pass, which is used by the Hudson's bay traders, has an alt. of about 7,200 ft. To the N of this point, the Rocky mountains sink considerably in general elevation, the valleys become wider, and the general character of the scenery less precipitous. The valleys which form the passes through the mountains lie transversely to them, and the principal rivers which flow towards the E have their sources beyond the axis of the range. The Umjigah or Peace river, which flows into the Great Athabasca lake, approaches within 317 yds. of a branch of the Frazer river, flowing into the gulf of Georgia, opposite Vancouver's island. From Rocky-mountain house to Lake Athabasca, a distance of 650 m., the Peace river is easily navigable, while the summit-level on the W is gained by a succession of navigable reaches, and presents a table-land flanked by mountains about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart, and supporting two small tranquil lakes nearly on the same level, but discharging their waters on opposite sides of the vast continent. This route, it has been strongly urged by Captain Synge,

presents the greatest facilities for rapid commercial communication with the Pacific and the E. of all the different routes which have yet been proposed. —[See *Geog. Journal*, vol. xxii.] Beyond the parallel of 58°, the continuity as well as altitude of the chain greatly lessens, and it reaches, by a series of isolated groups, the shores of the Arctic regions.

The prolongation of the Rocky mountains S of the parallel of Santa-Fé, in New Mexico, is formed by a divergence westwards, uniting the system with the Cordillera-de-Anahuac, and then bending SSE between the head-branches of the Arkansas and the Rio-Colorado of the west. Between the Rio-Grande and the Rio-Gila, these mountains attain a height of more than 8,000 ft. above the level of the sea; they rise up in elevated peaks, separated by narrow and intricate valleys, and suddenly sink into a high plain, about 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Here the Great Cordillera chain disappears, about 20 m. N of the boundary line of New Mexico, and an elevated table-land stretching as far as the eye can reach, is found in its place. This plateau extends S through the greater portion of Mexico. In its course E and W, at intervening distances of from 15 to 30 m., it is intersected by ranges of mountains having an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above the plain, also by short isolated ridges and low detached hills. These mountains are not in continued chains, but in short ridges, from 5 to 15 m. in length, overlapping each other, and appearing at a distance as a continuous ridge. What, therefore, seems to be an insurmountable barrier, Commissioner Bartlett reports to the American senate, may be passed in many places through defiles, with so little ascent that it is scarcely perceptible, until the traveller finds himself descending gradually on the western side. This is the character of all the lesser ranges of mountains which extend across the continent from the region where the elevated plateau of Texas begins, north of San-Antonio, to the great coast range of mountains bordering on the Pacific ocean. The general course of these ranges—or *sierras*, as they are called in Mexico—is from NW to SE. In about the latitude of 31° 15' N, the great Cordillera range again begins to appear, called the Sierra-Madre, and is, as it were, the concentration of many lesser ranges into one vast range, elevated, compact, and impassable, extending through the entire length of Mexico to the Cordillera of the Andes, in South America. The Guadalupe pass, through which the old Spanish road from the city of Mexico runs to Sonora, which has been traversed for more than a century, is over a spur of the Sierra-Madre, where it begins to rise from the great plateau at the N. From this point to within some 10 or 15 m. of the Gila is a plain from 50 to 60 m. in width. Between the mountains bordering on the Gila, therefore, and the Sierra-Madre, the country is entirely open; and this character prevails from the Rio-Grande to the mountains intervening between the San Pedro and the Mexican frontier-post of Tucson, which mountains are, in many places, passable. From Tucson is a desert plain, 90 m. across, to the Gila, near the Pimo villages. S of the Gila is a vast desert, extending to the gulf of California; without grass or trees, and intersected by similar isolated or short mountain-ranges as those described in the region before alluded to. With reference, therefore, to a railroad, there is, Mr. Bartlett reports, a practicable and very direct route from the Rio-Grande, between a point about 10 m. of El Pasa and a point about the same distance N of the parallel of 32° 22' W, until the mountain ridge near the San Pedro is passed. Thence to the Gila is a level and open plain. Along the valley of the

Gila, or on the plateau near it, the country is open, level, and not obstructed by mountains, for a distance of from 190 to 200 m., when the Colorado is reached. Crossing this stream, which may be easily done by a bridge, you come to a desert about 110 m. in width, which extends for a great distance northward along the Colorado, and southward to Lower California. Its full extent is unknown. The whole district of country named is remarkably level, and would require but little, if any, grading or embankment, except where the defiles between the mountains are traversed. This route, though not as direct as the northern ones, is admirably adapted for a railroad.

The great mountain system above traced, divides the N. American continent into two districts widely different in physical character and in climate. The eastern division has an area roughly estimated at 5,300,000 sq. m., and its general physical characteristics are immense plains diversified only by comparatively slight elevations, studded by large lakes, and traversed by rivers of the first magnitude. "The minor ranges of Eastern N. America are but risings on the surface that serve to turn the waters flowing from the backbone of America but a short distance to the N or S."—[Wilkes.] The western division, on the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains has an area of about 2,500,000 sq. m., and presents a highly varied configuration of surface and quality of soil, with streams of a rugged and winding character, and small deep lakes. "There is one great peculiarity in the rivers which flow to the west; they add little, if anything, to the fertilizing qualities of the soil, from their course being through extensive volcanic tracts of country, and, for the greater part of the distance, below the general level of the country; their banks have as yet undergone little or no decomposition. Many of these streams flow in directly opposite directions on the same watershed, some towards each other, and others again in a contrary direction; from which it may be readily inferred, that there is a great variety of slopes and levels, which point out the ranges, ridges, and plains that influence and cause these anomalies. By inspecting the map of California, it at once strikes us as remarkable, that over such an extent of country as is embraced by the centre, there should be such an evident deficiency of streams, leaving us at once to infer that it is a high table-land; on closer inspection, we perceive that the few small streams tend towards each other, and conclude from this fact, that it is depressed in the centre; and from the absence of streams of any length flowing from the mountains that surround it on all sides, that they have a bold and rugged acclivity. On the other hand, we should be led to think, from the appearance of the mountain streams on the opposite sides, that they not only have a less precipitous slope, but that there is a great difference in elevation of the two plains through which these streams take their course. The results that must follow to a region hemmed in on all sides by high mountains which intercept the moisture and the winds of the ocean, as to climate, is evident. The 'Great Basin' of California is thus situated: the winds that reach it, in whatever direction they come from, must pass over high ranges, and from this cause the entire space is cut off from the fertilizing effects which other and more favoured lands enjoy."—[Wilkes.] The eastern division has a climate much lower in temperature than that of Europe in the same latitude; while the western has a comparatively mild climate. Mr. Hopkins, in a paper on the influence of mountains on temperature, read before the British Association, remarks, that between the latitudes of 40° and

70° N there is, in the same parallels, a great difference of temp., particularly in the winter, amounting in some cases to as much as 40° or even 50°. The western coasts of the two continents are much warmer than the eastern, and the winds generally blow from the sea to the western coasts; and it has been inferred that the prevailing winds passing over sea to the western coasts, and over land to the eastern, was the cause of the difference in the temp. This inference is not, however, in accordance with facts, as the low temp. is not proportional to the distance from the western coast. Throughout our own part of the northern hemisphere, it is found that climate has certain relations to the elevation of land, not simply arising out of the elevation of that part of the earth's surface above the general level, but out of the influence which the elevation exercises on the atmosphere. Hadley's theory represents the tropical atmosphere as rising and flowing over at the top towards the polar regions, and returning when cooled, flowing along on the surface of the earth. This inequality of temp. in the atmosphere would cause an upper-current to flow N, and an under-current to flow S; but the unequal velocities of the different parts of the earth's surface, from the equator to the pole, modifies the course of these currents, and makes the upper a SW, and the lower a NE current, as shown by lines on a Mercator's chart. Yet this theory, true in its leading principles, does not account for what occurs on the earth's surface, because it does not take in all the causes that are in operation; which causes materially modify the general results. The polar current, in flowing from NE to SW, meets with elevations of the land, and is, consequently, along a diagonal stripe in the direction of the general currents, obstructed in its progress, and sometimes stopped, and obliged to turn back, as an upper-current, towards the pole: while beyond the obstruction nearer to the equator, the tropical or upper-current, not being met by a polar current along this line, flows towards the obstruction, from whence it returns, partially cooled, as an under-current. The consequence is, that along such a stripe, the great atmospherical currents, instead of proceeding from the equator to the pole, and back again, go on the N side from the pole to the obstruction, and back to the pole; while, on the S side, the flow is from the equator towards the obstruction, and back again towards the equator, leaving the obstruction a dividing line marking great difference of climate in the winter season. In the New World, the Rocky mountains cross the diagonal line of the great atmospherical currents, and constitute such an obstruction as that described. In the Old World a number of similar ridges extend from the southern point of the Himalaya mountains to the Swiss Alps, including the range of the Himalaya, Hindu-Kush, Central Asia, Armenia, Circassia, the Carpathian mountains, and the Illyrian and Swiss Alps; and the climates found to the NE of these chains are materially different from those which exist to the SW. The greatest difference in climate in those parts is found in the beginning of winter, and is, it is presumed, caused by the different quantities of atmospherical steam condensed in the respective parts. In the tropical seas, a quantity of steam exists in the atmosphere, sufficient to give a dew point of 80°, making the steam 1-48th part of the whole atmosphere. This steam, if all condensed into water, would give a depth of about 9 inches. The steam is regularly carried, in the autumn and the beginning of the winter, when the N hemisphere is cooled down, from the tropical regions in a NE direction towards the polar regions, or towards some obstructing elevation of the land,

and is, to a great extent, condensed: and it is to the condensation of this steam Mr Hopkins agrees, that we are to look for the great difference of winter climate in the same latitudes of the northern hemisphere. The steam in the tropical regions of the Pacific ocean that flows towards the NE, with the S and SW winds that prevail in those parts, is carried to the American ridge, and is there condensed. The result is, that the SW side of this chain of mountains is wet and warm in the winter, from the tropics to Nooka sound, and still farther N. Capt. Cook, Lewis and Clarke, Capt. B. Hall, and Humboldt, describe the climate of this part in such way as can leave no doubt of the fact. But beyond this ridge, to the NE, we have a different climate in the winter, it being as remarkable for being cold and dry, as the other side is for being wet and warm. Capt. Parry, Capt. Back, and Lewis and Clarke, represent the country in the winter, from the shores of the Frozen sea to the Missouri, as very cold and generally dry. Here we trace the effect of the condensation of steam, and of its absence, on the climates of the different parts. In the Old World the same causes produce the same effects. On the SW sides of the various ridges of mountains, the weather is in the autumn and early part of winter, very wet and warm for the latitudes. This is particularly seen in Hindostan and the SW coast of Italy; while to the NE of these mountains the climate is cold and dry, extending over Poland, Russia, Central Asia, and Siberia. The very heavy rains which fall to the S of the Himalaya mountains indicate the great condensation of steam that takes place in that part of the world; and the effect produced on the climate is remarkable. The valleys are habitable to a great elevation, and Major Archer states, that wheat is grown at a height of 13,000 ft., in lat. 32° N; whilst Humboldt represents 1,300 ft. as the greatest height at which wheat can be grown in Teneriffe, a place 4° more south. But when the steam that is in the atmosphere is all, or nearly all, condensed against the sides of elevated ridges, it is evident that it cannot carry its warming influence farther N. Hence the part of the globe between these ridges and the polar regions will, in the autumn and winter, be dry and very cold.

The project of a Pacific railway has been seriously discussed in the United States for some time past, and has more than once engaged the attention of the federal government and congress. Of the various plans suggested for the execution of this vast enterprise, that developed by Mr. Whitney has attracted most attention. The question was fully examined by the committees on roads and canals of both houses in Washington, and each of these bodies presented a report discussing at great length the merits or the demerits of the proposals submitted by Mr. Whitney. Starting from some central point between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi valley, that gentleman proposes to carry a line of railway across the prairies and the rivers which lie on the W frontiers of the Union, and, shooting through one of the passes which are to be found in the stupendous chain of the Rocky mountains, to throw out branches to Mexico and Oregon, and descend with a magnificent sweep to the margin of the Pacific, at San-Francisco or Monterey. The run would be something like 2,000 m. The means by which the projector conceives this vast design might be executed are detailed in our notice of the scheme in the article CALIFORNIA. There are three great routes now before the public by which it is proposed to construct a railroad, connecting the sea-board of the Atlantic with that of the Pacific. The first of these is from Missouri through the

well-known South pass of the Rocky mountains, and thence to San Francisco: this route is very direct, and doubtless, the shortest. The second proposal is to cross the Rocky mountains at a point W of Albuquerque; and the third, from a point N of and near El-Paso-del-Norte on the Rio Grande. See Paso (Et.). Each of these routes has its comparative advantages and disadvantages.

ROCKY POINT, a headland of Tasmania, on the W coast, in S lat. $43^{\circ} 1'$, E long. $145^{\circ} 33'$.—Also a headland of New South Wales, in the p. of St. George and co. of Cumberland, at the mouth of George's river.

ROCKY-RIVER, a river which has its source in the North West Territory, U. S., runs SW into the state of Illinois, and after a course of 240 m., throws itself into the Mississippi on the r. bank, in S lat. $41^{\circ} 26'$.—Also a river of the state of N. Carolina, which has its sources in Cabarras co., and flows into Yadkin river.—Also a river of the state of S. Carolina, which has its source in Anderson district, traverses Abbeville district, and throws itself into the Savannah.

ROCLENGE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Jaer. Pop. 823. It has manufactories of straw hats.

ROCOUR, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 529. The village is 3 m. NNW of Liege.

ROCQUIGNY, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 14 m. NNW of Rethel. Pop. 1,200.

ROCROY, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 14 m. NW of Mezieres. Pop. 3,500. It is fortified, and has a communal college and a court of first resort. It has woollen manufactories and a foundry for cannon balls. R. was the scene of a victory gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1643.

ROCZE (Næx), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Gomor, at the confluence of the Babazka and Murany. Woollen goods and pottery-ware are made here.

RODA, a town of the principality of Altenburg, 8 m. SE of Jena, on an affluent of the Saale. Pop. 2,600. It has a trade in wood and cattle.

RODA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Barcelona, on the l. bank of the Ter. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 30 m. NW of Chinchilla. Pop. 5,000. The streets are wider, and the houses better built than in most towns of this prov.—Also a village in the prov. and 42 m. ENE of Huesca.

RODACH, a river of Germany, which rises to the W of Hildburghausen; passes Coburg-Gotha and Ummerstadt; and joins the Itz, 6 m. S of Coburg, after a SSW course of 22 m.—Also a town of the principality of Saxe-Coburg, on the above river, 10 m. WNW of Coburg. Pop. 1,400. It has a trade in cattle and agricultural produce.

RODANG (Pulo), an island of the Sunda archipelago, near the E coast of Sumatra, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 25'$. It is 10 m. in length.

RODAO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 21 m. SE of Castello-Branco. Pop. 300.

RODBORNE-CHENEY, a parish in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Swindon, near the North Wilts canal, and the Cheltenham and Great Western railway. Area 2,728 acres. Pop. in 1831, 574; in 1851, 600.

RODBOROUGH, a chapelry and tything in Minchin-Hampton p., Gloucestershire, 1 m. W by S of Stroud. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,658; in 1831, 2,141; in 1851, 2,208. There are woollen mills in this p.

RODBYE, a small town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Laaland, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 41'$, 9

m. SW of Maribo. It has a harbour at the mouth of the bay on which it stands, which is the usual place for crossing by ferries to Holstein and the island of Femern. Pop. 800.

RODDA, a village of Upper Egypt, at the mouth of one of the branches of the canal of Joseph, 3 m. E of Ashmunein.

RODDEN, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. E by S of Frome. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 268.

RODE (Nortn), a township in Prestbury p., co-palatine of Chester, 3 m. NE by N of Congleton. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 277.

RODELHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, the cap. of Solms-Rödelheim, 3 m. WNW of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Pop. 1,400. It has a manufactory of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids.

RODELLE, a village of France, dep. of Aveyron, 4 m. WNW of Bozoules.

RODELSEE, a town of Bavaria, 2 m. E of Kitzingen, on an affluent of the Main. In the neighbourhood is a castle on a lofty hill, where Pepin-le-Bœuf, the father of Charlemagne, is said to have been born. Pop. 800.

RODEMACHERN, or **RODEMACK**, a town of France, dep. of the Moselle, 9 m. NNE of Thionville, on a small affluent of the Moselle. Pop. 1,100.

RODEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. S of Treves, near the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 1,500. It has tanneries and leather factories.

RODENBERG, a town of that part of the co. of Schauenburg which belongs to Hesse-Cassel, 17 m. W by S of Hanover. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of tobacco, combs, and salt. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

RODENEGG. See **ROTHENECK**.

RODENKIRCHEN. See **ROTHENKIRCHEN**.

RODEREN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. S of Thann, and 15 m. NE of Belfort. Pop. 900. In the environs are several coal mines.

RODERIGO-PONDS, a cluster of small lakes in Eastern Australia, in the district of Liverpool plains, between the Nammy and Gwydir rivers.

RODEVART, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the Rhine, 16 m. ESE of Rotterdam. A railway from Antwerp to this place, 35 m. in length, is projected in connexion with a steam-boat service from R. to Rotterdam.

RODEWALD, a village of the kingdom and gov. of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, bail. and 12 m. N of Neustadt-am-Rubensberge, and 24 m. NNW of Hanover. Pop. 1,440.

RODEWISCH. See **ROTHENWISCH**.

RODEZ. See **RHODEZ**.

RODEZNO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. W of Logrono and partido of Haro-y-sus-Barrios, in a fertile plain. Pop. 260.

RODHEIM, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt and prov. of Lower Hesse, bail. and 6 m. N of Vilbel, and 12 m. N of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Pop. 1,560. It has a Lutheran and a Reformed church, and an hospital, and possesses several woollen factories, distilleries, and breweries.

RODI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 28 m. NE of S. Severo, cant. and 5 m. NW of Vico, at the foot of Mount Gargano, on the Adriatic. Pop. 3,620. It has a collegiate church and a Capuchin convent.

RODIGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Mantua, district and 9 m. NNE of Marcaria. Pop. 1,412.

RODILANA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Valladolid, partido and 3 m. NE of Medina-del-Campo, in a plain. Pop. 640. It has manufactories of household linen.

RODING, a small river of Essex, which rises near Little Canfield, flows S, and falls into the Thames on the l. bank, near Barking, after a course of about 36 m.

RODING, a town of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Regen, 22 m. NE of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,000.

RODINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. NE of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1,270. It has breweries and distilleries, and a trade in grain.

RODINGTON, a parish of Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Wellington, on the river Roding, and crossed by the Shrewsbury canal. Area 1,615 acres. Pop. in 1801, 372; in 1831, 423; in 1851, 494.

RODIO, a village of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 5 m. S of Il-Vallo. Pop. 900.

RODISFURT, a village of Bohemia, 12 m. ENE of Ellbogen, on the r. of the Eger.

RODMARTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. WSW of Cirencester. Area 4,010 acres. Pop. 416.

RODMELL, or **RADMILL**, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. S by E of Lewes. Area 1,924 acres. Pop. 323.

RODMERSHAM, a parish in Kent, 2 m. SE by S of Sittingbourn. Area 1,231 acres. Pop. 328.

RODNA, or **RADNA**, a village of Transylvania, in the district and 27 m. NE of Bistritz, on the Nagy-Szamos. Its inhabitants are chiefly of Wallachian origin, but mixed with Germans and Magyars. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs.

RODNEY (POINT), a low point on the NW coast of N. America, in N lat. $64^{\circ} 30'$, forming the N point of Norton sound.

RODONI (CAPE), a headland of Albania, on the Adriatic, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 34' 40''$.

RODORETTO, a village and district of Piedmont, 4 m. N of Prali, on the road leading to the Col of that name. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by pastoral occupations.

RODOSTO, or **RODOSDJJ**, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated near the sea of Marmora, on the great road extending along the coast from Constantinople, 55 m. NE of Gallipoli, and 35 m. WSW of Silistria. Pop. 40,000. It is fortified, and tolerably well-built, with good streets, and several large caravanserais, khans, and baths. It has a good harbour, and a considerable trade, particularly in the export of corn, wine, fish, and oil to Constantinople. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop; and is supposed to be the *Bisanthe* of Herodotus.

RODRIGUE. See **DIEGO-RUYS**.

RODSLEY, a hamlet in Longford p., Derbyshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Ashborne. Pop. in 1851, 168.

ROE, a river of co. Londonderry, which rises E of Moneynieny, at the head of Glenshane, on the southern margin of the county, at an elevation of nearly 2,000 ft. above sea-level, and runs 15 m. N, and 2 m. W, to the middle of the E side of Lough Foyle.

ROE (MOUNT), a summit of Western Australia, in the co. of Stirling, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 38'$.

ROE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of St. Agnan-sur-Roë, near a small lake. Pop. 540. It formerly had a Benedictine abbey.

ROE'S RANGE, a range of mountains in Western Australia, in the co. of Wellington, forming a portion of the chain which extends northward from Point D'Entrecasteaux in the co. of Lanark.

ROEBUCK BAY, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, to the SW of Dampier Land, and between Point Gantheaume and Cape Villaret, a hillock visible to the distance of 6 or 7 leagues. The S shores of the bay are low and sandy.

ROEDBYE. See **RODBYE**.

ROEDENAES, a parish of Norway, in the dio-

cese of Aggershuus and bail. of Smaalehnen, 36 m. SE of Christiania. Pop. 1,600.

ROEDOE, an island near the W coast of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 37'$, and E long. $13^{\circ} 10'$. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth, and rises in rocky masses which present the appearance of an immense Gothic ruin. Pop. 3,500.

ROEDSKIOER, a small island of Russia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 56' 5''$, and E long. $26^{\circ} 47' 25''$. It has a light-house.

ROEFDE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim and bail. of Romsdal, and 54 m. SW of Molde. Pop. 2,300.

ROEGEN, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Buskerud, a little to the E of Stromsøe. Pop. 1,360.

ROELBEL, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle of Wendisch, 12 m. SSE of Waren, on Lake Murtitz. Pop. 2,807.

ROENNE. See **RONNE**.

ROENNE-AU, or **RONNE**, a river of Sweden, which issues from the NW extremity of Lake Ringsjön, in the prefecture of Malmö; runs NW through the W part of that of Christiansand; and after a total course of about 45 m., throws itself into the Skelder-Wik, an arm of the Cattagat, to the NW of Engelholm.

ROER, or **RUHR**, a river which has its source in Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the circle and 7 m. NNE of Malmédy, in the mountains of Montjoie; passes the town of that name, Düren, and Juliers; enters the Belgian prov. of Limburg, and after a sinuous course, first in a NE, and afterwards in a NNW direction, of about 90 m., joins the Meuse, on the r. bank at Roermond. The bed of this river contains great numbers of large stones and masses of gravel, and from the lowness of its banks is liable to inundations, and frequently changes its channel. It supplies numerous mill-streams, and its waters are noted for their excellence for dyeing purposes. Its banks possess little cultivation, but afford in some places excellent pasturage. Fish abound in its waters. The Roer gave its name to a dep. of the French empire under Napoleon I., of which Aix-la-Chapelle was the capital, and which is now comprised in the Prussian prov. of the Rhine.

ROERAAS, a town of Norway, in the diocese and 72 m. SSE of Drontheim and bail. of South Drontheim, on the l. bank of the Glommen-elv, at the confluence of the Hitten-elv, in an elevated region almost always covered with snow and ice. Pop. 3,000. In the vicinity are copper-mines.

ROERMOND. See **RUREMONDE**.

ROESKILDE, a small port of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, on an inlet of the Cattagat, 18 m. W of Copenhagen. Pop. in 1850, 3,805. Its harbour admits vessels drawing 9 ft. of water. It has a hall of meeting for the provincial diet, a cathedral, and a convent for noble ladies; but is a place of little trade. The cathedral, which is built of brick, is a magnificent specimen of middle-age architecture, in spite of the modernisations and alterations it has undergone. The altar-piece especially, an immense carving in wood, with sculptured folding-doors, is a striking feature. It glitters with gold and colours, and contains scores of figures, standing out of the back-ground in bold relief.—A railway, 17 m. in length, runs from the W gate of Copenhagen to this port.

ROEULX, or **RÆUX**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, situated on a rising ground, 8 m. ENE of Mons. Pop. 2,500. It was the chief place of a county erected in 1520, by Charles V., in favour of the house of Croi. It has flour-mills, brew-

eries, and tanneries; and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

ROEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. SW of Vitry, on the l. bank of the Scarpe. Pop. 450.

ROFRANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 12 m. NNW of Policastro. Pop. 2,000.

ROGART, a parish of Sutherlandshire, comprising the Strath-Brora and Strath-Fleet. Its extreme length from N to S is 17 m.; its breadth, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the N, is uniformly about 3 m., and thence gradually expands to an extreme of 9 m. Its superficial extent is about 63,000 acres. The river Brora, rising in the extreme N, comes 13 m. SSE down the interior, and then debouches to the E, and passes into Clyne; and the river Fleet, issuing from a lake considerably SW of the centre of the parish, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE into Dornoch. The vales of these streams, extending parallel to each other, occupy, with their ~~their~~ 122 screens, the greater part of the parochial area. Strath-Brora is overlooked by heights of from 800 to nearly 1,000 ft., and Strath-Fleet by heights of from 500 to 700 ft. above sea-level. A band of country, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and 3 m. broad, which lies between the straths, is an irregular and dreary grouping of low rocky hills, flat heathy moors, small lakes, morassy meadows, and bleak ruts of moorland burns. Pop. in 1841, 1,501; in 1851 1,515.

ROGASEN, or ROGOSNO, a town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. and 24 m. N of Posen, on a lake which discharges itself into the Wetna, an affluent of the Warta. Pop. 3,800, nearly a third of whom are Jews. The chief employment is the weaving of woollens and spinning yarns.

ROGATCHEV, a town of European Russia, on the Dnieper, at the confluence of the Drutz, 54 m. SSW of Mohilev. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. SSE of Novigrad-Volynsk.

ROGATE, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by N of Midhurst, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 4,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 901; in 1851, 1,117.

ROGATZ, a village of Prussian Saxony, 14 m. NNE of Magdeburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,200.

ROGER'S POINT, a cape on the W side of Lake Huron, in N lat. $44^{\circ} 19'$.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet in Bassaleg p., Monmouthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Newport, intersected by the Brecon and Newport railway. Pop. in 1801, 447; in 1831, 870; in 1851, 1,249.

ROGERSVILLE, a township of Hawkins county, Tennessee, U. S., on the Holston, pleasantly situated in Carter's valley, 200 m. E by N of Nashville.—Also a village of Lauderdale co., in Alabama, 4 m. E of the Tennessee river.—Also a village of Henry co., in Indiana, 46 m. ENE of Indianapolis.

ROGGENBURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Gunz, an affluent of the Beber, 14 m. SE of Ulm. Pop. 1,800.

ROGGENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Juliers, 24 m. ESE of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has considerable lead mines, with galleries under ground of great extent.

ROGGENSTEIN, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. NW of Tresswitz, on the r. bank of the Luhe. Pop. 450.

ROGGEVELD (UPPER, MIDDLE, and LITTLE), three mountainous districts in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, occupying a table-land in the districts of Tulbagh and Stellenbosch, of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. alt. above sea-level. The temp. is in winter so cold, that the inhabitants are under the

necessity of coming down for four months to the foot of the mountains.

ROGGWEIL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 3 m. E of Aarwangen, on the l. bank of the Roth. Pop. 1,200.

ROGI, a village of Kunawar, near the r. bank of the Sutledge, at a point about 8 m. above the junction of the Baspa, and 9 m. S of Pangl, at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level.

ROGIET, a parish in Monmouthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Chepstow. Area 2,905 acres. Pop. in 1851, 60.

ROGLIANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 9 m. SSE of Cosenza, on an elevation overhanging the Savuto. Pop. 3,400.—Also a town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 18 m. N of Bastia. Pop. 1,300.

ROGNES, a town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. NW of Aix. Pop. 2,000. The chief branch of industry is the making of perfumery, brandy, and liquors.

ROGNON, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, which rises to the W of Is, and runs NNW to the Marne, which it joins after a course of 35 m.

ROGONATPORE, a considerable town of Bengal, in the district of Pachette, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 32'$, 130 m. NW of Calcutta.

ROGORETO, a village of Switzerland, 4 m. E by N of Bellinzona, on the river Muesia.

ROGUE ISLANDS, two small islands off the coast of Esthonia, in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 17'$. The largest is 6 m. in length.

ROHAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 30 m. N of Vannes. Pop. 1,500.

ROHANPORE, a town of Bengal, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Mahanuddy, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 48'$.

ROHAN-ROHAN, or FONTENOY, a town of France, dep. of Deux-Sevres, 6 m. SSW of Niort. It was the cap. of a duchy, erected in 1714, in favour of the Prince of Soubise.

ROHATYN, a town of Austrian Galicia, 13 m. WSW of Brzezany, on the l. bank of the Lipa. Pop. 2,720.

ROHILCUND, or KUTTAH, an extensive district of Hindostan, formerly belonging to the prov. of Delhi, but now included in the district of Bareilly, situated between the rivers Ganges and Gogra, and between the 28th and 30th parallels of N lat. Area 12,659 sq. m. Pop. 4,400,000. It is well watered by several large rivers, and the soil is remarkably fertile, while the climate is comparatively temperate. It contains the towns of Bareilly, Bissowly, Budavon, Moradabad, Owlah, Pillibit, Rampore, Sambul, and several other places. This district is known in history, as having been in recent times occupied by a number of Afghans of the tribe of Roh or Rohillas, under a dynasty of two brothers, who, having forsaken their native mountains of Afghanistan, about 1673, settled here, and procured some employment under the Mogul emperor Aurungzebe. Taking advantage of the distracted state of the court of Delhi, their descendants ultimately took forcible possession of the considerable territory, which throve under their government, until wrested from them by the nabob of Oude. In 1801, the whole territory was ceded to the British.

ROHITSCH, a town of Styria, 21 m. E of Cilly, near the r. bank of the Sotla, celebrated for its chalybeate springs.

ROHNSTOCK, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Leignitz, 6 m. NE of Bolkenhayn, with a beautiful castle belonging to the count of Hochberg. Pop. 750.

ROHR, a town of Bavaria, near the river Laber, 16 m. SSW of Ratibon. Actions were fought here on the 19th and 20th of April 1809, between the

French and Austrians.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. WNW of Schwabach. Pop. 360.

ROHRA, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the Henneberg, 2 m. E of Meinengen. Pop. 1,000.

ROHRDACH, a village of Baden, 2 m. S of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,000.

ROHRDORF, a village of Württemberg, co. of Scheer-Trauchburg, 2 m. NW of Nagold. Pop. 800.

ROHRDORF (OBER), a commune and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 1 m. E of Methingen. Pop. 2,350.—A little to the N is the village of Nieder R.

ROHRHEIM, or GROSS ROHRHEIM, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m. SSW of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,300.

ROHRKOPF, a mountain of the SW of Germany, in the territory of Baden, in the Black Forest, having an alt. of 3,750 ft. above sea-level.

ROHRSDORF (BOBER), a village of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 57 m. W by S of Breslau. Pop. 1,400.

ROHRSDORF (GROSS), a village of Saxony, 11 m. NE of Dresden, on the r. bank of the Röder. Pop. 2,000, employed almost exclusively in the manufacture of linen and tape.

ROIGHEIM, a village of Württemberg, in the bail, and 13 m. NNE of Neckarsulm. Pop. 700.

ROISEL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 6 m. E of Peronne. Pop. 1,200.

ROISSY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 18 m. W of Pontoise. Pop. 1,400.

ROITSCH, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, 4 m. SW of Bitterfeld, on an affluent of the Lobe.

ROJALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 2,500.

ROJANKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. ESE of Grodno, district and 36 m. SW of Lida.

ROJATEK. See ROHITSCH.

ROJESTVENKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 69 m. ESE of Kursk, district and 12 m. W of Staroi-Oskol.

ROJESTVENKOE, or TSAREVOKOURGANSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, district and 33 m. ESE of Stavropol, and 6 m. NW of Samara.

ROJESTVENO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. SSW of St. Petersburg, district and 36 m. SW of Sofia.

ROJEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. W of Kiev, district and 24 m. ESE of Radomisl.

ROJO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 24 m. S of Lanciano, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Villa-Santa-Maria, on a mountain. Pop. 800. It has two churches.—Also a town of the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and cant. and 3 m. SW of Aquila, partly on a hill. Pop. 1,050.

ROJO (Rio). See RED RIVER.

ROKEBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SSE of Bernard-castle. Area with Eggleston-abbey, 1,114 acres. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1851, 189. The beauty of the surrounding scenery has been celebrated by the pen of Sir Walter Scott. On the high cliffs of the Tees are the picturesque ruins of Eggleston-abbey.

ROKEBY, a village of Van Diemen's Land, in the p. of Clarence and co. of Monmouth, near Ralph bay.

ROKELLE, or ROBUNG-DAKELL, a river of Upper Guinea, which has its source in the territory of Sulimana, in about N lat. 9° 50', W long. 9° 40'; runs first W, then SW, between the territories of

Limba and Koranko; intersects the Timmanee territory, and expanding into a spacious estuary, takes the name of the Sierra-Leone river, and throws itself into the Atlantic, a little below Freetown, and after a course in a generally SSW direction of 300 m. Its bed is in many parts encumbered with rocks, and in its estuary are several small islands. The principal towns on, or near its banks, are Freetown, Roketchik, Rokon, Simera, and Kamato. On the S bank, 60 m. E of Freetown, is a village of the same name.

ROKETCHIK, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Timmanee territory, on the l. bank of the Rokelle, 81 m. E of Freetown.

ROKETNITZ, or ROKETNICE, a small town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 31 m. E of Koniggratz, and 21 m. SSW of Glatz, on the Rokitenka, a small affluent of the Wilde-Adler. Pop. 866. It has a castle and a paper-mill.

ROKITZAN, or ROKYCANY, a town of Austria, in the circle and 11 m. E of Pilsen, and 45 m. SW of Prague, on the Schwarzbach, at its confluence with the Klabawa. Pop. 2,854. It has a collegiate church, and possesses manufactories of cloth and several forges. Iron is found in the vicinity. This town was taken by Zisca, in 1421, and destroyed by fire.

ROKON, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Timmanees territory, on the r. bank of the Rokelle, 66 m. E of Freetown.

ROKOURO, a small river of South Eastern Africa, in the district of Moviza, which runs NNE and joins the Zambese, to the ESE of Caconde.

ROKUN, a village of Sind, 33 m. N of Sehwan, on the r. bank of the Indus.

ROL, a pergunnah and village of Northern Hindostan, in the div. of Chuara, at an alt. of 9,350 ft. above sea-level.

ROLAMPONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Neuilly-l'Evêque, on the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,000. Mill-stone is quarried in the vicinity.

ROLAND (BRECHE DE). See BRECHE-DE-ROLAND.

ROLCHING. See RILCHINGEN.

ROLESVILLE, a village of Wake co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 21 m. NNE of Raleigh, and 3 m. N of the Neuse. Pop. in 1840, 150.

ROLLAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Salamanca, amidst hills, near the l. bank of the Valmuza, an affluent of the Tormes. Pop. 760.

ROLLAND, an island of the Indian ocean, to the N of Kerguelen's Land, in S lat. 48° 37', and E long. 68° 43'. It is 9 m. in circumf., and was discovered in 1773 by Kerguelen.

ROLLAS, a small uninhabited island of the gulf of Guinea, near the S extremity of the island of St. Thomas, in S lat. 2°, and E long. 6° 30'.

ROLLE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 18 m. WSW of Lausanne. Pop. 2,400, chiefly engaged in watch-making. It stands at the foot of a range of eminences, covered with vineyards.

ROLLEGHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 5 m. S of Courtrai. Pop. 2,400.

ROLLESBY, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. NE of Acle. Area 1,653 acres. Pop. in 1851, 551.

ROLLESTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. W by S of Newark. It includes the township of Fiskerton. Area 2,705 acres. Pop. in 1851, 585.

ROLLESTON, or ROLVESTON, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 3 m. N by W of Burton-upon-Trent, including the township of Anslow. Area 3,647 acres. Pop. in 1831, 866; in 1851, 918.—Also a chapelry in Billesdon p., county of Leicestershire, 9½ m. E by S of Leicester.

ROLLESTONE, a parish in Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Amesbury. Area 836 acres. Pop. 46.

ROLLIN, a township of Lenawee co., in Michigan, U. S., 65 m. S by E of Lansing. Pop. in 1840, 581; in 1850, 1,080. It has flour and saw mills.

ROLLINSFORD, a township of Strafford co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 34 m. E of Concord, intersected by the Boston and Maine, and by the York and Cumberland railroads. Pop. 1,862. There are numerous factories and fulling-mills here.

ROLLO'S HEAD, a cape on the W coast of the island of Dominica, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 28'$, 3 m. S of Prince Rupert's Head.

ROLLONA, a river of Hayti, which runs SSE, and enters the sea between the port of Leogane and the Rio-del-Estero.

ROLLRIGHT (GREAT), a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N by E of Chipping-Norton. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1851, 445.

ROLLRIGHT (LITTLE), a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Chipping-Norton. Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 29; in 1851, 30.

ROLO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Mantua.

ROLPAH, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, in Nepal, 48 m. SE of Jemlah.

ROLVENDEN, a parish in Kent, 3 m. SW by W of Tenterden. Area 5,622 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,507; in 1851, 1,483.

ROM, a village of France, dep. of Deux-Sevres, situated on the Dive. Pop. 1,300.

ROM, or **ROMË**, a small island of Denmark, off the W coast of the duchy of Sleswig, between the islands of Manøe and Syt, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 8'$. It is about 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad; and has a pop. of 1,500, chiefly fishermen.

ROMA, a town of Nigritia, in Haoussa, 30 m. E of Zirmi.—Also an island in the Eastern seas, 50 m. NNE of Timor, in N lat. $7^{\circ} 42'$. It is about 20 m. long, and from 6 to 12 m. broad.

ROMA (CAMPAGNA DI). See **CAMPAGNA**.

ROMAGNA. See articles **RAVENNA** and **FORLÌ**.

ROMAGNANO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Novara, 20 m. N of Vercelli, on a hill on the l. bank of the Sesia. Pop. 2,500.—Also a village of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 6 m. E of Buccino. Pop. 820.

ROMAGNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W of Fougères. Pop. 1,800.

ROMAGNESI, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Bobbio, on the l. bank of the Ridone. Pop. 1,300.

ROMAGNIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pont-de-Beauvoisin. Pop. 1,200.

ROMAIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 1 m. WNW of Aubeterre. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Saint Anthelme, near the r. bank of the Aube. Pop. 1,050.

ROMAIN-DE-COLBOSC (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 12 m. ENE of Havre. Pop. 1,300.

ROMAIN-DE-LERP (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saint Peray. Pop. 1,000.

ROMAIN-D'URPHE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. S of St.-Just-en-Chevalet. Pop. 1,400.

ROMAINE, a river of France, which rises to the NW of Riez, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, and flows in a WNW course of 15 m. to the l. bank of the Saone.

ROMAIN-EN-JAREST (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of Rive-de-Gier. Pop. 1,150.

ROMAINVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. and 1 m. SE of Pantin. It has a fine park.

ROMALD-KIRK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 20 m. NW by N of Richmond, on the SW bank of the Tees. The parish includes the townships of Cotherston, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lune-dale, Mickleton, and Romald-Kirk. Area 53,776 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,507; in 1851, 2,599.

ROMAN, a town of Moldavia, situated at the junction of the rivers Moldava and Sereth, 45 m. WSW of Jassy. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has the remains of Roman walls.

ROMAN, a river of Guatemala, which rises in the E part of Honduras, and flows NNE to the Caribbean sea by a course of 150 m., in which it separates the Mosquito territory from that of Honduras.

ROMAN (CAPE), a cape on the coast of S. Carolina, U. S., in N lat. $33^{\circ} 2'$.—Also a cape on the coast of Florida, $20\frac{3}{4}$ leagues NW by N of Cape Sable.—Also a point of land on the coast of Caracas, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 11'$.

ROMAN-DE-LA-HORNIJA (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SW of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Hornija. Pop. 700.

ROMAN-DE-LA-VEGA (SAN), a village of Spain, in the prov. of Leon.

ROMANBY, a township in North Allerton, N. P. of Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of North Allerton, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Area 2,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1851, 400.

ROMANCOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Guadalaxara, near the l. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 870.

ROMANECHÉ, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. SW of Les Chapelles-de-Guinchay.

ROMANENGO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, deleg. and 21 m. NW of Cremona.

ROMANIA. See **ROMELIA**.

ROMANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 13 m. SSE of Bergamo. It is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle. Pop. 3,200.—Also a town of Piedmont, 5 m. S of Ivrea, on an eminence near the Chiusella. Pop. 1,800. This was considered an important pass when the French crossed the Alps in 1800, and an obstinate engagement took place here on the 26th May, in which the Austrians were defeated.

ROMANO (CAVO), an island off the N coast of the island of Cuba, at the E extremity of a cluster of isles called the King's Garden. It stretches nearly 48 m. from NW to SE, but is in reality composed of two islands separated by a very narrow channel.

ROMANOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 86 m. SSW of Kiev.—Also a town in the gov. of Minsk, 22 m. W by N of Sluck.—Also a town of Volhynia, 8 m. NE of Zytomiers.—Also a town in the gov. of Jaroslav, on the Wolga, 16 m. WNW of Jaroslav. Pop. 4,200. It has manufactories of linen, silk, and leather; also some commission trade in silk and woollen stuffs.

ROMANS, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, on the r. bank of the Isère, 11 m. NE of Valence. Pop. in 1846, 7,288. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, but is an ill built place, with no remarkable edifices. It has a traffic in wool, hemp, flax, and olive oil, and manufactories of silk, woollens, and hosiery.

ROMANS-DES-CHAMPS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 4 m. S of Prahecq. Pop. 1,250.

ROMANSHORN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 4 m. NNW of Arbon. Pop. 350.

ROMANSLEIGH, a parish in Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of South-Molton. Area 2,491 acres. Pop. 246.

ROMANSWILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. W of Wasselonne. Pop. 1,100.

ROMANZOV, an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 57'$, W long. $144^{\circ} 28'$, discovered by Kotzebue in 1816.—Also a group of islands in the Mulgrave archipelago, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 28'$, E long. $170^{\circ} 16'$, likewise discovered by Kotzebue in 1816. The largest of the group is OTDIA: which see.

ROMAO (SAN), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 30 m. WSW of Guarda, on a small affluent of the Mondego. Pop. 1,500.

ROMBLON, an island in the Philippine archipelago, between Tablas and Sibuyan, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 25'$. It is 12 m. in length, and has a village with a harbour upon it.

ROME, a famous city of Italy, once the seat of the Roman empire, and the capital of the world, built in a spacious valley on both sides of the river Tiber, about 16 miles from its mouth, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 54' 6''$, E long. $12^{\circ} 27' 14''$, at a general alt. from 35 to 45 ft. above sea-level. On the r. bank of the river are Monte-Mario and the long ridge of the Janiculum; on the l. the Pincian, Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline hills, which however can scarcely be called separate hills, the Coelian and the Aventine hills, and the insulated Palatine and Capitoline hills. The breadth of the valley, from the summit of the Esquiline to the summit of the Janiculum, is 2 m.; its length from the Pincian to the Aventine hill, is nearly the same. The hills are chiefly composed of marine deposits, but volcanic products have been found upon all of them. The course of the river is here from N to S, and the city is built chiefly on its l. or E bank, there being only a few streets on its W side. The space enclosed by the walls approaches to the form of a square of somewhat more than 3 m. each side, the circuit of the walls being in all about 15 m., of which 12 m. are on the l., and 3 m. on the r. bank of the Tiber. This is equal to the circuit of R. in its greatest splendour; but of the seven eminences on which the ancient city,—*Arx Septicollis*,—stood, *Mons Aventinus*, *Palatinus*, *Caelius*, and in some degree *Mons Esquilinus*, *Viminalis*, and *Quirinalis*, are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, or villas, the dense population being confined to the level track between these eminences and the river, to the N and W of the capitol, and occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The walls are of brick, and have an average height of 50 ft. with 16 gates, of which the principal are the Porta-del-Popolo on the road to Florence, the Porta-Pia on the road to Tivoli, the Porta-Maggiore leading to Palestrina, and the Porta-San-Giovanni leading to Naples. The length of this closely built part is somewhat less than 2 m.; its breadth from 1 m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Although so large a space within the walls is covered with gardens and vineyards, yet in the SE parts of the city, these are all unfortunately enclosed within walls 10 or 12 ft. high, so that their effect is worse than lost to the eye, while the streets themselves are often far from imposing. Some are of immense length,—others are only half-built,—many are narrow and crooked; here palaces reared in the most noble style of architecture are half-hidden amongst miserable huts; in one quarter all is dull, dirty, and contracted; in another all is gorgeous and magnificent. In the language of Forsyth, "whatever road you take, your attention will be divided between magnificence and filth." The effect of all this constitutes not a fine town; but the

whole nevertheless makes an irresistible impression on the mind; and wherever we turn, the monuments of present, and the remnants of departed magnificence, exercise a magic power upon the imagination. Modern R., like modern Athens, has been transferred from the S to the N side of its ancient citadel, attracted by the convenience of a greater extent of flat ground. The following are the elevations above sea-level of some of the principal points in or near the city.

Cross of S. Bonaventura on the Palatine,	197 ft. 6 in
Tower of the Capitol,	290 "
Villa-Tortonia, on the Janiculum,	335 "
Quirinal palace,	246 "
Summit of the Colosseum,	219 "
St. Peter's,	497 "

The streets of Rome are 506 in number, besides 275 narrow passages and lanes. They have seldom any foot-pavement, and are in general narrower than those of London. Some indeed are wretchedly narrow and irregular, little if at all superior to the Cowgate of Edinburgh, but as the houses are not high, the atmosphere one breathes in them is less vitiated than might be anticipated. A number of the streets are not unfrequently effectively terminated by an obelisk, a fountain, and a church. Three of the finest streets of the city are those which diverge from the Piazz-di-Popolo, near the northern gate, viz. the Corso extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada-del-Babiano, ending in the Piazza-di-Spagna; and the Strada-di-Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso, the great public walk of R., is about 1 m. in length, perfectly straight, with a foot pavement on either side. It is not, however, of a breadth proportioned to its length, being only 50 ft. wide. In the thinly inhabited parts of the city, there are a number of spacious and airy streets, or rather roads formed between gardens and villas. The houses of Rome are partly of tufa, partly of brick, frequently covered with stucco, and from 3 to 5 stories in height. Marble is less common here than in the towns of the N of Italy.

Streets and Quarters. Modern Rome is divided into 14 *riioni* or quarters, of which 12 are on the E or l. bank of the river, and the remaining 2 on the r. bank.—1st. The *RIONE-DE-MONTE*, the largest quarter, contains numerous public buildings and monuments, among which are the column of Trajan, the church of St. John-de-Lateran, the cathedral of R., the parish-church of the pope, the *ecclesiastiarum urbis et orbis mater et caput*, the church of Bibiana under which are the graves of 5,260 martyrs, that of St. Maria Maggiore, one of the most splendid churches of R., with the Sixtine and Borghesian chapels, the Villa Albani and the Villa Borghese, with their splendid collections of paintings and antiques, and the ruins of the baths of Titus and Dioclesian.—2d. The *RIONE-DI-TREVI* contains a large but irregular square, the Piazza-di-Monte-Cavalla, in which stand two colossal antique horses; here is the Quirinal, the ordinary residence of the pope, with a large garden, the palace Della Consulta, the magnificent palace Barberini, which besides many treasures of art contains a library of 60,000 volumes, and the Corso, the most magnificent street in Europe, which serves for the drives and rides of the fashionable world, and in which the races and carnivals are held.—3d. The *RIONE-DE-COLONNA*, in which stand the column of Antoninus, the celebrated Pantheon now called Maria-ad-Martyres, in which are the tombs of Raphael, Metastasio, Annibal Caracci, and Mengs, the palace of the Propaganda, and the Piazza-di-Spagna, one of the finest in Rome.—4th. The *RIONE-DE-CAMPO-MARZIO* takes its name from the ancient *Campus Martius*, which is still the principal place. Here is the

Piazza-del-Popolo, from which the Corso begins, and the magnificent Porta-del-Popolo, a work of Michael Angelo.—5th. The RIONE-*DI-PONTE*, in which are the Strada-Julia, one of the finest in R., the churches of St. Giovanni-di-Fiorentino, and the hospital of St. Spirito.—6th. The RIONE-*DI-PARIONE*, with the Campo-di-Fiore, contains the theatre Della-Pace, the place Pasquino, on which formerly stood the remarkable statue of the same name, and the palaces of Orsini and Pamfili.—7th. The RIONE-*DELLA-REGOLA* contains the churches of St. Girolama-della-Carita, and St. Tomaso, with the English college, and the palace Farnese, one of the most remarkable in Rome.—8th. The RIONE-*DE-S.-EUSTACHIO*, which takes its name from the church St. Eustachio, contains the Sapienza or university of R.; and presents the greatest number of shops and manufactories.—9th. In the RIONE-*DELLA-PIGNA* is the church of Maria-Sopra-Minerva, with a convent of Dominicans in which is the office of the Inquisition.—10th. In the RIONE-*DI-CAMPITELLO*, the Capitoline mount [alt. 151 ft.] and the Tarpeian rock, are objects of veneration. In the midst of the square stands a celebrated bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. The capitol is distinguished by its beautiful stair before which stands the Colonna-Rostrata, and by the magnificent collections of art which it contains. United with it is the palace of the Senatoria, and that of the Three conservatori. Here too is the Piazza-Vaccino, the ancient *Forum Romanum*, now a desert covered with ruins, among which stand the triumphal arch of Severus, the ruins of the temple of peace, and of the temple of the sun and moon, the triumphal arch of Titus, the *Circus Maximus*, and above all the magnificent Coliseum. "From the modern tower of the capitol we command a prospect uniting, in an unexampled degree, the charm of a magnificent landscape with that which springs from historical associations. Through the cloudless and transparent atmosphere a large part of the Latian plain is visible, though some of its nearest features have a prominence which hides the more distant. Its luxuriant pastures and its thickets of brushwood fade away, on one side, into the faint line of the distant sea; and rise on the other into the stately amphitheatre of the mountains, steep and lofty, yet green to their tops, studded on their sides with towns and villages, and towards their southern extremity clothed with beautiful woods. The Tiber, stained to a deep yellow by the fertilizing soil which it has washed away from its banks after entering the Umbrian and Etruscan vales, glitters like a belt of gold along the plain, in the sunshine that irradiates with Italian clearness the sward, the scattered trees, and the shadowy hills. But we are attracted yet more forcibly towards the objects which present themselves in our close neighbourhood—the fallen ruins of the city of the Consuls and Cæsars, the domes, palaces, and streets, of the city of the popes. On the N and W, immediately beyond the Tiber, the horizon is bounded by the Janiculan mount and Monte-Mario, crested with villas enbosomed among pines and other evergreens. The former of these heights on the opposite side of the river, and the Pincian mount on the nearer bank, form a semicircle, of which our position is the centre; and this area includes almost the whole of the modern town, the greater part of which, indeed, lies between us and the water's edge, covering the flat surface of the Campus Martius. The ancient city of the Seven hills, beginning with the Capitoline mount, amidst whose modern buildings we stand, is nearly all contained in the remaining semicircle, enclosed by the city walls. Almost every spot of it is desert: piles of shattered architecture rise amidst vineyards and rural lanes, ex-

hibiting no token of habitation except some mouldering convents, villas, and cottages. But even the reign of destruction and decay has not quite obliterated the traces of Roman greatness. At our feet, and directly in front of us, extend, amidst green turf sprinkled with trees, the Forum and the Sacred Way, on which we may fix our eye as a guiding line. Their triumphal arches, and some splendid columns of their imperial temples, are still erect; while, beyond the imposing vaults of Constantine's Basilica, the perspective of ruins is closed by the kingly mass of the Colosseum. On the r., this scene of perished grandeur is hedged by the Palatine mount, the seat of the earliest settlement that bore the name of R., and now encumbered by the mighty terraces and prostrate fragments of the palace of the Cæsars, and by the cypresses, the flowers, and the weeds of neglected gardens. Still farther to the r. the rocky Aventine hill rises from the river, steep, bare, and solitary, and surmounted by its secluded convent. Continuing the line of the Sacred Way and Colosseum till the eye reaches the city-wall, we see the church of St. John Lateran closing the vista. The statued front of this edifice marks the extremity of the desolate Cælian mount, which, thence proceeding towards our station, communicates with the Palatine and Aventine. On the l. of the Sacred Way and Colosseum lie the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal hills. The first of these, which is the most distant, is a gentle eminence, almost uninhabited, on which we may distinguish the vaults of the palace of Titus. The flattish surface of the Viminal, which comes next, may be traced among the extreme buildings of the modern city; and still nearer us the palace and gardens of the pope crown the heights of the thickly-peopled Quirinal" [alt. 158 ft.].—11th. In the RIONE-*ST.-ANGELO* is the fishmarket or Pescaria, and the Ghetto or quarter of the Jews.—12th. The RIONE-*DI-RIPA* contains the Monte Testaccio, the catacombs, the pyramid of Curtius, where is the burial-place of the protestants, the church of St. Paolo, after St. Peter's the largest in Rome,—an antique arch near the gate of St. Sebastian, in the neighbourhood of which are still seen the tombs of the Scipios, the graves of the Horatii and Curiatii, and the circus of Caracalla.—13th. The RIONE-*TRASTIVERE*, or ancient *Janiculum*, on the W side of the Tiber, is united by two bridges with the rest of Rome. Here is the church of St. Pietro-di-Montorio, containing the transfiguration by Raphael, the Fontana-Paolina the most abundant in R., a botanical garden, and the Villa-Corsini, with a library and a rich collection of pictures.—14th. The RIONE-*DI-BORGO*, once a suburb, is now the most remarkable quarter of Rome. Here is the castle of St. Angelo, the citadel of Rome, built around the mausoleum of Hadrian, which rises in the midst of it.

Squares.] The squares of R. are small paved areas, in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St. Peter's, a large area of an oval form, is surrounded with a magnificent colonnade. In the middle, between two elegant fountains, stands an Egyptian obelisk of a single piece of granite 78 ft. in height.—The Piazza-Navona, a square in the centre of the town, the next in size to that of St. Peter, stands on the ruins of the *Circus Agonalis*. It is of an oblong form, about 280 yds. in its greatest axis, and is adorned by the church of St. Agnes, and a number of elegant houses; but its chief ornament is the fountain occupying its centre, which is accounted the finest of all the fountains of R. It consists of a circular basin 73 ft. in diam., in the middle of which stands a rock surmounted by an obelisk. Four figures, representing four great rivers, appear reclin-

ing on the rock.—The Piazza-di-Spagna, so called from the mansion of the Spanish embassy, also has its fountain; but its chief ornament is the noble flight of steps which ascends from it to the church and square of the Trinita-di-Monte. The latter extends along the brow of the Pincian hill, and commands a delightful view of the city.—The space between the two eminences of the Capitol, anciently called *Intermontium*, now forms a small square, which is decorated in the middle with an equestrian statue in bronze of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the only ancient equestrian statue remaining.—The Campidoglio Moderno, or modern Capitol, presents several agreeable objects, and the ascent to it is by a staircase adorned with ancient statues.—The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples, and lined with statues; but all these monuments have disappeared from the modern piazza; a few scattered porticos, with here and there an insulated column standing in the midst of broken shafts, fragments of marble, capitals, and cornices, are now the only memorials of the Roman forum.—The Piazza-di-Campo-Marzio takes its name from the ancient *Campus Martius*, which is now in a great measure covered with buildings.—The Piazza-di-Monte-Cavallo is one of the finest squares in the city, both for its situation and its buildings. It stands on Mount Quirinal, and takes its name from colossal groups of two marble horses, and figures in the act of guiding them, placed on its summit. An Egyptian obelisk of granite, 45 ft. in height, stands between them.—R. is destitute of promenades sheltered from the weather.

Monuments. The wall that surrounded R. in the time of the emperors is in many places in good preservation, and forms part of the present boundary between the town and country. Among the edifices of ancient R. is conspicuous the Pantheon or Roton-da, a structure distinguished equally for solidity, elegance, and fineness of proportion; its dome is spacious, and receives the light from one great aperture in the middle.—A still more imposing object is the Coliseum, or amphitheatre of Vespasian, a structure of an oval form, 619 ft. in length, 513 ft. in breadth, and 1,741 ft. in circumf. Its dilapidation was begun by the barbarian conquerors of Rome, and was continued in after ages for the sake of the materials. The inside was thus wholly dismantled, and the outside stripped of its ornaments; but there remains enough of the great exterior wall to form a striking and sublime object,—“an image,” to use the language of Forsyth, “of Rome itself, decayed, vacant, serious, yet grand; half-grey and half-green; erect on one side, and fallen on the other.” Viewed, however, architecturally, it is a mere mass of building, with little merit either of design or of execution.—The ruins nearest to the Coliseum, are those of the *Therma*—or hot-baths of Titus.—At a short distance near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands another monument of ancient grandeur, a portion of the vast baths of Dioclesian, now converted into a convent. The principal hall retaining its ancient walls, its pillars, its vaults, forms the convent church, and there also remains a large square, supported by 100 pillars, with a beautiful fountain in the middle.—Of the triumphal arches of ancient R., the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas-reliefs. The arch of Septimius Severus is also of marble, but its bas-reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has also suffered greatly.—The *Colonna Trajana*, or Trajan's pillar, one of the most valuable monuments which have descended from ancient to modern times, still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is covered with admirable bas-reliefs represent-

ing his expedition against the Dacians, arranged on a continued spiral around the shaft, and containing above 2,500 figures. Its diam. at the base is 11 ft., at the top 10 ft., total height 133 ft. The pillar erected in honour of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, in the Piazza-Colonna, is of nearly equal height, but inferior execution.—Of the ancient Roman roads, several, such as the *Via Latina*, the *Via Vitellia*, the *Via Aurelia*, still serve to approach the Capitol.

Catacombs. The catacombs were originally excavations made by the ancient Romans, in digging out the materials used by them for building. The early Christians, in the times of persecution, enlarged these subterranean receptacles, and resorted to them for the performance of their devotions, and subsequently for the burial of their dead. These wonderful excavations form a subterranean world, in the illustration of which volumes without number have been published, the fullest work on the subject being the ‘*Roma Sotterranea*’ of Bosio and Aringhi, in 2 vols. fol., published in 1651. Catacombs of this sort are found not only at R., but at Naples and other cities of Southern Italy, and no doubt can be entertained that they were originally quarries, which have been worked from the times of the Etruscans down through a long succession of ages. The light and soft nature of the material to be quarried greatly facilitated the work, and allowed the workmen to give free scope to shape these galleries as they pleased. The principal layers excavated were of *tufa*, a soft volcanic stone, which is cut with little more difficulty than an old cheese, hardening by an exposure to the sun, wind, and weather, and *pozzolano*, a species of concrete of rough sand, which makes a very enduring cement when crushed and mixed with water and with pounded shells or lime. The *pietra tiburtina*, or Tiburtine stone, one of the commonest materials for building employed in R., is also nearly as soft as the ordinary *tufa*. The immense edifices of ancient R., the forums, temples, theatres, circuses, baths, and the vast *cloaca* or sewers, gave rise to an unlimited demand for the stone thus obtained. Miles upon miles of *subterranea* were excavated, and such is the extent of these underground galleries, that after centuries of researches their limits are still unknown. Keyser, a German traveller of the last century, calculates that the catacombs of St. Sebastian alone are about 20 m. in extent; and that, if the length of all the crypts, galleries, and passages of communication were summed up, there might be 100 m. of this subterranean Rome! The principal entrance into nearly every one of the great catacombs opens on one of the great *vias* or high roads which ran from the city to the provinces; thus, some are on the *Via Appia*, some on the *Via Ostiensis*, *Flaminia*, *Prenestina*, or *Tiburina*. “These entrances,” Mr. Macfarlane says, “are mostly low and dark; beyond them you see one or more long, low, dark aisles, the great length of which is concealed in the obscurity which envelops every object at the distance of a few paces from the torches and lanterns which you and your guides may carry. Nothing can well be more solemn than this subterranean gloom, and the effect produced by the objects brought to light as you advance. The yawning tombs on either side of you, and before and behind you—skulls, skeletons, crosses! Nothing is here but speaks of persecution or of death. The entire length of few of these aisles is known; for, as a measure of precaution, many of them have been closed by stone walls, while others are so blocked up by rubbish and fallen blocks of pozzolano, that the boldest explorer is compelled to halt. At irregular distances, and usually on both sides of the main aisles, narrower passages branch off, leading to other crypts. Mostly, these passages strike off at right angles, but they seldom run far in a straight line, while many of them become very tortuous. Many of these passages are now wholly blocked up, while others are so encumbered with rubbish that, in order to get through them, the explorer must crawl on his hands and knees. Some of them, besides running into the principal crypts, branch off into other low passages, which lead to nothing. The difficulty of finding one's way in such a labyrinth, without a guide, may be easily comprehended. From the second crypt, or main aisle, which you reach, there are other passages conducting to another crypt; and thence from another to another, according to the great or less extent of the catacomb. In most of the catacombs there are crypts, galleries, and passages, underneath those which you first enter, and in many of them there is ‘beneath this lower deep a deeper still,’ or a third or even a fourth range of crypts. Access is obtained to these subterranean beneath subterranean by means of shafts and staircases, or inclined planes; and an involuntary descent is sometimes obtained by careless travellers, through holes which have been made by the falling in of the *tufa* flooring of the upper galleries. In the second and third tiers the arrangement is the same as in the first: side-passages run from crypt to crypt, or twist and turn, and lead to nothing. The awful silence of these deep cavities more than ever adds horror to the darkness. The atmosphere, smelling and tasting of earth and dust, is hot, dry, stifling; it is not ‘the cursed dew of dungeon's damp,’ but something far more insidious and oppressive. In some of the lowest, narrowest, and most tortuous of the passages, this air is not to be braved with impunity; there the torches go out, or burn dimly, and the hardy explorer rushes back with the painful sensations of suffocation

There is nothing down here that has life—not so much as a fly, or the minutest insect, is to be found. If there exist any objects at all, they are mournful mementos of man's mortality—skulls, bones, broken epitaphs, or graves closed up with slabs, bearing the symbols of death, and of martyrdom, or empty and open, and, as it were, yawning for fresh tenants." On each side of the crypt, only with an occasional interval, there runs a line of tombs, or rather a congeries of tombs on tombs, the *pozzolano* or *tafo* of the lateral walls being cut into small horizontal recesses, each intended for a grave, of which there are sometimes as many as 8 or 10, one above the other, reaching from the floor to the roof. Memorials of the early Christians abound, the graves of the martyrs being distinguished by paintings and sculptures of the emblems in common use.

The Tiber.] The Tiber at first disappoints a spectator familiar with classical descriptions. Though its average depth is 20 ft., it is not above 190 ft. wide, and its water is of a dingy yellow. Its stream is rapid, though its ordinary level is only 22 ft. above the level of the sea at Ostia. Its course is winding; and it occasionally rises suddenly, especially under the influence of a W wind, and lays the adjacent parts of the city under water. In 1846, the Tiber suddenly swollen by rain, such as is seldom witnessed beyond the tropics, and impeded in its course towards Ostia by a SW wind, flooded two-thirds of the inhabited streets, and destroyed property to a melancholy extent. This century had not seen a similar inundation, that of 1805 being far less extensive or disastrous. As far as the eye could reach, from the Pincian hill to the foot of Monte-Mario, from the Sente-Molle to the contrescarpe of Castle St. Angelo, was a vast lake, interspersed with tops of trees and farm roofs, cattle swimming, and floating waggons. Not only the accustomed low quarters of the Piazza-Navona and Pantheon, but even the Corso and Condotti were submerged, and the well-known magnificent area of the Porta-del-Popolo became a deep pond impassable to carriages. The misery of the poorer classes under these inundations is very great, especially as in every house the ground-floors are exclusively tenanted by them, the upper stories being alone inhabited by the wealthy. Near the middle of its course through the city, the Tiber forms an island 900 ft. in length, and 300 ft. broad, which is connected with the mainland by 2 bridges. It is of considerable use in facilitating the conveyance of provisions, and other articles for the consumption of the city; and several of the shipping-places on its banks, such as the Porto-di-Ripetta, on the E bank above the bridge of San-Angelo, have a pretty and picturesque appearance. Sea-borne vessels land their cargoes at Porto-di-Ripa Grande, at the S extremity of the city, on the W bank of the river. The route from R. to Florence has been greatly facilitated of late by making the steam-boats on the Tiber available for near 70 m. downwards. The navigation begins a little below Narui, and skirts the whole of the Sabine territory. The road is further abridged by a new cut from Perugia straight to Terni, by which the circuit of Foligno and Spoleto is avoided.

Bridges.] The river is crossed at Rome by 4 bridges. The Ponte-San-Angelo, an elegant structure, erected on the remains of the *Pons Elius* of Adrian, has 5 arches, and is adorned with several marble statues. The Ponte-Sisto, the ancient *Pons Janiculumus*, is almost in the centre of the city, and takes its name from Sixtus IV., by whom it was repaired in 1474. Next come two small bridges, one on each side of the island of San Bartolomeo, the ancient *Insula Tiburtina*, the only one in the part of the Tiber near Rome.

Aqueducts and Fountains.] Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is extremely copious. The Fontana-Felice, on the Viminal hill is supplied by the *Aqua Claudia*, and discharges itself through a rock under an

Ionic arcade.—At a considerable distance, and on the other side of the Tiber, rises an arcade supported by pillars of granite, through which three streams descend from the summit of an adjacent hill. The height of this fountain renders it and its shady trees a conspicuous and pleasant object.—The Fontana-di-Trevi, an elegant building of Corinthian architecture, representing a palace of Neptune, ornamented with statues, is one of the finest structures in Europe that bears the name of fountain. No city perhaps can boast of an equal profusion of water poured forth in ornamental fountains, and yet the supply for domestic purposes is extremely inadequate.

Churches.] No city in Europe is superior to R. in the number and magnificence of its churches. The oldest, called the church of St. Clement, is one of the best models now extant of Christian churches in their original form. The church of San-Pietro-in-Vincolo is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs.—That of St. Martin and St. Silvester is built of part of the materials of the baths of Titus, and is a beautiful edifice. The church of St. Andrea, on Monte-Cavallo, though small, is highly finished. That of St. Cecilia, in Trastevere, as well as those of St. Maria in the same quarter, St. Sebastiano and St. Pietro-in-Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. The churches of San-Grisogono and Santi-Giovanni-e-Paolo are splendidly decorated with pillars. Santa-Maria-Egizinea, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, and that of Santa-Maria-Sopra-Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ara Coeli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*. The Pantheon, and the seven patriarchal basilica or cathedrals, are all of considerable antiquity, and all remarkable for their architecture. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called, from its circular form, the Rotonda, contains the busts of a number of eminent characters. It is a circle 180 ft. in diam., with a portico 110 ft. in length, and 44 ft. in depth, supported by 16 Corinthian columns. Of the cathedrals, Santa-Maria-Maggiore, a noble structure, is situated on the Esquiline mount, and has two fronts of modern architecture. St. Giovanni-in-Laterano, originally founded by Constantine, is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. Another cathedral, that of Santa-Croce, in Gierusalemme, was erected by Constantine on the ruins of a temple of Venus, and is, remarkable both for its antique form, and its retired situation amidst groves and vineyards. A third church, begun by Constantine, but much extended since his reign, is that of San-Paolo, outside of the city wall, near the gate of Ostia. This church was destroyed by fire in 1824, but has since been rebuilt. The cathedral of San-Lorenzo is also outside of the city, and situated on the Via Tiburtina.

St. Peter's.] In this edifice, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are all displayed in the highest perfection. The original structure was erected by Constantine, and had been giving way for some time previous to the middle of the 15th cent., when Nicholas V. conceived the project of taking it down, and erecting a new and more extensive structure. The work, however, was feebly prosecuted, till the reign of Julius II. That proud prelate proceeded with it on a grand scale, and succeeding popes contributed to the completion of the structure. The plan was conceived by Bramanti, and executed by Michael Angelo, Vignola, Bernini, and Maderni. Most of the drawings of the plan were done by Michael Angelo, who also built the double cupola. This magnificent edifice is erected upon the site of an ancient basilica. It is undoubtedly the most superb pile of modern building in the world; being 730 ft. long, 520 ft. broad, and 450 ft. in height, to the summit of the cupola, which is itself 620 ft. round. "All churches," says Forsyth, "stand at an awful

distance from the majesty of St. Peter's." It was 111 years in building, during the reign of eleven successive popes, and cost the enormous sum of £12,000,000. It would have cost in this age and country 36 millions sterling. The cross above the cupola is 487 ft. elevated over the floor, and consequently 39 ft. higher than the highest pyramid in Egypt. The principal chapels are those of The Sacrament, St. Michael, and of the popes Clement and Gregorius. The canopy over the principal altar is supported by 4 brass pillars 122 ft. high. Before the church is a beautiful square surrounded by a fine colonnade. In the middle of this square stands an Egyptian obelisk resting on four blocks of brass; and on both sides are fountains with water-spouts. "But the noble dome," says a recent traveller, "is entirely lost to view as you approach, and the far-famed St. Peter's resembles, in its exterior, a large and ugly dwelling-house, rather than a church." Its situation in a hollow between the Janiculum and Vatican hills, which are also connected behind it, is unfortunate. A grand flight of steps leads to a covered vestibule, which extends along the whole front of the building, and is terminated at each end by equestrian figures of Charlemagne and Constantine the Great. When first the heavy curtain of dingy cloth is held aside to admit the visitor, the flood of light, the exquisite neatness, the fresh undimmed polish of the marbles, the brilliant lustre of the gilding, the life and brightness of every part of this wondrous temple, more than even its grandeur and immensity, overwhelm the senses of the beholder. The *Roman Advertiser*, of December 26, 1846, in an article compiled to show the impossibility of St. Peter's being ever crowded, gives some curious statistics as to the comparative capacity of the most celebrated churches in Europe, compared with other great churches, allowing 4 persons to every square yard:—

	Persons.	Square yds.
St. Peter's,	54,000	13,500
Milan cathedral,	37,000	9,259
St. Paul's, at Rome, . . .	32,000	8,600
St. Paul's, at London, . .	25,600	6,400
St. Petronio, at Bologna, .	24,400	6,100
Florence cathedral, . . .	24,300	6,075
Antwerp cathedral, . . .	24,000	6,000
St. Sophia's, at Constantinople,	23,000	5,750
St. John, Lateran,	22,900	5,725
Notre Dame, at Paris, . .	21,000	5,250
Pisa cathedral,	13,000	3,250
St. Stephen's, at Vienna, .	12,400	3,100
St. Dominic's, at Bologna, .	12,000	3,000
St. Peter's, at Bologna, .	11,400	2,850
Cathedral of Sienna, . . .	11,000	2,750
St. Mark's, Venice, . . .	7,000	1,753

The Piazza of St. Peter's, in its widest limits, allowing 12 persons to the sq. yard, holds 624,000; allowing 4 to the same, drawn up in military array, 208,000. In its narrow limits, not comprising the porticos or the Piazza Rusticucci, 474,000 crowded, and 158,000 in military array, to the sq. yard.

Palaces of the Pope.] The pope has three different palaces in R., viz., the Lateran, the Quirinal, and the Vatican. The first, situated close to the patriarchal church of that name, presents three fronts of great extent and simplicity, and is striking by its size and height; but the main body of the building has been long converted into an hospital for orphans.—The Quirinal palace has become, from the height and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long, plain, and unadorned fronts. The furniture and other decorations are simple and uniform. The adjoining gardens are spacious.—The great palace of the Vatican is situated on an eminence to the NW of the city, near St. Peter's. Its exterior presents neither magnificence nor symmetry, having been erected by different architects at different eras. Begun in the 6th cent., it has been extended, repaired, and altered by a long list of pontiffs. All the great architects that R. has produced, Bramante, Raphael, Fontana, Maderno, Bernini, were in their time successively employed in some part or other of this edifice. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 4,500. It is 1,300 ft. long, and 1,000 ft. broad. It contains the Sixtine chapel, with the celebrated picture of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, a magnificent library with 160,000 vols., among which are 40,000 manuscripts; and the Museum Pio-Clementinum, with the immortal statues of the Apollo and the Laocoon. The magnificent collection of books, which the love of the popes of Rome for science and their rival magnificence has accumulated during

several centuries, is placed in one of the finest situations which the city of Rome commands. An antichamber, connected with the corridor of Inscriptions, conducts into a room destined for the use of readers; after which succeeds a range of spacious halls in which the invaluable MS treasures of the library are preserved in unadorned wooden presses. The ceilings and walls are adorned with fresco paintings, and the cornices are ornamented with vases. The nucleus of the Vatican library was increased by the purchases of Nicholas V., whose times afforded him considerable opportunities for collecting books. Sixtus V. embellished the exterior, and added the great hall in which the principal part of the library is now placed. Leo X. enriched the collection with Grecian MSS., and Pius IV. employed himself in collecting oriental works. Pius V. united the archives with the library; and Paul V. and Urban VIII. enlarged the accommodation. Clement VII. added the Urbino MSS., and under Alexander VIII. the library was further enriched by the MSS. of Queen Christina of Sweden, amounting to 1,900. Benedict XIII. presented it with the MSS. of Ouboni. The latest addition was the library of Count Cicognara, which was purchased by Leo XII. and placed in a room by itself.

Palatial mansions.] The palaces of R.—as the mansions of the nobility are generally termed—are numerous, but the greater part of them are less remarkable for their outward architecture, than for their size and internal decorations. Generally speaking they present to the street one simple continued line of surface, with great space between the ranges of windows, and a large rich cornice. Their exterior walls are generally of brick stuccoed, stone being confined to the sides of the windows and doors, or to the angles and cornices. The size and height of many of these mansions, however, and their spacious courts and porticoes, halls and lofty apartments, with the pillars, marbles, statues, and paintings that adorn them, place them on a level with royal residences in the north of Europe.—The Palazzo-Doria, on the Corso, is one of the finest in the city, presenting three large fronts, enclosing a spacious court surrounded with a piazza. Its staircase, supported by light pillars of oriental granite, leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures.—The Palazzo-Ruspoli has a still finer staircase, consisting of four flights of 30 steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly 10 ft. long, and 2 ft. broad.—The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens.—The Palazzo-Orsini, that of Giustiniani, of Attieri, and of Cicciaporci, are all distinguished buildings.—The Palazzo-Farnese is of great size, and occupies one side of a handsome square. Twelve massive pillars of Egyptian granite support its vestibule; three ranges of arcades rise one above the other, around a spacious court; and noble apartments follow each other in succession.—In the Palazzo-Spada stands the celebrated statue of Pompey, at the foot of which Caesar is supposed to have fallen.—The Barberini and Colonna palaces are each fine edifices.—The name of *villa* is frequently given to buildings within the walls of Rome, when the extent of their gardens is such as to give them an open and rural appearance. The Villa-Borghese is a fine edifice, with extensive gardens open to the public, and forming the most frequented promenade in R. They are situated on the broad summit of the Pincian hill, and are nearly 3 m. in circuit.—The Medici villa on the Pincian hill is appropriated to the use of the French academy.—The most beautiful villa in the immediate neighbourhood of R. is the Villa-Albani, a little beyond the Porta-Salaria.

Hospitals.] In regard to hospitals, R. is well supplied, but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and deficient in interior order and arrangement. There are 8 public, and 11 private hospitals, in the city. The largest, called the Spedale-di-Spirito-Santo, is open indiscriminately to the poor of both sexes, to the insane, and to foundlings.—The Ospizio-de-St.-Michele is appropriated to the education of the children of the poor in useful arts, but it receives likewise the sick and the aged.—The founding hospitals receive about 4,000 infants annually.—There are separate hospitals for surgical, fever, and cutaneous cases.—Here is also a house-of-correction, where the inmates of either sex are subjected to prescribed labour.

Academies.] The principal collections of literature and the arts have already been noticed; there are, besides, many private collections and monastic libraries, which contain many valuable works. Such treasures, especially in the arts, make R. the great school of painters, statuary and architects, and a place of pilgrimage to all lovers of the arts; and there are here innumerable *studii* of painting and sculpture. The academy of San Luca was established solely for the art of painting; and there are also many literary institutions in the city. The principal college of the university, erected by the popes Innocent IV. (1245), Boniface VIII. (1303), and Clement VI. (1311), is a splendid building, with 8 professors in theology, 6 in law, 8 in medicine, 5 in philosophy, one in the fine arts, and 4 in the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac and Arabic languages. Of the other colleges, in which instruction is given in the sciences and in languages, the *Collegium de propaganda Fide* is particularly remarkable for its rich library and its printing-office, which is worthy of being visited, and which contains works in thirty ancient and modern languages: besides these are the Collegium Clementinum, the Collegium Romanum and the Collegium Nazarenum; institutions for instruction in the Oriental languages, the Hungarian and the German college, &c. Among the academies and learned societies in Rome, the most important are the academies of Roman history, of geography, of ecclesiastical history, of Roman antiquities, of the Arcadians, &c.

Population.] The inhabitants of R. amounted in 1817 to 131,000, a number which seems to have formed, with little variation, its pop. for a century past. The *malaria* appears to be investing the city on every side. There are extensive districts in Rome in which are nothing but huts, inhabited by the peasantry when the pestilential atmosphere has compelled to abandon their habitations in the country. Every year too, this invisible scourge is advancing,—every year it invades some fresh street, some new square or quarter,—and every year its terrible influence is augmented. The hills and elevated grounds within the walls of the city, where this insalubrity in former times was never felt nor even suspected, are now affected by it in the summer. The Porto-del-Popolo, a part of the Corso, the entire quarters of the Quirinale, La Trinita-del-Monte, and the Trastevere, are already deserted; there are many more houses than inhabitants; when they get out of order the occupiers move to others, and neither doors, stairs, nor roofs are ever replaced. Multitudes of convents have thus acquired the appearance of ruins, and many palaces no longer habitable are left without even a porter to take care of them. Since the peace of 1815, however, the vast influx of foreigners has had the effect of increasing the pop. In 1821, the pop. was 135,171. By a census taken in 1829, R. was found to contain 144,501 inhabitants. There were then in the city 33,689

families, 35 bishops, 1,490 priests, 1,984 monks, 1,390 nuns, 107,060 Roman catholics, and 37,441 protestants, &c. The following returns were published officially as for 1836.

No. of Parochial churches,	54
" Families,	34,895
" Inhabitants,	153,673
{ Males, 81,488	
{ Females, 72,190	
{ Communicants, 112,940	
{ Non-communicants, 40,738	
{ Bishops, 37	
{ Priests, 1,468	
{ Monks, 2,023	5,543
{ Nuns, 1,476	
{ Seminarists and collegiates, 541	
" Heretics and Turks (Jews excluded),	291
" Births (Baptisms) { Males, 2,258	4,373
{ Females, 2,115	
" Marriages,	1,119
" Deaths, { Males, 1,683	3,275
{ Females, 1,592	
Increase of pop. since 1805,	1,122
Proportion of births to pop,	1 to 35
" of deaths,	1 to 47
" of female births to male,	1 to 1.13
" of female deaths to male,	1 to 1.3
" of births to marriages,	1 to 4
<i>Establishments for Education in the city</i>	
Number of elementary schools,	372
" Masters,	482
" Scholars,	14,099
Of scholars there were in the Infant Schools,	4,800
{ Boys, 2,694	
{ Girls, 2,890	
{ Boys, 2,115	
{ Girls, 1,600	
{ Schools in which a small sum is paid,	
Total,	14,099

The pop. in 1840, was 154,632; in 1845, 167,160; and in 1846, 170,199. The census for the latter year returned 32 cardinals, 29 bishops, 124 prelates, 1,738 secular clergy, 2,488 regular clergy, and 1,743 nuns. Of the present inhabitants, no less than 9,000 are Jews.—The working and middling classes are generally stout made and good-looking. The English, French, and Russians, are the most numerous class of foreigners.—"The national character," Forsyth says, in his usual sententious manner, "is the most ruined thing in R. The police of the city consists of about 4,000 carabinieri.—The public amusements consist of theatrical representations, of concerts, and of religious processions. The season of Lent is regularly preceded here, as in other Catholic cities, by a carnival, a scene of grotesque and puerile display exhibited chiefly in the long street called the Corso. The evening parties in private houses are often very numerous, filling a suite of spacious apartments. It is the custom of all who can afford it, to pass in the country the month of May, or, at all events, that of October, the air of the Campagna being then purified by the rains of September. This is done by hiring, for a short time, a house or lodgings in one of the petty towns within 10 or 20 m. of the city. The passion for gambling pervades all ranks.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing establishments in R. are small, but in considerable variety. Woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, leather, glue, glass bottles, liquors, pomade, artificial flowers, mosaics, and jewellery. Of articles connected with the fine arts, such as casts, models, pictures, a small export takes place. The foreign trade is limited to imports of colonial articles, and a few manufactures, such as printed cottons; the exports consist of the produce of the adjacent country, viz. alum, vitriol, puzzuolano sand, olive oil, anise, and a few other articles.—After four years persevering endeavours, an Englishman has succeeded in obtaining a concession from the Papal government for lighting R. with gas. The Roman authorities, after much shaking of heads and great consideration, allotted a portion of the most classical of ancient Rome for the

construction of modern gas works: the interior of the *Circus Maximus* is the chosen spot.

Ancient city.] Rome, the ancient *Roma*, though no longer the capital of the world, is still one of its most remarkable cities; and as long as it preserves the Pantheon, and the church of St. Peter, the Coliseum, the Vatican, the Sistine chapel, its magnificent palaces filled with the treasures of ancient and modern art, and its Apollo, it will remind the boast and wonder of Europe. Still Rome, like Babylon and Persepolis, affords one of the most striking lessons recorded in the instructive page of history, and the experience of man, of the instability of human grandeur, and the immutability of imperial power. While the Divine malediction has been so completely fulfilled upon the 'Golden city,' [Babylon], that it is with the utmost difficulty travellers can recognise its ruins, or the most accurate geographers fix its site, the seven hills on which the 'Eternal city' once stood, are still inhabited by a few friars, and their dependents; but the silence of solitude, and the awful aspect of a desolation too vast to be grasped by any effort of imagination, chill the heart of the beholder, and forcibly remind him of that total oblivion to which she too is hastening. Yet it is not the paltry stream of the yellow Tiber gliding lonely through the dreary wastes of the Campagna, nor the heterogeneous mixture of meanness and magnificence, of wealth and poverty—those striking features of modern Rome—that arrest the attention of the classical observer,—it is the people that once inhabited these ruins, with all the accompanying circumstances of their past history and glory that crowd upon the imagination.

"Alas the lofty city! and alas
The trebly hundred triumphs! and the day
When Brutus made the dagger's edge surpass
The conqueror's sword in bearing fame away!
Alas, for Tully's voice, and Virgil's lay,
And Livy's pictured page!—but these shall be
Her resurrection: all beside—decay.
Alas, for earth! for never shall we see
That brightness in her eye she bore when Rome was free."

Rome stood originally on seven hills; three other hills were afterwards enclosed within its walls. It was divided into 14 wards by Augustus Caesar; and attained its utmost extent in the reign of Valerian, when its circumference exceeded 50 m. We are unable from want of authentic documents to ascertain the utmost extent of its population; some rating it at 6,800,000 in the time of Trajan; whilst others—amongst whom we must rank the celebrated Gibbon—think that it never exceeded 1,200,000. Dr. Landon, of Paris, in a late work on population, asserts that ancient R., in her greatest splendour, contained 8,000,000 souls. M. de la Maille, and the modern French academicians generally, will scarcely admit that there ever were more than 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants within the walls of 'the Eternal city.' Other antiquaries are equally contradictory. Mr. Jacob, in his history of the precious metals, has calculated them at 1,200,000; so did Brottler the celebrated commentator on Tacitus. The late Professor Nibby, in his *Roma Antiqua*, conjectured that the citizens, strangers, and slaves, with their children, must have reached 2,000,000. Chateaubriand reckons the whole at 3,000,000; Justus Lipsius and Mengotti at 4,000,000; Isaac Vossius allowed the possibility of 8,000,000, perhaps, said he, 14,000,000. The two most competent judges, however, among those who have recently investigated the subject, viz. the Chevalier Bunsen, and Professor Hoeck, the author of a history of the later Republic and Empire, nearly coincide in their estimates. Both these writers found their calculations mainly upon the numbers of the *Plebs Urbana*, to whom Augustus gave largesses, as reported in the inscription of Ancyra. M. Bunsen thinks that the entire population cannot have been much under two millions. Professor Hoeck, resting his computation upon a different item of the same monument, conceives the population of Rome, in the time of Augustus, to have been composed as follows:—

The Senatorial and Equestrian orders,	10,000 souls.
Their slaves,	100,000 "
The <i>Peregrini</i> ,	20,000 "
Their slaves,	100,000 "
The military in the city,	15,000 "
Their slaves,	15,000 "
The <i>Plebs Urbana</i> ,	1,250,000 "
Their slaves,	265,000 "
Public slaves,	100,000 "

Total pop. of Rome 1,905,000

Rome when in the full blaze of its glory, contained 700 temples, and altars innumerable; 3 *senacula*; 21 *basilice* or stately palaces for the administration of justice; 15 *nymphae* or great halls for marriage ceremonies; 2,077 *domes* or splendid palaces; and a vast number of private houses, called *insulae*, so separated from one another that a man might easily go round them; 145 public offices; 2 large hospitals; 22 famous porticos where the people might walk in time of rain or avoid the excessive heats of a meridian sun; 29 public libraries; 5 colleges or academies for the instruction of youth; 234 mills for grinding corn; 327 granaries; 39 colonnades of brass, and 51 of marble. Eleven colossal statues adorned the capital alone; and 19 of gold, and 30 of solid silver, glittered in different parts of the city. Within its walls were also counted six enormous obelisks, 42 lesser ones, with many pyramids, 32 sacred groves, 14 aqueducts, 105 fountains,

1,352 lakes or pools brought into the city from several springs, 17 great squares or forums, 117 public baths—amongst which may be mentioned those of Diocletian and Caracalla,—the former of which had marble seats for 3,200 persons to bathe in without seeing one another, and the latter 1,500 seats of polished marble—and 909 private baths. The golden palace of the worthless Nero was the most large and splendid of Imperial Rome. There were 5 theatres, 2 amphitheatres, and 7 circuses within the walls, one of which, the *Circus Maximus*, alone contained seats for 260,000 spectators. The Flavian amphitheatre—the ruins of which still remain—placed in the centre of the hills of Rome, towered as high as their loftiest summits. This stupendous fabric was called the *Colosseum*—afterwards corrupted into *Coliseum*—from its colossal size. Its seats or steps contained 87,000 spectators; and if we add to their number 11,000 who might be placed on the porticoes, and 12,000 in the surrounding passages, it must have contained at least 110,000 persons, who could distinctly behold the games and combats on the arena. Of the squares of the ancient city, that of Trajan consisted of four porticos, supported by pillars of the most beautiful marble. The roof of the porticos rested upon brazen beams, and was covered with plates of the same metal. It was adorned with statues and chariots of gilded brass; and the pavement was of variegated marble. The entrance was by a triumphal arch at the one end; at the other, and opposite, was a temple; on one side was a basilica, on the other a public library; in the centre rose the celebrated column crowned with a colossal statue of Trajan; and the equestrian statue of that emperor fronted the basilica. Apollodorus was the architect of this wonderful pile; and so great was the beauty of the architecture, and so rich the materials, that those who beheld it found themselves utterly at a loss for words to express their admiration.—The sewers of the ancient R., for the purpose of draining away the filth of the city, were stupendous; and the supply of water for the daily use of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of R. amounted to 50,000,000 cubic feet, being equal to about 50 cubic feet for each individual, or probably 20 times the quantity which London now receives for each of its inhabitants.

Climate.] The climate of R. is mild and soft, but rather relaxing and oppressive. Its mean annual temp. is 10° higher than that of London, 8° higher than Penzance, 6° higher than Pau, about 1° higher than Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice; 1° below that of Naples, and 4° below that of Madeira. The mean temp. of winter still remains 10° higher than that of London, but it is only 5° higher than Penzance, 7° higher than Pau, 1° higher than Nice, and somewhat higher than Naples. It is 4° colder than Cadiz, and 11° colder than Madeira. In spring, the mean temp. is 9° above London, 8° above Penzance, not quite 3° above Pau, and 1° above Nice and Provence; it is 1° colder than Naples, and only a little more than 4° colder than Madeira. In range of temp. R. has the advantage of Naples, Pisa, and Provence, but not of Nice. Its diurnal range is nearly double that of London, Gosport, Penzance, and Madeira. In steadiness of temp. from day to day, R. comes after Madeira, Nice, Pisa, and Penzance, but precedes Naples and Pau. R., although a soft, cannot be considered a damp climate. Upon comparing it with the dry, parching climate of Provence, and with that of Nice, we find that about one-third more rain falls, and on a greater number of days. It is, however, considerably drier than Pisa, and very much drier than the SW of France. [Clark.] Rains are most frequent and heavy in November and December. Snow falls on an average 14 day in the year. The *tramontana*, a piercingly cold N wind, sometimes blows for days together.

The comarca of Rome is bounded on the N by the delegations of Rieti and Viterbo; on the E by Naples; on the SE by the deleg. of Frosinone; on the S and W by the Tyrrhenian sea; and on the NW by the deleg. of Civita-Vecchia. Its E part is crossed by ramifications of the Sub-Apennines; on the N the Tuscan Sub-Apennines stretch over the frontier; on the S and W the surface presents a monotonous level expanse. The Tiber, and its affluents the Teverone and the Galera water it; the Arnone, Palidoro, Cufino, Vaccina, and Turbino have separate courses to the sea. The soil is in general volcanic. The com. comprises the city and suburbs of Rome, and the districts of Tivoli and Subiaco.

ROME, a township and village of Floyd co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 164 m. NW of Milledgeville, at the junction of the Etawah and Oostanula rivers. It is a thriving place. A railway extends from this point to Kingston on the Western and Atlantic railway.—Also a village of Perry co., in Indiana, on the Ohio, 124 m. S by W of Indianapolis.—Also a township of Oneida co., New York, on the Mohawk river, 91 m. WNW of Albany, intersected by the Erie canal and the Syracuse and Utica railroad. The village has cotton factories, blast furna-

ces, and flour-mills. Pop. of t., in 1840, 5,680; in 1850, 7,918.—Also a township of Kennebec co., Maine, 17 m. N by W of Augusta.—Also a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 410 m. N by E of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,000.

ROME-DE-CERNON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 5 m. SE of Saint-Rome-de-Tarn, on the Cernon. Pop. 600.

ROME-DE-TARN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, near the l. bank of the Tarn, 7 m. N of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 1,560. The older part of the town is surrounded by a wall and ditch. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal.

ROMELIA, or RUM-ILI, the most extensive province of European Turkey, deriving additional consideration from its comprehending the two largest cities of that division of the empire, Constantinople and Adrianople. The Turkish cjalet Rum-ili comprehends, in the widest application of the name, all the Turkish territory to the W and N of the Bosphorus; but is generally regarded by Turkish geographers as strictly embracing only the districts which anciently formed the countries of Thracia, Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece; and of these some districts of coast-land, and all the islands of the Ægean, recently formed a distinct pashalik governed by the Capitan Pasha. Hassel, who says that he consulted the very best maps in his admeasurement of this large prov., estimated its superficial extent, according to the Turkish arrangement, at 107,572 sq. m., and the total pop. in 1823 at 6,300,000 souls. We shall divide our account of this country under the two heads of Thrace and Macedonia.

I. THRACE.—This division of Romelia is bounded on the N by the chain of the Balkan or *Mount Hæmus*; on the E by the Black sea and the sea of Marmora; on the S by the Ægean sea; and on the W by the Pangean chain of mountains. This country anciently comprised several independent kingdoms. Its present pop. consists of Greeks—in part the descendants of its ancient inhabitants—Bulgarians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews. Wool is the great article of exportation from this country. It is not of a fine quality, but is wrought up with finer wools into a variety of stuffs. Cotton is cultivated in all the southern districts, and is exported both in a raw and manufactured state; but the supply from America has nearly annihilated this branch of Turkish commerce. The districts around the plain of Adrianople furnish a large quantity of excellent silk esteemed equal if not superior to that of Asiatic growth. Wax is a large article of export to England, France, and Holland. The tobacco grown, which is considered the finest produced in Europe, is chiefly consumed in the country; the surplus used to be exported to Russia. Olives are cultivated in the district extending between the gulfs of Enos and Lagos; but the oil is only used in the preparation of soap. There are manufactories of Morocco leather at Gallipoli. The wines of this prov. have greatly degenerated from their ancient reputation. The NW part of the country forms the sanjak of Sophia, which is intersected throughout its whole length by the Maritza. The districts in the vicinity of Philippopolis are fertile in rice, and this fertility has attracted the pop. from the northern declivities of Rhodope and the southern sides of Hæmus, to the neighbourhood of Philippopolis and the Maritza. The sanjak of Tchirmene, lying to the E. of that of Sophia, is traversed by the Maritza and Tundsha, and is very fertile in grain. The city of Adrianople is situated in this sanj., near the confluence of the Tundsha and the Arda, 140 m. NW of Constantinople. The counter-forts of the Strandsha intersect the sanj. of Kirk-kilissa from NE to SE,

and terminate abruptly on the coasts of the Black sea. A ramification of these heights, called Cheitan, encloses the country of the ancient *Syrmiades*. Port Ainada or Niada, under Cape Ainada, the *Thynias promontorium* of the ancients, is capable of receiving large vessels. Sizeboli, the ancient *Sozopolis*, is situated on one of the promontories formed by the chain of Mount Cheitan, on the S of the gulf of Burgas. Geographers have confounded this town with that of Anchialle, which belongs to the sanj. of Silistria, and is situated on the opposite side of the gulf. Both these towns are well-fortified and protect the entrance of the gulf. The cupidity of Turkish pashas has thrown the political geography of the country in some instances into inextricable confusion. A great portion of the S declivities of the Hæmus belong to the sanj. of Viza, although they are geographically situated in that of Kirk-kilissa. And again, at the S extremity of this insulated portion of Viza, we find a small canton politically belonging to the sanj. of Silistria in Bulgaria. The sanj. of Viza, forming the most mountainous and least fertile district of Thrace, is divided by the Kutshuk-Balkan into two equal portions. The ancient *Melinophagi* inhabited the eastern district of this chain. Besides the metropolis of the empire, this sanj. contains Viza, the ancient residence of the kings of Thrace, under the W heights of Samakoska; and Serai, which now affords a tranquil habitation to the last descendants of the khans of the Crimea. The sanj. of Gallipoli, comprehending the southern part of ancient Thrace, and the eastern part of Macedonia, is bounded on the S by the sea of Marmora, the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Archipelago, and the sanj. of Salonichi; and on the W by the latter sanj. and that of Ghiustendil. It comprises all the coast, from Constantinople to the gulf of Cavala opposite to the isle of Thassos. The coast is bordered by mountains of moderate height, between which are the gulfs of Cavala, Lagos, Enos, and Saros the ancient *Melas*. The principal capes are Grenica, Makei, Marogna, and Asperosa. The Despot-Dagh, the ancient *Rhodope*, a branch of the Balkan, forms the N boundary for a considerable length; the E barrier is formed by the Tekkur-Dagh. The Maritza, or *Hebrus*, which intersects the country from N to S, is the principal stream. It receives the Ipsala-su, the Tehema, and the Erkene. The Karatsch, the Arda, the Carasu or Nesto—the ancient *Nestos*—the Anghista, and the Stroma or *Strymon*, water the W parts of the country. All these rivers flow into the Archipelago. The only remarkable lake is that of Takinos, the ancient *Cercine*. The soil of this district is varied; in some places it is stony and arid, in others very fruitful. The climate is pleasant. The land is well-cultivated, and produces wheat of an excellent quality; rice is grown on the banks of the Maritza and Carasu; cotton in the plains of Seres and the peninsula; and tobacco in the environs of Cavala. Wood is scarce; the pasturages are extensive and support large herds of cattle; fishing is productive in the gulf of Enos. The principal articles of exportation are corn, cotton, silk, raw wool, morocco-leather, and gall-nuts. The ancient cities of *Abdera*, *Enos*, *Lysimachia*, *Heracleus*, and *Silymbria*, were situated in this district; the *Strymon* and the *Hebrus* recall the tragical tale of Orpheus. The city of Gallipoli or *Kalepolis*, is situated in the Thracian Chersonese, at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

II. MACEDONIA.—Macedonia, one of the most fertile countries of European Turkey, was anciently divided into *Macedonia*, *Peonia*, and *Dardania* or *Macedonian Illyria*. It is bounded on the N by Servia and a part of Upper Bosnia; on the E by

Bulgaria and Thracæ, on the S. by the archipelago and Thessaly; and on the W. by Albania. It produces wine, oil, cotton, and all the cereales. The chain of *Scardus*, and of *Pangæus* still celebrated for its silver-mines, with the southern ramifications of *Pindus*, enter and traverse this beautiful country. Its northern parts were peopled by Illyrian colonists, whose descendants still exist here under the name of Vlachs; the rest of the pop. has chiefly derived its origin from Greece. The sanj. of Pristina, politically belonging to that of Scutari, but geographically to Macedonia, is highly fertile, and comprehends the plain of Kossovo, the ancient *Campus Merula*. The sanj. of Ghinstendil comprehends nearly all the ancient *Peonia*, which is separated from Macedonia, properly so called, by the heights of Perserin-Dagh. In the canton of Karattova, which occupies the centre of this district, there are rich silver-mines. Ghinstendil or Kostendil, a fortified town to the SE. of Strymon, might form the key to Northern Greece, according to the ancient limits of that country. Kenpreli upon the Vardar, is the central point of communication between the towns of Macedonia and those of the western provinces of Turkey. The sanj. of Useup or Uskub is mostly formed by the upper valley of the Vardar, having the chain of *Scardus* on the W. and that of *Ghiubotin* on the N. The sanj. of Ochri or Ochrida, the most barren and wild district of all European Turkey, is bounded on the NW. and N. by Scutari; on the E. by Monastir; and on the W. by Avlona. Its cap. is the centre of communication betwixt Scutari, Trawnik, and Janina. The lake of Ochrida, the ancient *Lychnidus*, lies between Mount Bora and the Candavian chain. The sanj. of Monastir is skirted on the S. by Thessaly, and on the W. by Albania. The chain of *Pindus* cuts its western limits, and the mountains of Sarakina, Tsinatzigos, and Mororitshi—all ramifications of the same chain—intersect it from E. to W., so as to divide the waters of the *Haliacmon* from those of the *Erigone*. This district comprehends the ancient *Pelagonia*, *Emathia*, *Brygia*, *Mygdonia*, *Orestida*, *Stymphalida*, *Elymea*, and *Eordea*. Its chief town, Monastir or Bitoglia, is the residence of the pasha of Romelia. The canton of Monastir occupies the centre of the plains which are traversed by the heights of Sarakina. The sanjak of Saloniki is bounded on the N. by the heights of Karadjova and Velitz-Dagh; and on the W. by the mountains of Hero-Livado, which separate it from Monastir, the ancient Chalcædonian Chersonesus. The Vardar, which flows into the gulf of Saloniki, divides it into two parts. The canton of Kara-Dagh is very mountainous; but that of Moglena offers fertile plains, inhabited by an industrious population. Saloniki, the ancient *Thessalonica*, is, next to Constantinople, the principal port of European Turkey. The chain of Mount Athos commences at the village of Sidero-Kapsi, and terminates at the eastern point of the Chalcædonic Chersonesus. *Athos*, no less celebrated for its height and bulk than *Olympus* for its amazing loftiness, is, properly speaking, a chain of mountains 8 leagues long, and 4 broad, running far into the sea, and joined to the mainland of Macedonia by an isthmus which Xerxes, the Persian monarch, proposed to cut through and separate from the continent. Its elevation was prodigiously exaggerated by ancient writers. Even Plutarch and Pliny affirmed that its shade was projected, when the sun was in the summer-solstice, on the market-place of the city of Myrrha in the isle of Lemnos. Its height has been given in Walpole's *Memoirs of European Turkey*, at 713 toises, or 4,350 ft., and by Kastner at 3,353 ft. A later measurement, taken

barometrically by Gautier, inserted in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, for December 1821, fixes its alt. at 6,776 ft.

ROMEN, a river of Russia, which rises near Rushkin, in the gov. of Poltava, and flows in a S. and SE. course of 90 m. to the Sula.

ROMEN, or ROMNI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Sula, at the confluence of the Roman. It carries on a trade in tobacco raised in the neighbourhood, also in silk and cotton goods.

ROMENTINO, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the division of Novara, near Galicete.

ROMERAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE. of Toledo. Pop. 1,790. It has a trade in flour, oil, wine, and rushes.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Moravia, 27 m. N. of Olmutz, a small affluent of the Mohra. Pop. 2,100. It has iron-forges and bleacheries.

ROMESCAMPS, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 6 m. NNE. of Formerie. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of coarse woollens.

ROMETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 5 m. NW. of Messina.

ROMFORD, a parish and market-town in Essex, 12 m. ENE. of London, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Area of p. 9,173. Pop. in 1801, 3,179; in 1831, 4,294; in 1851, 6,291. The town consists principally of one spacious street. It has important corn and cattle markets. Adjoining to the town are extensive barracks for cavalry. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the co.

ROMHILD, a walled town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 17 m. SSE. of Meiningen. Pop. 1,570. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ROMI, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diyarbekir, 45 m. S. of Kirkesieh.

ROMILEY, or ROMLEIGH, a township of the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, 4 m. E. by N. of Stockport. Pop. 1,400.

ROMILY, a town of France, dep. of Aube, near the Seine, 9 m. E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 2,600. It has manufactories of caps and stockings, and iron-works and rope-works.

ROMILLY-SUR-ANDELLE, a town of France, dep. of the Eure, near Pont-de-l'Arche, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 1,300. It has fulling-mills for the cloth manufactures of Elbeuf and Louviers, and copper-works.

ROMISHORN. See ROMANSHORN.

ROMMEDAL, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Hedemarken, 60 m. NNE. of Christiania.

ROMMERSKIRCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SSW. of Dusseldorf, near the l. bank of the Gill, an affluent of the Erft. Pop. 1,400.

ROMNEY, a river which rises in the lower part of Brecknockshire, and, after pursuing a SE. course between the eos. of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the Severn near Routh.

ROMNEY, a township of Hampshire co., Virginia, U. S., on the E. side of the S. branch of the Potomac, 150 m. NW. of Richmond.—Also a township of Tippecanoe co., Indiana, 51 m. NW. of Indianapolis.

ROMNEY-MARSH, an extensive tract of marsh-land, on the coast of the English channel, in Kent, comprising between 23,000 and 24,000 acres, with a pop. of about 8,000. This magnificent level, perhaps the greatest sheep-feeding district in the kingdom, formerly constituted an arm of the sea, where vessels rode in deep water. It is secured against the inroads of the sea by an immense embankment called Dymchurch-wall, on which there is a good road for carriages. The perpendicular height of

this wall is from 12 to 18 or 20 ft. On the side next the sea, it forms a shelving, irregular beach, carried out artificially to the distance of 100 yds. The top of the wall measures from 15 to 30 ft. in width. Its length is somewhat more than 3 m. The drainage is effected by arched sluices passing under the banks. These gates permit the interior waters to pass off when the tide is low, and prevent those of the sea from entering at high water.

ROMNEY (New), a parish and port in Kent, 33 m. SE of Maidstone, and 22 m. S by W of Canterbury. Area 2,909 acres. Pop. in 1801, 755; in 1831, 983; in 1851, 1,053. The town, which consists chiefly of one broad well-paved street, is situated on a rising ground in the middle of Romney-marsh. The principal trade is in the cattle grazed on the Marsh. R. is a member of the cinque-ports. See **HASTINGS**. For many years it has been inconsiderable as a sea-port, its haven having been destroyed by an irruption of the sea. Until the passing of the reform act, by which it was disfranchised, New R. enjoyed the privilege of returning 2 representatives to parliament. It is a polling-place for the E division of the county.

ROMNEY (Old), a parish and member of the town and port of New Romney, Kent, 2 m. W by N of New Romney. Area 2,535 acres. Pop. in 1801, 109; in 1831, 113; in 1851, 130.

ROMONT, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SW of Friburg. Pop. 850.

ROMOOS, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. WSW of Lucerne. Pop. 1,350.

ROMORANTIN, a town of France, dep. of Loiret-Cher, on the Sèvre, 24 m. SE of Blois. Pop. 6,806. It has extensive manufactures, chiefly of coarse woollens, and several spinning-mills and tanneries.—The arrond. of R. has an area of 207,719 hectares, and comprises 6 cantons. Pop. in 1846, 49,200.

ROMROD, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. NW of Fulda. Pop. 1,000.

ROMSDAL, a bailiwick or district in the central part of Norway, in the SW of Drontheim dio., watered by the Rauma or Romsdal, the chief town of which is Christiansand. Area 4,500 sq. m. It gives name to a number of small islands in the German ocean, lying off its coast.

ROMSDALS-ELV, a river of Norway, which rises in the Dofrines, and flows by a NW course into Romsdals-fjord, a gulf on the W coast of Norway. in N lat. 62° 40'.

ROMSEY, or **RUMSEY**, a parish and borough in the co. of Southampton, 8 m. NW by N of Southampton and 14 m. ESE of Salisbury, on the river Test, which falls into Southampton bay, 5 m. S of the town. Area of p. 7,652 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,274; in 1831, 5,422; in 1851, 4,961. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice, once part of an abbey founded by Edward the Elder. The town is the market for a wide and rich district. The Andover canal connects it with Southampton water, and the Test affords command of water-power which has been employed in turning several corn-mills, and in the manufacture of paper and sack-making. The only manufactures that R. can be said now to possess are those of parchment and dressed skins; and the chief trade, besides the vending of these, is wool-stapling; a great deal of business, however, is done in the purchase of corn and the preparation of malt as well as flour.

ROMSOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, on the NE coast of Funen, in N. lat. 55° 30'.

ROMULUS, a township of Seneca co., New York, U. S., on the W side of Cayuga lake, 160 m. W of

Albany. Pop. 2,040.—Also, a township of Wayne co., in Michigan, 64 m. SE of Lansing.

ROMZEE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. ESE of Liege. Pop. 1,200. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

RONA, one of the Scottish Hebrides, situated "far amid the melancholy main," and possessing the repute of being the most north-westerly land in Europe. According to the common tables, it is situated in N lat. 58° 55', and in W long. 5° 51'; but, according to an observation taken by Dr. Macculloch from its surface, it lies about 13 m. farther N, or in lat. 59° 10'. Its distance NW of the Butt of Lewis is thus about 16 leagues. Dr. Macculloch made it the object of one of his Hebridean voyages; and has given us, in his work on the Western Islands, a very interesting description of it.—Also an island of the Skye Hebridean group, about 1 m. N of Raasay, and from 5½ to 8½ m. E of Kilmuir and Snizort in Skye. It is about 5 m. in length, and less than 1 m. in breadth; and forms a ridge extending nearly due N on a line with Raasay. Its greatest elevation does not exceed 500 ft. Its surface is prevailingly tame and cheerless. Nearly all its arable ground lies round a scattered village at the head of a bay. Of four small harbours which occur on the W side, one, called Archasig-hirm, has a double entrance, and offers a convenient refuge for coasting vessels;—Also an island in the Outer Hebrides, less than 1 m. S of the SW point of North Uist, and about 2½ m. E of Benbecula. Its length is about 2 m., and its breadth about 1½. It rises 600 ft. above sea-level.

RONALDSHAY (North), one of the Orkney islands, and the most northerly of the group, 2½ m. N of Taftness in Sanday, and 15 m. ENE of the nearest part of Papa-Westray. Its length from N to S is 3½ m.; its mean breadth, a little upwards of 1 m.; its superficial extent about 4 sq. m. The surface of the interior is low and flat; and possesses a sandy soil, mixed in some places with clay, and generally fertile. A beacon-post built by the Northern Lighthouse board, and consisting of a tall stone-tower, surmounted by a hollow ball of stone-work, 8 ft. in diam. rising from the point of the southern promontory, stands in N lat. 59° 40', and W long. 2° 15'; and is distant 8 m. NNE ½ E, by compass, from the revolving light on the start-point of Sanday. Pop. in 1821, 420; in 1851, 526.

RONALDSHAY (South), one of the Orkney islands, and, excepting Pentland Skerries, the most southerly of the group, 6 m. N by E of Duncansby-head, in the SE corner of the Orcadian archipelago. Water-sound, about 1 m. broad, divides it from Burray on the N. Its length from N to S is 8 m.; its breadth, except at one point near the N end, where it suddenly but briefly expands to 5½ m., is prevailingly about 2½ m.; its superficial extent is estimated at 18 sq. m. Its surface is, on the whole, low and level; and aggregately presents a richer and more generally cultivated appearance than perhaps any equal extent of Orcadian ground. Three head-lands present a bold, rocky front to the ocean, Barsick-head on the W, and Halero and Stores-heads on the E, each about 250 ft. perpendicular above sea-level. Widewall-bay, on the W coast, has a good opening to the Pentland frith and to Stromness, and offers safe anchoring-ground to either small vessels or ships of 500 or 600 tons burden. St. Margaret's Hope, on the N coast, is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. The excellence of these harbours, combined with a great plenteousness of cod and other fish, in the furious currents which sweep along the shores of the island, has long given the inhabitants

a pre-eminence of prosperity over the other Orcadians. South R. is still the great station for the herring-fishing in the southern Orcadian islands; and the scene also of an extensive fishery for supplying London, by means of welled smacks of each about 70 tons burden, with live lobsters and cod. Pop. in 1821, 1,949; in 1831, 2,265; in 1851, 2,465.

RONANISH, or **ROANISH**, an island in the p. of Inniskeel, co. Donegal, in the entrance of Guibarra bay, 3 m. NNE of Danros-head.

RONCADE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 8 m. ESE of Treviso.

RONCADELLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Cremona, district and 3 m. SE of Casal-Maggiore. Pop. 527. It has a tannery.

RONCAGLIA, a village of Parma, in the duchy of Piacenza, on the Po, between Piacenza and Cremona. It is noted in the history of the 11th and 12th centuries as the residence of the kings of Germany previous to their coronation.

RONCAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 42 m. E of Pamplona, and 21 m. NE of Sanguesa, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Urzainqui, on the Ezca, by which it is divided into two parts, communicating by a bridge. Pop. 430. It has a well-built church with a lofty steeple, a town-house, a house-of-assembly, and in the E part of the town are the remains of an ancient monastery.—The valley of R. is enclosed on all sides by steep and lofty mountains, and has only one which opens to the S and forms the outlet of the Ezca. It is bordered on the NW by France, and is about 24 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth. Besides the Ezca, it is watered by several minor streams, all affluents of the Aragon. It is generally well-wooded, and affords excellent pasturage to large numbers of cattle and sheep; but possesses little cultivation. The mountains abound with game, and the streams with trout and eels. Wool forms the staple produce of the locality. The valley comprises 7 villages.

RONCESVALLES, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 21 m. NE of Pamplona, in the midst of the Pyrenees, in the Val-Carlos. Pop. 133. It has an Augustine convent, in which is a collegiate church, and an hospital. This place is noted as that of the alleged defeat of Charlemagne, in 778.

RONCEVAUX (Col-de), a pass of the Pyrenees, extending between the French dep. of the Lower Pyrenees and the Spanish prov. of Navarra, and a little to the E of the Col-de-Val-Carlos.

RONCEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, 4 m. SW of Cerisy-la-Salle. Pop. 1,165.

RONCHAMP, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 2 m. W of Champagny, on the Rabain. Pop. in 1846, 2,187. It has manufactories of varieties of cotton and woollen fabrics and of saws, and possesses extensive coal-mines.

RONCHAMPAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Beausaint. Pop. 108.

RONCHAMPS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Beausaint. Pop. 112.

RONCHE, a summit of the Alps, commanding the plateau of Mont Cenis, in Sardinia, between the divisions of Savoy and Turin, and 3 m. NE of the Hospice. It has an alt. of 11,780 ft. above sea-level, and is almost always cloud-capped and covered with snow. About a mile to the S is the Fraise or Crête-de-Ronche, at the foot of which is the glacier-de-Lanet, whence issues the torrent of the Ronche, an affluent of the Cenise.

RONCHEVILLE, a village of France, in the dep.

of the Calvados, cant. and 2 m. NW of Pont-Péveque, on the l. bank of the Touques. Pop. 150.

RONCHIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 3 m. SE of Lille. Pop. 950. It has quarries of lime-stone.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 12 m. SSE of Viterbo, and 33 m. NNW of Rome, on the l. bank of the Ricano, at its egress from Lake Vico. Pop. 4,008. It is moderately well-built, and has a square with a handsome fountain.

RONCO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Verona, district and 6 m. ESE of Zevio, on the r. bank of the Adige.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 14 m. N of Genoa, and at the same distance SSE of Novi, on the slope of a mountain, in the Apennines, near the l. bank of the Serivia.

RONCO, or **BIDENTE**, a river which has its source in Monte-Falterona, in Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence and vicariat of Rocca-S.-Casciano, flows thence into the States of the Church, and after a course in a generally NNE direction of about 60 m., throws itself into the Adriatic.

RONCO-BIELLESE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 7 m. ENE of Biella, mand. and 2 m. N of Bioglio, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Stroma. Pop. 1,125.

RONCO-IN-CANAVESE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 17 m. W of Ivrea, mand. and 5 m. NW of Pont, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Soana. Pop. 1,600.

RONCO-FERRARO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Mantua. Pop. 530. It has numerous tile-kilns.

RONCO-FREDDO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 21 m. SE of Forlì.

RONCQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Toucoing. Pop. in 1846, 3,378. It has manufactories of oil, and carries on a considerable trade in flax.

RONDA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Malaga. The town is 45 m. W of Malaga, and 60 m. SE of Seville, on the Guadiaro, in a valley of the sierra of the same name, and at an alt. of 1,093 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 18,678. It consists of two parts, the town proper, and a large suburb called El Mercadello, on the opposite side of the river. The rocky mountain on which the town stands, is divided by a deep ravine or fissure, which winds around the town on three sides, the river rushing along its bottom with great impetuosity. Over the fissure are thrown two bridges, each of a single arch; the one at the height of 120 ft. above the water, the other of the almost unparalleled height of 280 ft. The Guadiaro, contemplated from this elevation, seems dwindled to a brook. The inhabitants of R. are supplied with water from the river, and from springs at the bottom of the ravine; to which they descend by means of stairs.—The chief manufactures of R. are leather and silk stuffs. The environs are well-cultivated and fertile, producing corn, wine, and oil, and supplying Cadiz and Seville with the fruits and vegetables of northern climates.—The Sierra-de-Ronda, which takes its name from this town, is a chain of mountains of considerable height, forming part of the Sierra-Nevada, and connected on the NE with the Sierra-de-Antequera, and having its S termination in the rock of Gibraltar. About a league SE of the town is the Cresta-de-Gallo, frequently the first land discerned at sea on approaching Cadiz. The roebuck and fallow deer occur on the sides of the Sierra-de-Ronda, and the wild boar is common among the woods; wolves likewise are numerous and fierce.

RONDE. See REDONDA.

RONDE, an island off the E. coast of Celebes, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 28'$.—Also an island in the Indian ocean, 9 m. NNE of the Isle-of-France.

RONDEHAYE (LA), a village of France, dep. of La Manche, 6 m. N of Coutances. Pop. 1,000.

RONDIZZONE, a town of Piedmont, on the Doria-Baltea, 20 m. NNE of Turin. Pop. 2,000.

RONDO (PULO), an island of the Indian ocean, near the N extremity of Sumatra, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 4'$.

BONDOUT, a town of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of a creek of the same name, a little above its entrance into the Hudson, 52 m. S by W of Albany. The Delaware and Hudson canal terminates at Eddyville, 2 m. above this, after passing along the valley of the creek.

RONGARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, 54 m. N of Goa, on the W flank of the Western Ghauts.

RONGERES, a village of France, dep. of Allier, 3 m. SE of Varennes. Pop. 1,000.

RONGY, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 7 m. S of Touray. It has tobacco and tile works. Pop. 1,130.

RONKONKAMA, a lake in the central part of Long island, U. S., between Brookhaven and Islip. It is about 3 m. in circuit, and very deep; and is remarkable for being subject to a regular rise and fall. It abounds in fish.

RONNALA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 12 m. SE of Nandurbar.

RONNE, a small port of Denmark, on the W coast of the island of Bornholm, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 7'$. Pop. 4,700. It is the residence of the governor of the island. It has a fortified but not deep harbour.

RONNEBECK, a village of Hanover, in the duchy and 12 m. NW of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. 800.

RONNEBERG, a village of Hanover, in the bail. of Springe, SW of Hanover. Pop. 650.

RONNEBURG, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 3 m. ESE of Gera. It is surrounded with walls, and has a ducal chateau on a height; in the neighbourhood are mineral springs. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactories of woollens, pottery-ware, and leather.

RONNEBY, a town of Sweden, in the laen and 12 m. NW of Carlskrona, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of soap, leather, and paper.

RONNENBURG, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, 18 m. E of Varden, on the Ronna, an affluent of the Aa.

RONNO, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Tarare, on a small affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 1,400.

RONNOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. SE of Chrudim, near the r. bank of the Dobrawa. Pop. 900.

RONQUIERES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 16 m. NE of Mons. Pop. 1,258.

RONSAL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 32 m. SW of Arensburg.

RONSEBERG, a town. of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. WNW of Klattau, at the foot of the Böhmerwald, on a small affluent of the Radbuza. It has manufactories of lace, and paper, and iron-works. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village of Bavaria, 12 m. NNE of Kempten, on the l. bank of the Günz. Pop. 400.

RONSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 19 m. E of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,100. It has manufactories of cutlery-ware, cottons, and silk.

RONSECCO, a village of Continental Sardinia,

in the div. of Novara, prov. and 12 m. WSW of Vercelli. Pop. 2,000.

RONSELE, a commune and village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, in the arrond. of Gand. Pop. 692.

ROSENAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 2 m. WSW of La Valette. Pop. 1,200.

RONSEVAEL, a canton and village of Belgium, in the dep. of Erembodegern, prov. of E. Flanders. Pop. 766.

RONSOY, a village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 4 m. NE of Roisel. Pop. 1,100.

ROOBORST, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 634.

ROODEBEECK, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Woluwe-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 275.

ROOGAGH, a rivulet of co. Fermanagh, which rises on the NW side of Glenkeel, in the p. of Boho; and flows NW to the head of Lough Melvin.

ROOK'S ISLAND, an island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 29'$, E long. $147^{\circ} 46'$. It is high, and 20 m. in length from SE to NW.

ROOSBEEK, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 616.

ROOSENDAAAL, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 14 m. WSW of Breda. Pop. 2,800.

ROOSKY, a village, partly in co. Leitrim, but chiefly in co. Roscommon, on the Shannon, 6 m. NE by E of Strokestown. A bridge of 9 arches here crosses the Shannon. Pop. 246.

ROOSS, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. E of Hull. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. 599.

ROOT, a township and village of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 39 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 2,736. It contains some common stalactite caves, and lead-mines.—Also a river of the Minnesota territory, flowing E into the Mississippi.

ROOTHING-ABBOT'S, a parish in Essex, 6 m. N by E of Chipping-Ongar. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 216.

ROOTHING-AYTHORP, or EYTHORP, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW by S of Great Dunmow, on the E bank of the Roding. Area 1,394 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 276.

ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Essex, 9 m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,311 acres. Pop. in 1831, 238; in 1851, 250.

ROOTHING-BERNERS, a parish in Essex, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 100.

ROOTHING (HIGH), a parish in Essex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Great Dunmow. Area 1,803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1851, 489.

ROOTHING-LEADEN, a parish in Essex, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Great Dunmow, on the E bank of the Roden. Area 907 acres. Pop. in 1851, 204.

ROOTHING-MARGARET, a parish in Essex, 8 m. NW by W of Chelmsford. Area 1,222 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1851, 274.

ROOTHING (WHITE), a parish in Essex, 7 m. SSW of Great Dunmow. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 426.

ROOTSTOWN, a township and village of the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. NE of Columbus, on the Cleveland and Peterburg railway. Pop. 1,308.

ROOTSTOWN, or RUTHSTOWN, a village in the p. of Stabannon, 24 m. ENE of Ardee, co. Louth. Pop. with the parish.

ROPZYCE, a village of Austrian Galicia, 26 m. E of Tarnova, on an affluent of the Wisloka. Pop. 1,200.

ROPESLEY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. W. by N of Folkingham. Area 3,740 acres. Pop. 777.

ROPLEY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 4 m. E. by S of New Alresford. Area 4,595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 779; in 1841, 818.

ROPPOW, a village of Continental Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, 11 m. S of Biela. Pop. 1,250.

ROQUE (LA), a headland of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Guillebeuf, and 8 m. NNW of Pont-Audemer, on the left bank of the estuary of the Seine, and at the embouchure of the Rille. It terminates abruptly, and is surmounted by several isolated peaks. On it are the ruins of a hermitage known as the grotto of St. Beranger.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Lussan, in a situation of great beauty, but difficult of access, on the r. bank of the Ceze. Pop. 300. It was formerly fortified.

ROQUE (LA), or **LARROQUE-D'OLMES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 8 m. S of Mirepoix, on the r. bank of the Lectoure. Pop. 801. It has manufactories of cloth and hosiery, and a wool spinning-mill.

ROQUE (SAN), a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz, 60 m. SE of Cadiz, and 6 m. NNW of Gibraltar, at the head of a bay of the same name, on a mountain, and about 3 m. distant from the Spanish line of fortifications, which extend across the isthmus of Gibraltar. Pop. 7,600. It has 2 convents, 3 hospitals, and barracks, and is the residence of a commandant of the fortified camp of San Roque. This town was founded in 1704, after the capture of Gibraltar.

ROQUE (SAN), a town of La Plata, in the prov. and 87 m. SSE of Corrientes, on an affluent of the Parana.

ROQUE (SAN), or **POINT PELINGA**, a headland of Brazil, at the NE extremity of the prov. of Rio-Grand-do-Norte, in N lat. 5° 28' 17", and W long. 35° 17' 25".

ROQUE-D'ALBERES (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Argeles. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of wooden-ware.

ROQUE-D'ANTHERON (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Lambesc, on a plateau at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,506. It has a manufactory of indigenous grown sugar.

ROQUE-DES-ARCS (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Cahors, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,430.

ROQUE-BRUSSANE (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, and arrond. of Brignoles. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,160; in 1846, 5,947. The town is 6 m. SW of Brignoles on the Issole. Pop. 1,505. It has manufactories of common cloth.

ROQUE-D'ESCLAPON (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Comps, in a valley, near the r. bank of the Bruyère, a small affluent of the Artubie. Pop. 359.

ROQUE-DE-RIO-MIERA (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Santander, on a lofty mountain, near the l. bank of the Miera. Pop. 1,300.

ROQUE-TIMBAUT (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Agen. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,443; in 1846, 5,466. The town is 10 m. NE of Agen. Pop. 1,311.

ROQUEBROU (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,884; in 1846, 11,253. The town is 14 m.

W of Aurillac, on the Cere. Pop. 4,361. It has manufactories of pottery and tanneries.

ROQUEBRUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 8 m. SE of Olargues, on the r. bank of the Orb. Pop. 1,455.

ROQUEBRUNE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 5 m. W of Frejus, near the r. bank of the Argens. Pop. 2,019. In the vicinity is a rocky mass 2,000 ft. in height, containing porphyry, lead, and tin.

ROQUECEZIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. S of St. Sernin, on a mountain. Pop. 856.

ROQUECOR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Montauban, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,372.

ROQUECOURBE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,307; in 1846, 5,785. The town is 6 m. NNE of Castres, on the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. 1,717. It has a Protestant place of worship, and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics and hosiery, and of woollen yarn.

ROQUEFEUIL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Belcaire, in the plain of Sault. It has broad and well-built streets. Pop. 956.

ROQUEFIXADE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 5 m. W of Lavelanet, on a mountain. Pop. 720. In the environs is a gypsum quarry.

ROQUEFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. E of St. Affrique, in a narrow valley, on an affluent of the Arnon. Pop. 1,315. The locality is noted for its cheese.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,885; in 1846, 11,829. The town is 14 m. NE of Mont-de-Marsan, in a narrow valley, on the Douze, at the confluence of the Estampon. Pop. 1,601. It has manufactories of lime and of pottery, and carries on an active trade in cattle, hemp, wax, honey, and fine wool.—Also a village in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 3 m. SE of Bar, on an affluent of the Loup, in a narrow valley. Pop. 630.

ROQUEFORT-DE-SAULT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude and arrond. of Limoux. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,486; in 1846, 6,997.—The village is 23 m. S of Limoux, on the Queite. Pop. 784. It has several forges, and carries on a considerable trade in wood. This v. was formerly cap. of the canton.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, 5 m. N of Auch, near the r. bank of the Toulouch, an affluent of the Gers. Pop. 850.

ROQUEMAURE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard and arrond. of Uzes. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,093; in 1846, 11,911.—The town is 20 m. NNE of Uzes, on a steep rock, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1846, 4,507. It has an old castle now in ruins, and possesses manufactories of olive-oil, brandy, and of barrels, and a silk spinning-mill, and carries on an entrepot trade in wine.

ROQUEPIZ, a small island of the Indian ocean, in S lat. 6° 14', E long. 60° 4'. It abounds with odoriferous plants and flowers.

ROQUESENS, a col of the Pyrenees, extending between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and the Spanish prov. of Gerona, in Catalonia.

ROQUETAILLADE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude and cant. of Coniza, 5 m. SSW of Limoux, near the Corneula. Pop. 450.

ROQUETAS, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Almería, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 2,190. It has barracks and a small fort. It suffers from scarcity of fresh water. Two miles to the S are extensive salt-works.

ROQUETOIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NW of Aire, and 7 m. SE of St. Omer, on a hill. Pop. 1,329.

ROQUEVAIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône and arrond. of Marseilles. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,717; in 1916, 10,641.—The town is 13 m. ENE of Marseilles, on the l. bank of the Huveaune, which is here crossed by a narrow bridge, and at an alt. of 190 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 3,130. It is tolerably well-built and has a street of considerable width, and several squares and fountains. It has manufactories of soap, and of olive and linseed oil, several silk, cotton, paper, flour, tan, and saw-mills; and carries on an active trade in dried fish, olives, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, oil, capers, grain, and wine. Coal and gypsum are found in the environs.

ROQUEVIELLE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Aurillac, in a valley, near the r. bank of the Dantre, an affluent of the Cère. Pop. 1,156.

RORA, a commune and village of Piedmont, 5 m. SW of Luserna, on the Pellice. The rugged but romantic valley of R. is occupied by a Protestant community, whose ancestors sustained a heroic conflict with the house of Savoy.

RORAAS, a town of Norway, in the stift and 67 m. SE of Drontheim, on a small affluent of the Glommen. It occupies a bleak situation on the side of a barren mountain, at an alt. of 2,260 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,500, whose principal means of subsistence arise from the copper-mines and smelting-works in the neighbourhood. There are a few well-constructed wooden houses in the town, but the greater part are mere log huts.

RORAIMA, a mountain of British Guayana, in N lat. 5° 30', W long. 61° 10', having an alt. of 5,290 ft. above sea-level. It is of sandstone formation, and remarkable for its perpendicular walls which rise to a height of 1,500 ft. "They are," says Schomburgk, "as perpendicular as if erected with the plumb-line; nevertheless, in some parts they are overhung with low shrubs, which, seen from a distance, give a dark hue to the reddish rock, and an appearance of being altered by the action of the atmosphere. Baron Humboldt observes, that a rock of 1,600 ft. of perpendicular height has in vain been sought for in the Swiss Alps, nor do I think that Guiana offers another example of that description. A much more remarkable feature of this locality, however, lies in the cascades, which fall from this enormous height, and strange as it may appear, afterwards flow in different directions, into three of the mightiest rivers of the northern half of S. America, namely, the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Essequibo. The origin of this abundance of water can only be explained by the circumstance, that the precipitation of atmospheric vapours is much promoted by those cold and high mural precipices; local peculiarities, and among these the thick forests, which, towards the N, extend from the foot of these mountains to the coast of the Atlantic, while large savannahs spread to the S, may in many respects contribute to the increase of aqueous vapours. The summit of the mural precipices is somewhat rounded and overgrown with shrubs; but that part which rises in a rounded form above the walls must be of inconsiderable elevation, perhaps not more than 50 ft., nevertheless, at this height

from the summit, where the mountains assume the wall-like appearance, the supply of water is so great, that it falls in streams, and forms those wonderful cascades for which R. is famed among the Indians. The perpendicular wall of R., whence Kamaiba falls from the summit, had been ascertained from Arawayam to be 1,500 ft. high; it therefore surpasses in height the celebrated Staubbach, in the Swiss Alps, which is 900 French feet.

RORBACH, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 9 m. NE of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,200.

RORI, a town of Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus, opposite Sukkur, 20 m. SSE of Shikarpur, in N lat. 27° 44'. It is a considerable place, with a pop. estimated at 8,000, who manufacture paper, leather, silk-goods, and jewellery.

ROROTONGA. See RARATONGA.

RORSCHACH, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the lake of Constanx, about 6 m. from the place where the Rhine enters that lake. Its harbour is the best on the lake, and its trade in corn is considerable. Pop. 1,751.

ROS, or **ROSSA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, which flows ESE and then NE to the r. bank of the Dnieper, which it joins above Tcherkass, after a course of 150 m.

ROSA (MONTE), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, next to Mont Blanc, the highest in Europe. It stands in Switzerland, between the cant. of Valais and Piedmont, to the E of Mont Cervin, in N lat. 45° 56', E long. 7° 52'. Saussure, who visited it in 1789, calculated its alt. at 15,600 ft. above the sea, or only 70 ft. lower than Mont Blanc. Sir George Shuckburgh, at 15,240 ft. above the Mediterranean, or about 160 ft. lower than he made Mont Blanc. It consists of a number of lofty peaks, rising from a centre somewhat like the leaves of a rose, whence its name.

ROSA (SANTA), a settlement of the Jesuits, in Paraguay, on a small branch of the Paraguay, in S lat. 25° 22'.—Also a town of Chili, 40 m. NE of Santiago.—Also an island off the coast of California, 35 m. SW of Santa-Barbara.—Also a town of Mexico, 32 m. N of Cohahuila. Pop. 4,000.

ROSA (PUERTO-DE-SANTA), one of the summits of the cordillera of Anahuac, in Mexico, in the vicinity of Guanajuato. It has an alt. of 1,444 toises = 3,078 yds. above sea-level.

ROSA-DE-OAS (SANTA), a town of New Grenada, 150 m. ESE of Quito, near the l. bank of the Napo.

ROSACCIO, a small town of Illyria, near Aquileia, on the bank of Gorice.

ROSALGATE. See HAD (RAS-AL).

ROSALIA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 52 m. NE of Skutari.

ROSANI (CAPE), a cape of European Turkey, on the coast of Romania, in N lat. 40° 35'.

ROSAPENNA, a sandy wilderness on the coast of the p. of Clondhorky, co. Donegal, in the vicinity of Horn-head. It is a line of coast and country extending from the sea deep into the land, and exhibiting "one wide waste of red sand; for miles not a blade of grass, not a particle of verdure,—hills and dales, and undulating swells, are smooth, solitary, desolate, reflecting the sun from their polished surface of one uniform and flesh-like hue." Yet, this line of coast was, in the middle of last cent., as highly improved in its way as Ardes on the opposite side of the bay now is. Nothing can exceed the horrors of the NW storm, when it sets in on this coast—and its force has been for the last half-century increasing.

ROSARIO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ser

gipe, 8 m. N of Santo-Omaro. Pop. 1,500.—Also a parish and village of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, 15 m. SW of Desterro. Pop. 2,000.

ROSARIO (EL), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Sonora, 400 m. NW of Mexico, near the rich mines of Copala, which used to be the source of its opulence, but are now filled with water.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Carthagena, which communicates with the Magdalena, and running NNW, enters the Cauca.—There is also a small river of this name in the prov. of Choco and district of Barbacoas, which falls into the Pacific.

ROSARIO-CUCUTA. See CUCUTA.

ROSARIO-DE-SANTA-FÉ, a town of the La Plata prov. of Santa-Fé, built upon a high bank, on the W shore of the Parana, in S lat. 33°. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants. A little above this town, the river widens to about 5 m.

ROSARNO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra Ima, 5 m. SSE of Nicotera, on the l. bank of the Mesima. Pop. 1,700. Vines and olives are cultivated in the neighbourhood.

ROSAS, or Roses, anciently *Rhodia*, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 27 m. NE of Gerona, in N lat. 42° 17', near Cabo-de-Creuz, on a bay of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. Pop. 2,580. It has a trade in wine, brandy, oil, cork, and timber. It has a small but deep harbour, well-defended against the N and NE winds. Its bay is large and deep, but exposed to the S and W. The town is defended by two forts. It was taken by the French in 1793 and 1794, and again in December 1808, when part of the town was burned.—Also a river of Venezuela, which rises E of Barquisimeto; runs S and W; and enters the Tucyo.

ROSATE, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Milan, 10 m. SSW of that city. Pop. 1,700.

ROSAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 18 m. NE of Melun, on the Yeres. 1 op. 1,500. It is walled, and has a fine church.

ROSBACH. See ROSSBACH.

ROSBECQ. See ROOSBEEK.

ROSBERCON, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Kilkenny, opposite New Ross, bounded by the river Nore along the N, and by the Barrow along the E. Area 1,705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,260; in 1851, 1,176. Pop. of the v. in 1831, 369; in 1851, 276. Adjacent to the v. are the extensive and picturesque remains of R. abbey.

ROSCARBERY, or Ross, a parish and town in co. Cork. Area of p. 13,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,714; in 1851, 4,997.—The town stands on a rocky eminence, near the head of Roscarbery-harbour, 6½ m. SW by W of Clonakilty. The inlet of the sea is so very narrow and shallow, in the part which approaches the town, as to be impracticable for seaward navigation; while the outer part of it, extending between Gally-head on the E, and the entrance of Glandore-harbour on the W, is an unsheltered sweep of sea, quite unfit for the purposes of anchorage. The environs of the town are beautiful. The public buildings are a cathedral church, the ruins of a monastery, a Roman catholic chapel, a market-house, a court-house, and a bridewell. The cathedral possesses no great architectural interest.—The ruins of R. abbey are situated on a rocky height near the cathedral. Pop. in 1831, 1,522; in 1851, 1,041. The bishopric of Ross has not been held separately since 1617; and is now permanently united by law to Cork and Cloyne. See CORK and CLOYNE. The net amount of income belonging to the see, as ascertained upon the average of three years ending in 1831, was £1,588. The dio. consists of a detached district in the extreme SW of co. Cork, and a main body commencing 8½ miles from the nearest point of the

detached district, and extending along the coast to the head of Courtmaesherry-bay. Area of the whole, 197,459 acres, exclusive of two benefices. Pop. in 1831, 102,640. Number of parishes, 32. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 5,988 Churchmen and 102,308 Roman Catholics.

ROSCHESTVENSK, a town of Russia, on the river Oredisha, 32 m. S by W of St. Petersburg.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zeland, at the bottom of a small bay, about 15 m. W of Copenhagen.

ROSCHITZ, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Bulka, 2 m. SW of Schrottental. Pop. 1,260.

ROSCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra Ima, 10 m. SE of Civita-di-Penne, on the l. bank of the Pescara. Pop. 1,160.

ROSCIGNO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 24 m. SE of Campagna. Pop. 1,100.

ROSCOE, a township and village of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the E side of Rock river, 181 m. N by E of Springfield.—Also a village of Coshocton co., in Ohio, on the W side of the Muskingum. Pop. 500. In high water steamboats occasionally come up to this v.

ROSCOFF, a town of France, dep. of Finistere, situated on the coast, between the bay and a small island called Bas. Pop. 2,500. It has a small harbour and a fine roadstead. It has a considerable traffic in wine and brandy.

ROSCOLYN, a parish of Anglesey, 6 m. from Caernarvon. Pop. 504.

ROSCOM, a headland, and a small harbour, in the p. of Oranmore, co. Galway, the NE corner of Galway bay, 2 m. WSW of Oranmore.

ROSCOMMON, an inland county of the prov. of Connaught. It lies slightly W of the centre of Ireland; and is bounded on the N by co. Leitrim; on the E by cos. Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath; on the SE by King's co.; on the SW by co. Galway; on the W by cos. Galway and Mayo; and on the NW by co. Sligo. About two-thirds of the entire boundaries are formed by the river Suck along the W, and the river Shannon, with its lacustrine expansions, along the E, to the point at which the two rivers effect their confluence. The co. lies between 53° 16' and 54° 7' N lat.; and has a length of about 46½ m. Its greatest breadth is about 25 m. in a straight line W from Roskey; but its medium breadth is much less; and its breadth at both extremities contracts to nearly a point. Its area includes 440,522 acres of arable land, 130,299 of uncultivated land, 6,732 of continuous plantations, 768 of towns, and 29,370 of water—in all 607,691 acres. The mountains on the shores of Lough Allen, the Curlew mountains on the N frontier, the great sandstone ridge of Slievebawn, and the mountain of Slieve-Alwyn in the W, are the principal heights within the co., and constitute its principal features of expressive contour and scenic power. Bralieve and Slieve-Curkagh, the two loftiest summits adjacent to Lough Allen, have altitudes of 1,098 and 1,377 ft. above sea-level. Large expanses of flat alluvial soil, and vast plains of bog, flank both the Shannon and the Suck. The periodical or seasonal class of lakes called *turloughs* make a similarly conspicuous figure in R. as in Galway. The turlough of Mantua is computed to cover upwards of 600 acres; another turlough of 1 m. in length, lies on the W boundary. The lakes or lacustrine expansions of the Shannon, while the river is in contact with Roscommon, are Loughs Allen, Bodarig, Boffin, Forbes, and Ree. The other principal lakes are Loughs Arrow, Gara, and Skene, on the NW boundary; Loughs Key and Meelagh, in the interior of the N; Loughs Glynn

and O'Flynn, on the W border; and Loughs Kilglass and Funshinagh, on the E border. The two great rivers upon the boundaries—the Shannon along all the E, and the Suck along the S half of the W, effect nearly all the drainage. The Breeogue and Lung which flow into Lough Gara, and the river Boyle which carries off all the superfluent waters of that lake, and runs through Lough Key to the Shannon, are the principal streams in the interior; and part of the catchment basin of Lough Arrow, which lies upon the NW boundary, and sends off its superfluent waters to Ardnaglass-harbour, is the only territory which does not belong to the river-system of the Shannon. By far the greater part of the co. is part of the great floetz limestone plain of Ireland. Two considerable sandstone districts are insulated within the limestone plain,—the one extending quite across the co. in the valley of the Boyle river, and the other identical with the conspicuous hilly ridge of Slieve-Bawn. The upland district on the flank of Lough Allen consists of the series of rocks which constitute the coal formation, and is part of the coalfield of Connaught.

Soil and Agriculture. The best ground in the co., producing those fine natural pastures for which R. has been so long celebrated, lies within the limestone districts. Some of the sandstone soils are of a very poor description, but capable of great improvement. Whenever capital comes to be applied more extensively to agriculture in R., an ample field lies open for its employment. The surface of the mountains is commonly wet and boggy. Tillage has, for a considerable number of years past, been extending. The state of husbandry, however, is, in a general view, in a deplorable and comparatively primitive condition on most of the smaller farms. The spade, in the usual English acceptance of the term, is utterly unknown in Roscommon, excepting it be in the gardens of the upper classes, and even there it is rare; its place is supplied by an instrument called the *loy*, common in every part of Connaught. The rent of the lands in the immediate vicinity of towns is from £3 to £4 per acre; but that of rough land taken in large extent does not, in some instances, exceed 5s. or 6s. Large farms of several hundred acres very generally pay from 20s. to 25s. per acre; and farms of considerable extent pay from 30s. to 35s., or even more. In 1841, there were within the rural districts of the county, 17,472 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres in extent; 8,066 of from 5 to 15 acres; 913 of from 15 to 30 acres; and 895 of upwards of 30 acres. The aggregate extent of wood is small as compared with the entire area of the co. In 1841, there were within the co. 6,732 acres and 217,788 detached trees,—the latter equivalent to 1,361 acres,—so that the general total of wood was 8,093 acres. According to the marginal note on the co. map by Messrs. Edgeworth and Griffith, the bogs of R. amount to 80,908 Irish, equal to 131,057 English acres, occupying in proportion to the arable land about 29 parts in 100. The favourite race of black cattle in R. are the long-horned Leicester breed. The favourite sheep is a cross between the Leicester breed and the large old Connaught breed. In 1841, there were within the co. 7,910 horses and mules, 2,428 asses, 43,255 cattle, 90,502 sheep, 33,785 pigs, and 310,050 poultry. Total estimated value of live stock, in the rural districts, £535,410; in the civic districts, £14,793.

Manufactures and Trade. The linen manufacture, at one time, arose to comparatively great importance in the co.; but about the year 1815 it seriously failed; and, in 1830, when Mr. Weld wrote his statistical survey, it had become nearly extinct. In 1811, when Mr. Wakefield wrote, large quantities of flax

were cultivated in most districts of the county; but, in 1830, only a few patches, and these at remote intervals, were to be seen. Other domestic manufactures, such as coarse stuffs for female apparel—some of which are rather skilfully dyed, in madder red and deep brown—have, for a considerable number of years past, been gradually yielding to the less costly articles of British manufacture which can be procured at the shops. A comparatively large manufacture of iron has fitfully, and at various periods, been conducted within the district of the R. coal-field; and a large manufacture of tobacco-pipes—noticeable principally as a curiosity in economics—is carried on within the barony of Athlone. The whole of the Upper Shannon navigation, and the part of the Middle Shannon navigation which extends from Athlone to the influx of the Suck, are in contact with the co. of R.; the Royal and the Grand canals, though nowhere entering the co. and having their termini on its eastern and its western boundary, offer to large districts the whole of their advantages of communication. The mail-road from Dublin to Galway and Westport passes across the S from Athlone to Ballinasloe; the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo passes across the N through Boyle.

Divisions and Towns. The county is divided into the 5 baronies of Boyle, Frenchpark, Castlereagh, North Ballintobber, and Roscommon, in the north; and the 4 baronies of Ballymoe, South Ballintobber, Athlone, and Moycarne, in the south. The towns and principal villages are, in the barony of Athlone, Athleague, Clooneenbeg, Tromau, Curraghboy, Fuerty, Knockcroghery, Bellagh, Bogganfin, and part of Athlone; in North Ballintobber, part of Rooskey and of Hill-Street; in South Ballintobber, Roscommon, Ballyleague, and Cloontuskert; in Boyle, Boyle, Ballyfarnon, Keadue, Battle-Bridge, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon; in Castlereagh, Castlereagh, Castle-Plunket, Bellanagare, and Ballinlough; in Frenchpark, Frenchpark and Lough-Glynn; in Moycarne, part of Ballinasloe; and in Roscommon, Elphin, Strokestown, Tulsk, and part of Hill-Street. —By far the greater part of the co. is in the diocese of Elphin; the remainder is distributed among the dioceses of Tuam, Clonfert, and Ardagh. —The head-quarters of the constabulary of the co. are at Roscommon; and those of the 7 districts into which they are divided are at Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, Elphin, Strokestown, and Lanesborough. The assizes are held at Roscommon; and quarter-sessions at Roscommon, Athlone, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Strokestown. The only borough now within the county is part of Athlone; other boroughs wholly within it previous to the disfranchisements at the legislative union, were Roscommon, Boyle, and Tulsk. —The co. at large sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,059. Pop. in 1792, 86,000; in 1831, 249,613; in 1841, 253,591; in 1851, 174,492. Houses in 1792, 17,137; in 1831, 41,369; in 1841, 44,087; in 1851, 31,033. The following statistics are all of the year 1841. First-class inhabited houses, 370; second-class, 4,212; third-class, 20,426; fourth-class, 19,079. Families residing in first-class houses, 436; in second-class houses, 4,733; in third-class houses, 21,447; in fourth-class houses, 19,766. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 36,739; in manufactures and trade, 6,206; in other pursuits, 3,442. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,052. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 31,369; who could read but not write, 16,336; who could neither read nor write, 61,830. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 11,799; who could read

but not write, 17,304; who could neither read nor write, 80,764. Males of upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,185; attending superior schools, 127. Females of upwards of 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,533; attending superior schools, 67.

History. Part of the present co. of R., as well as part of the present co. of Galway, was inhabited, at the dawn of record, by a tribe called *Auteri*, mentioned by Ptolemy. At the period of the Anglo-Norman conquest, the whole of co. R. formed part of the kingdom of Connaught. In 1268, after the co. had been included in a grant of Connaught to the family of De Burgho, and nominally or formally brought into complete subjection to the English power, the castle of R. was erected to prevent insurrection, and to maintain the full sway of the English power. Connaught was divided into counties, and R. into baronies, in the reign of Elizabeth. During the rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, the O'Conors remained attached to the English. The principal events in the war of the Revolution were the stirring and important ones of the siege of Athlone.

ROSCOMMON, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Roscommon. Area 9,819 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,374; in 1851, 7,225.—The town, the capital of co. Roscommon, and formerly a parl. borough, stands nearly in the centre of the co., 15 m. NW by N of Athlone, and 75 m. W by N of Dublin. The immediate site of the greater part of the town is the slope of a gently rising eminence. The castle stands on the N margin of the municipal borough, a little detached from any actual part of the town. The castle is quadrangular; and measures, inclusive of its towers, 223 ft. in length, and 173 ft. in breadth. The ruins, though magnificent, and still comparatively entire, have suffered serious dilapidation both from intentional violence and Vandalic stone-stealing.—The ruin called R. abbey, one of the most artistically interesting within the co., stands on a meadow on the S outskirts of the town. It measures about 137 ft. from E to W, by 23 ft. in breadth.—The co. infirmary is a plain brick building, symmetrical in plan, about 100 ft. in length, and consisting of an original central house, and of subsequently added wings. The new court-house is a very commodious edifice, with two courts, devoted to respectively the criminal and the civil business. The new gaol has a symmetrical front. It is constructed on the semicircular plan, and has 8 divisions. The principal sorts of articles manufactured in R. or its vicinity, and exposed to sale in its markets, are friezes, coarse woollen stuffs, coarse flannels, brogues, strong shoes, and coarse pottery-ware. Numerous shops line the principal street. Pop. in 1831, 3,306; in 1851, 3,097. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 148; in manufactures and trade, 322; in other pursuits, 199. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 69.

ROSCOMMON, a central co. of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., drained by branches of Muskegon and South rivers, and other streams. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile.

ROSCOMROE, a parish in King's co., $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Birr. Area 5,965 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,287; in 1851, 814. All the eastern district is part of the Slievebloom mountains.

ROSCONNEL, a parish in co. Kilkenny and Queen's co., $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N by E of Ballyragget. Area 761 acres. Pop. in 1831, 795; in 1851, 620.

ROSCOVO, or **ROSCOVITZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 13 m. NNE of Valona, and 14 m. WNW of Berat, on a river of the same name, a small affluent of the Samana.

ROSCREA, a parish, partly in co. Tipperary, and partly in King's co., containing the town of Roscrea. Area 10,652 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,199; in 1851, 7,909.—The town is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Borris-in-Ossory, and 35 m. NE of Limerick. It is situated in the midst

of a tract of very fertile country, interposed as a wide dingle or transverse valley between the S end of the Slievebloom range of mountains, and the N end of the Devil's-Bit range of mountains. Its trade in corn is extensive; and the general retail trade supplies a large and important district of country. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloths is carried on to a small extent. Pop. in 1831, 5,512; in 1851, 3,389.

ROSDAM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Saint-Denis-Westrem. Pop. 124.

ROSDORF, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 8 m. WNW of Wasungen. Pop. 750.

ROSDROIT, a parish in co. Wexford, 4 m. WSW of Enniscorthy. Area 8,166 acres. Pop. 1,815.

ROSDUFF, a parish in co. Waterford, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N by W of Dunmore. Area 196 acres. Pop. in 1851, 96.

ROSE, a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 47 m. E of Lansing, watered by the E branch of Shiawassee river. Pop. in 1840, 415; in 1850, 886.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of New York, 7 m. NE of Lyons. The surface is undulating, and is drained by several small streams, affluents of Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 2,038; in 1850, 2,264.—Also a township of Carroll co., in the state of Ohio, 97 m. ENE of Columbus, intersected by the Beaver canal. Pop. 1,537.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the Bahama group, a little to the E of New Providence, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 6'$, and W long. $77^{\circ} 10'$. It is about 9 m. in length, but possesses little breadth, and contains 2 salt lakes. To the S of this island is a spacious roadstead.

ROSE ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, in the group of the Navigator's Islands, in S lat. $14^{\circ} 32' 47''$, and W long. $169^{\circ} 20'$.

ROSE, or **MIDDLETON ISLAND**, an island of the Northern Pacific, 75 m. from the S coast of Russian America, and SSE of Prince William's Sound, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 32'$, and W long. $146^{\circ} 22' 15''$.

ROSE (Le), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 8 m. N of Cosenza, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Crati. Pop. 1,650. It has a church and a convent.

ROSE (POINT), a headland of Queen Charlotte's Island, British North America, on the NE coast.

ROSE (SAINTE), a town of the island of Guadeloupe, Little Antilles, on the NE coast of Guadeloupe, properly so called, capital of a quarter, and on a bay of the same name, and 21 m. NNE of Basse-Terre. It is tolerably well-built, and populous, but occupies an unhealthy situation. The bay forms part of the Grand Cul-de-Sac, and receives the Salee. The quarter which also bears the name of Vieux-Fort, contains several high and steep but woody mountains. The soil is light and sandy, but produces in great abundance sugar and coffee, and in small quantities cotton. Pop. 3,251.

ROSE-ASH, a parish in Devon, 6 m. ESE of South Molton. Area 5,082 acres. Pop. 587.

ROSEAU, a town of the Little Antilles, capital of the island of Dominica, in the parish of St. George, on the W coast, at the mouth of Queen's river, in N lat. $15^{\circ} 18'$, and W long. $61^{\circ} 26'$. Pop. 5,000. It is situated on a point of land between the bays of Woodbridge on the N, and of Charlotteville on the S, and is regularly built. The houses are of wood, and painted on the outside. It has a church and a chapel, a well-provisioned market, an arsenal, and an excellent harbour.

ROSEDALE (EAST SIDE), a township in Middleton p., Yorkshire, 10 m. NNW of Pickering. Area 5,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1851, 373.

ROSEDALE (WEST SIDE), a chapelry and town-

ship in Lastingham p., Yorkshire. Area 7,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 175.

ROSEDALE, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, and p. of Gordon, 10 m. from St. Leonard's.

ROSE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 732; of com. 682.

ROSEFELD, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, to the SW of Dessau. Pop. 260.

ROSEGYN, or ROSINGEYN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Banda islands, to the S of the island of Ceram, and a little to the SE of that of Banda, in Slat. $4^{\circ} 55' 30''$, and E long. $130^{\circ} 12'$. It is about 3 m. in length. Nutmegs, yams, and cattle are its chief productions. This island was used as a penal settlement by the Dutch.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing village and burgh-of-barony, in the p. of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, on the coast of the Moray frith, 4 m. W of Fraserburgh. The harbour, situated on an exposed part of the coast, and having 9 ft. water in neap, and 14 ft. in spring tides, may eventually become important. Pop. in 1841, 750; in 1851, 844.

ROSELDFORD, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, at the foot of the mountains of that name, on the Bulka, and 5 m. S of Schratenthal, and 7 m. NE of Meissau.

ROSELIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Presles. Pop. 240.

ROSELL, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 21 m. NW of Peniscola, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 2,425. The surrounding mountains afford excellent pasturage, and contain fine marble.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish on the E coast of Ross-shire. Superficial extent about 15 sq. m. A narrow promontory called Fortrose-point or Chanornyness runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. into the frith; and forms the Ross-shire side of a ferry which usually takes the name of Ardersier from its Inverness-shire side. Immediately N of this promontory lies the fine bay of Rosemarkie. The burgh of Fortrose is in the parish: See FORTROSE.—The town of R. is of considerable antiquity. Chanornyn, which stands a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of it, forms a united burgh under the common name of Fortross or Fortrose. Pop. 400. The colonnades and arches of the ancient cathedral of R. yet standing, display taste in design and skill in execution. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,799; in 1851, 1,776.

ROSEMARY, an island of Dampier archipelago, near the coast of De Witt Land, North-West Australia, in Slat. $20^{\circ} 27' 30''$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 30' 45''$. It is 5 m. in length from N to S, and is nearly equal in breadth, and contains 3 remarkable mountains, named the Three Hummocks.

ROSENALLIS, a parish in Queen's co., containing the village of Rosenallis, and part of the town of Mountmellick. Area 41,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,463; in 1851, 5,606. The river Barrow runs along the N boundary; the Owenass rivulet along the S boundary; the Murglash flows in the interior; and all the three streams pursue, while here, an easterly course. The range of mountain called the Ridge-of-Cappard stretches its summit-line along the W boundary, and lifts there its loftiest ground, Antonian mountain, to the alt. of 1,114 ft. above sea-level. The village, 3 m. WNW of Mountmellick, has an alt. of 409 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1851, 195.

ROSENAU, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 5 m. WNW of Zwettel, and 10 m. SE of Weitra, on the l. bank of the Zwettel. It has a castle and a manu-

factory of tape.—Also a ducal domain of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and bail. of Neustadt-an-der-Heyde, 4 m. NE of Coburg. It has a fine Gothic castle and park.

ROSENAU, ROSNYO, or RUSA, a town of Transylvania, in the district and 8 m. SW of Kronstadt, near the r. bank of the Wiedenbach, an affluent of the Aluta. Pop. 4,000. It has an ancient fortress, with wells dug in the rock to the depth of 480 ft.

ROSENAU, ROSNYO-BANYA, or ROZNAWA, a free royal town of Hungary, in the comitat and 18 m. NE of Gömör, and 44 m. SW of Szeben, on the l. bank of the Sajó, at the confluence of a small stream. Pop. 6,008. It is the see of a bishop, and has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, an episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Catholic and Lutheran gymnasia, and a lyceum and mineral springs and baths. It has manufactories of paper, common cloth, earthenware, and glue, numerous tanneries and wax-works, and extensive bleacheries; and carries on an active trade in honey, wax, grain, wine, and fruit. In the environs are mines of iron, copper, mercury, cinnabar, and antimony.

ROSENBERG, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NE of Osterbürlen, on the Kernan. Pop. 900. It has a castle.—Also a fortress of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 1 m. NE of Kronach, on a mountain.

ROSENBERG, or OLESZNO, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 27 m. ENE of Oppeln, and 66 m. ENE of Breslau, in a woody and marshy locality. Pop. in 1843, 2,690. It has numerous tanneries, and manufactories of cloth, linen, hats, and cordage. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle. The circle comprises an area of 158 sq. m., and contains 875 inhabitants.

ROSENBERG, or ROZMBERK, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Budweis, and 11 m. NNW of Freystadt, on the l. bank of the Moldau, by which it is nearly surrounded. Pop. 1,143. It has 2 castles and a paper-mill.

ROSENBERG, ROZEN, or ROZMBERK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Lyptau, 16 m. W of Szent-Miklos, and 26 m. NNE of Neüsohl, on the l. bank of the Waag, at the confluence of the Revucza. Pop. 2,532. It has a piarist college, and a gymnasium; and possesses manufactories of fine pottery, and of paper. Iron and copper are its chief articles of trade. In the vicinity are quarries of black marble, and the ruins of the ancient fortress of Likava.

ROSENBERG, or SUSS, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Prussia, regency and 17 m. E of Marienwerder, on a pond amid rising grounds. Pop. in 1843, 2,389. It has several distilleries. The circle comprises an area of 147 sq. m., and contains 27,272 inhabitants.

ROSENBURG, a village of the archd. of Austria, 3 m. SW of Horn, on the r. bank of the Gross-Kamp. It has paper-mills.

ROSENBURG (Gross), a village of Prussian Saxony, near the Saale, 16 m. SSE of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,000.

ROSENDORF, a village of Bohemia, 28 m. ESE of Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

ROSENEATH, a peninsulated parish in the extreme W of Dumbartonshire, skirted on the E by the Gair-loch, and on the SE and S by the frith of Clyde, and on the W by Loch-Long. Area 6,140 acres. Its connexion with the main land is by an isthmus of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The highest ground is Tamnahara hill, 800 ft. in alt., and within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the N boundary. Clay slate is the prevailing rock. The village of R. is finely situated opposite the point and

ferry of Row, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Helensburgh. Pop. of p. in 1801, 632; in 1831, 825; in 1851, 1,044.

ROSENESS, a cape on the S coast of the island of Pomona, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 50'$, W long. $2^{\circ} 42'$.

ROSENFELD, a town of Württemberg, 6 m. SE of Sulz, on the Strenz. Pop. 1,100.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, near the confluence of the Mangfall and the Inn, 36 m. SE. of Munich. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of copper and brass; also salt-works, the brine for which is conducted thither by canals from the salt-springs of Reichenhall.

ROSENTHAL, a village of Bohemia, 20 m. S of Budweis. Pop. 950.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, 12 m. ENE of Marburg. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 14 m. S of Glatz.

ROSENTHAL, or ROZMITAL, a town of Bohemia, on the river Lomnitz, 40 m. SSW of Prague. Pop. 1,100.

ROSES. See ROSAS.

ROSETO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 26 m. NE of Castrovallari. Pop. 600.—Also a town in the prov. of Capitanata, 13 m. WSW of Lucera. Pop. 3,300.

ROSETTA, or RASCHID, a town of Egypt, situated in N lat. $31^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $30^{\circ} 28'$, 37 m. ENE of Alexandria, 5 m. from the mouth of that branch of the Nile called by the ancients the *Bolbitine*, and which now forms one of the two great channels by which that river enters the sea. Pop. 8,000. It was founded in 870; and in the 13th cent. was still an inconsiderable place; but the canal of Alexandria having become impassable through neglect, R. gradually rose into importance as a depot for the goods brought down the river; the opening of the Mahmudieh canal has again lessened its importance in this respect; and is daily enriching Fuah at the expense of R., comparatively few cargoes being now sent round by the *boghaz* or barred mouth of the Nile. The navigation between R. and Alexandria is carried on by boats of 4 or 5 tons. R. is comparatively well-built, and at a short distance wears the appearance of a European town. It is surrounded by low walls, and the houses are not, as in most parts of Egypt, composed of mud, but of a dingy red brick, which, in the principal houses, as well as in the mosques and minarets, is plastered over and whitewashed. The streets, however, are narrow; and each successive story of the buildings which line them projects over that beneath, till at the top the opposite houses almost meet. It is distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. The orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, and the henne, blend the fragrance of their perfume in the gardens of R.; while the palm towering over all, adds magnificence to the landscape. The opposite side of the Nile, the richest part of the Delta, is quite flat, but clothed with luxuriant verdure and vegetation during the whole year, except during the inundation, when the groves, the town, and the villages, appear like islands in an extensive sea. R. has manufactories of sailcloth, leather, and iron wares; it also furnishes red cotton yarn, dressed flax, linen, and silk dyes, for the dresses common in the East. There is an extensive exportation of rice, linseed oil, and oil of sesame, the produce of the Delta. Nearly opposite the town, is the long narrow island of Sarshes, which is very productive in corn.

ROSHEIM, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Schelestat. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,749; in 1846, 14,913. The town is 18 m. N of Schelestat, on the Mogel. Pop. in 1846,

3,832. It has cotton spinning-mills, manufactories of hosiery, and bleach-fields. This town was built in the 12th century, and in 1385 was almost entirely reduced to ashes. It was one of the ten free imperial cities of Alsace.

ROSIA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov., capitanate and 8 m. SW of Sienna. It has quarries of black and white veined marble.

ROSIERE-LA-GRAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Morhet. Pop. 124.

ROSIERE-LA-PETIT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Morhet. Pop. 145.

ROSIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Vorey. Pop. in 1846, 2,837.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 14 m. NE of Nivelles, on the l. bank of the Lasve, an affluent of the Dyle. Pop. 554. It has a considerable trade in hops and colza.

ROSIERES, or ROSIERES-EN-SANTEREE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Montdidier. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,704; in 1846, 15,389. The town is 14 m. NNE of Montdidier, in a valley, on a small stream. Pop. in 1846, 2,496. It has a savings' bank, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, and of animal black, and wool and corn mills, and carries on an active trade in wool. In the environs are veins of sulphuretted lead, beds of lime, &c.

ROSIERES-AUX-SALINES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. SSE of St. Nicolas, on the l. bank of the Meurthe, on several arms of that river, and near the confluence of the Velouze. Pop. in 1846, 2,277. It has a handsome town-house and hospital, and a public abattoir, and possesses manufactories of gloves, hosiery, cloth, and turnery, cotton and wool-yarn mills, tanneries, and fulling-mills. In the environs are extensive salt-springs.

ROSIERS (CAPE), a headland of Lower Canada, on the E coast of the district of Gaspé, and 15 m. NNW of the cape of that name, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 56'$, and W long. $64^{\circ} 20'$.

ROSIERS (LES), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 11 m. NW of Saumur, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 2,843.

ROSIGELBI (CAPE), a headland of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, to the E of Cape San Ambrosio.

ROSIGNANO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and 18 m. NW of Alessandria, prov. and 4 m. SSW of Casale, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,000.

ROSILY ISLAND, an island near the coast of De Witt's Land, North West Australia, to the SW of Barrow island, in S lat. $21^{\circ} 15'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 50'$.

ROSINA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, vic. and 5 m. NNE of Pietra-Santa, at the confluence of the Stazzema and Terrina. It has a blast-furnace and a manufactory of arms.

ROSINAR. See RESINAR.

ROSITTEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, and circle of Eylau. Pop. 320.

ROSITZE, a village of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, and circle of Istria, near Duino. It has a remarkable grotto.

ROSKEEN, or RUSKEEN, a parish in co. Cork. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Kanturk. Area 1,675 acres. Pop. 379.

ROSKILDE. See ROESKILDE.

ROSKOW, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Bromberg, to the W of Czarnikow. Pop. 590.

ROSLA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Helm, 36 m. W of Halle.

ROSLARE, a parish of co. Wexford, 4 m. N by E of Broadway. Area 2,532 acres. Pop. 895.

ROSLAU, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Cothen, 3 m. N of Dessau, on the Elbe. Pop. 750.

ROSLAVL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, on the Bach-Ostra, 60 m. SSE of Smolensk. Pop. 3,000.

ROSLEA, or ROYSLEA, a village in the p. of Clones, co. Fermanagh, on the river Finn, 3 m. WNW of Smithsborough. Pop. in 1851, 326.

ROSLEE, or ROSSEE, a parish in co. Mayo, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Castlebar. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. 694.

ROSLISTON, a parish of Derbyshire, 16 m. SW by S of Derby. Area 1,197 acres. Pop. 379.

ROSLEY, a village of Cumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Wigton. Pop. 650.

ROSLIN, or ROSSLYN, a village of Edinburghshire, in the p. of Lasswade, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Lasswade, and 7 m. S of Edinburgh, on a bank about $1\frac{1}{4}$ furl. W of the North Esk. R. castle is replete with historical reminiscence, and possesses some interesting features in its site, and vestiges. R. chapel is one of the most elegantly designed, and elaborately and exquisitely adorned, specimens of ancient Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. About the year 1440, the village or town was next in importance in the east of Scotland to Edinburgh and Haddington. In modern times it has subsided into a small rural village, the home of cultivators of the soil, and of workmen in establishments for bleaching linen and manufacturing gunpowder.

ROSMALÉN, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 3 m. NE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

ROSMANINHAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on a hill near the Tagus and the Spanish frontier, 8 m. W of Alcantara. Pop. 780.

ROSMARINO, a village of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, 11 m. NE of Mistretta.

ROSMERE, or ROSMIRE, a parish in co. Waterford, containing part of the town of Kilmacthomas. Area 8,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,387; in 1851, 2,190.

ROSMINOGUE, a parish in co. Wexford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Gorey. Area 4,549 acres. Pop. 976.

ROSMORE, a rivulet in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Galway, which rises among the Slieve-Baughta mountains in the vicinity of Knockaunaneagh, and pursues an E course of about 7 or 8 m., to the head of a small bay of Lough Derg about 6 m. below Portumna.

ROSNAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 24 m. WSW of Chateauroux. Pop. 820.

ROSNOHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 2 m. SSW of Favy. Pop. 1,300.

ROSNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, near the Seine, 3 m. W of Mantes. It has a castle remarkable as being the birth-place of the well-known duke of Sully, minister to Henry IV.

ROSOCZ, a town of Poland, 42 m. SE of Siedlec.

ROSOY, a town of France, dep. of the Aisne, on the river Serre, 25 m. NE of Laon. Pop. 1,460.

ROSPORDEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 67 m. NE of Concarneau. Pop. 860.

ROSS, a parish and market-town in Herefordshire, 12 m. SE by S of Hereford. Area of p., 3,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,078; in 1851, 4,017. The town is beautifully situated on elevated ground on the banks of the Wye, surrounded by a richly cultivated and highly picturesque country. It possesses many good houses and shops, and has undergone considerable improvement of late years. It is one of the polling-places for the county.

ROSS, a parish in co. Galway, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Oughterard. Area 59,651 acres, of which 5,430 acres are in Lough Mask, 226 in Lough Corrib, 630 in Lough Nafcoey, and 106 in small lakes. Pop. in

1831, 4,361; in 1851, 3,859. The Devil's-Mother mountain on the N boundary has an alt. above sea-level of 2,131 ft.; a mountain on the NW boundary has an alt. of 2,218 ft. Letterbrickaun, on the W boundary, has an alt. of 2,193 ft.; and two heights on the SW boundary have alts. of 2,307 and 2,128 ft.

ROSS, a village in the p. of Kilballyowen, co. Clare, at the head of a creek of its own name, on the coast of the Atlantic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Kilbaha.—Also a small harbour in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Mayo, on the E side of Broadhaven, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Belmullet.

ROSS, a county on the S part of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 644 sq. m., intersected by Scioto river and its branches, and by the Ohio canal. It has a diversified surface, and is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 27,460; in 1850, 32,074. Its capital is Chillicothe.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state, on the W side of Miami river, and 94 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,526; in 1850, 1,648.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Big Yellow creek. Pop. in 1840, 929.—Also a township of Monroe co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1840, 987.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the same state, 4 m. N of Pittsburgh. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the SE by the Alleghany river, and on the SW by the Ohio, and is drained by Pine creek and its branches. Pop. 1,675.—Also a village of Decatur co., in the state of Indiana, on the S side of a branch of Salt creek, and 49 m. SE of Indianapolis.

ROSS, a township of Upper Canada, skirted by the Ottawa river on the NE, and by Bromley township on the SW. Pop. in 1842, 168.

ROSS, or ROSSE, a hamlet in the parish of Tara, co. Meath, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of the village of Tara.

ROSS (NEW), or ST. MARY'S OF NEW ROSS, a parish and town of co. Wexford. Area of p., 4,922 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,901; in 1851, 11,121.—The town, port, and parl. borough, stands on the l. bank of the Barrow, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Wexford. The Barrow, while passing the town, flows in a SSW direction, and has a width of from nearly 200 to about 350 yds. A suburb on the r. bank of the river consists principally of a single straggling street. New Ross proper consists principally of a terrace or one-sided street extending 560 yds. along the river, and a street somewhat parallel with the terrace, and about the same length. The town was formerly surrounded with strong walls. The bridge across the Barrow, connecting New Ross with Rosbercon, is approached by a causeway 150 ft. in length, and is itself a wooden erection of 358 ft. in length, having footpaths, a portecullis, and ornamented railings. New Ross, even in spite of the comparative near vicinity of Waterford, is advantageously situated for almost every department of trade. The quay extends 650 yds. along the l. bank of the Barrow, from the bridge downward; and the river admits vessels of 200 tons at the lowest stage of the lowest tide, and vessels of 600 tons at high spring tides. The principal manufactories in the town are breweries, distilleries, and a tanyard. The borough formerly sent 2 members to the Irish parliament, it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 277. The following statistics of the town, excepting those of tenements valued for poor-rate, are all exclusive of the suburb of Rosbercon. Area 373 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,001; in 1851, 9,098. Houses 1,064. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 318; in manufactures and trade, 800; in other pursuits, 461. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 58. The town of New R. does not figure in any prominent or important

event previous to 1642, when it underwent a siege from the Marquis of Ormond. In 1798, it sustained a very severe attack from a large body of rebels, and witnessed the most sanguinary battle which occurred during the whole period of the rebellion.

ROSS (OLD), or St. Mary's of Old Ross, a parish in co. Wexford, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of New Ross. Area 10,653 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,402; in 1851, 2,138.

ROSSA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. SE of Grodno, district and 9 m. NNW of Volkovisk: see also Ros.

ROSSACH, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, bail. and 8 m. S of Coburg, on the l. bank of the Itz. Pop. 340.

ROSSANA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 8 m. S of Saluzzio, mand. and 2 m. SW of Castiglione-di-Saluzzo, near the r. bank of the Vraita. Pop. 1,400.

ROSSANO, a town of Naples, capital of a district and canton of the same name, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 32 m. NE of Cosenza, and 23 m. ENE of Busignano, at the foot of the Apennines, on a high stony hill, surrounded by deep precipices, and 3 m. from the gulf of Tarento. Pop. 8,000. It is well-built, walled, and defended by a fortress, and has a cathedral, a fine edifice recently refaced with marble, 14 churches, 7 convents, a diocesan seminary, and an hospital. This town is said to have been founded by the Enotrii, and restored and colonized by the Romans. It was taken and ravaged by Totila, king of the Goths. The district comprises 7 cants.—Also a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Vicenza, and 6 m. SE of Bassano. Pop. 2,176.

ROSSART, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg and dep. of Orgeo. Pop. 288.

ROSSATZ, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria and upper circle of the Wiener-Wald, 5 m. W of Krems, and 16 m. NNW of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Danube.

ROSSBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 9 m. SSW of Merseburg, circle and 15 m. SE of Querfurt. Pop. 500. It is noted for the victory of Frederick II. over the French, gained in the environs on the 5th November, 1757.—Also a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. WNW of Ellbogen, district and 20 m. NNW of Eger. It has a manufactory of calico and muslin.

ROSSBACH (NIEDER), a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 10 m. S of Britzbach, and 14 m. N of Frankfort, on the Rossbach. Pop. 435. It has mineral springs.

ROSSBACH (OBER), a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 9 m. S of Britzbach, and 15 m. N of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at the foot of the Taunus, on the Rossbach. Pop. 1,076. It has manufactories of linen, stockings, and lace.

ROSSBANK, the name given to an observatory fitted up in the neighbourhood of Hobart-town, in S lat. $42^{\circ} 52' 27.4''$, E long. $147^{\circ} 27' 30''$, at an alt. of 105 ft. above the level of mean tide.

ROSSBERG, or RUFFI, a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cant. of Schwitz and Zug, and between Lakes Zug and Egeri. In 1806, a portion of the mountain gave way and fell into the valley of Goldau.

ROSSBODEN, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, in Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais. It has an alt. of 4,004 yds. above sea-level, and its glaciers command those of the Simplon. At its base is the village of that name.

ROSSDORF, a village of the grand-duchy of

Hesse-Darmstadt and prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 5 m. NW of Rainheim, and 6 m. ESE of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,327. It has manufactories of linen and pottery.

ROSSEGNIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Obaix. Pop. 443.

ROSSEL, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Louisiade archipelago, named after one of D'Entrecasteaux's officers. Its E point is in S lat. $11^{\circ} 20' 30''$, E long. $154^{\circ} 25' 45''$. It is 22 m. in length from E to W, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. in greatest breadth. It is high and thickly-wooded, and appears to be well-inhabited.

ROSSEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, regency and 54 m. SSE of Königsberg, and 14 m. NNW of Sensburg, on the Zain. Pop. in 1843, 2,860. It has 3 suburbs, a castle, now used partly as a house-of-correction, and partly as an asylum for the insane, a Catholic gymnasium, and a convent. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and thread. The circle comprises an area of 117 sq. m., and contains 27,496 inhabitants.

ROSSELAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Baelen. Pop. 194.

ROSSELANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Thionville, and 11 m. NW of Metz, on the l. bank of the Orne. Pop. 400.

ROSSELLE, a river which has its source in France, in the marshy environs of Longeville-les-St.-Avoird, in the dep. of the Moselle; flows thence into the Prussian prov. of the Rhine; and after a course of about 20 m., joins the Sarre on the l. bank, near Verden, and 7 m. SE of Sarre-Louis.

ROSSEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Wolverthem. Pop. 623.

ROSSENA, a town of the duchy and 18 m. SSE of Parma.

ROSSES (THE), a wild maritime district in the p. of Templecroune, in co. Donegal, bounded on the N by the Guidore river; and extending southward to the village of Dunglo and the little bay of Maghera. It includes the island of Rutland, and the numerous other small islands of the adjacent archipelago; and comprises a total area of about 30 sq. m.

ROSSES (UPPER and LOWER), two adjacent hamlets, in the p. of Drumcliffe, co. Sligo, 5 m. NW by W of Sligo. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 274.

ROSSEWITZ, a bail. of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow. Pop. 541.

ROSSHAUPTEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 6 m. N of Fussen, and 22 m. ESE of Kempten, near the l. bank of the Lech. Pop. 1,000.

ROSSI, a mountain of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 10 m. NNW of Catania, a little to the NW of Nicolosi, and forming one of the numerous heights which rise on the flanks of Mount Etna.

ROSSIE, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 150 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating and somewhat rugged surface, and is drained by Oswegatchie and Indian rivers. The soil, consisting of loam, on substrata of lime, granite, and sandstone, is generally fertile. It contains large quantities of lead of the finest quality. Pop. in 1840, 1,553; in 1850, 1,471.

ROSSIENA, or ROSSIENY, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 108 m. WNW of Vilna, near the r. bank of the Doubisa. Pop. 5,000. This town, now much decayed, was under the Polish government, capital of the Catholic eparchy of Samogitia.

ROSSIGNOL, a department and commune of

Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 758.

ROSSIGNOL, a lake of Nova Scotia, in the NW part of Queen's co., between Liverpool and Annapolis. It is 9 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. in breadth. It discharges itself by the Liverpool river, an affluent of the Atlantic.

ROSSIGNOL. See NIGHTINGALE.

ROSSILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. SW of Virieu-le-Grand, and 8 m. NW of Belley, on the l. bank of the Furan, a small affluent of the Rhone. *Pop. 400.

ROSSINAN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Waterford. Area 4,333 acres. Pop. in 1851, 856.

ROSSING, a village of the kingdom and gov. and 15 m. SSE of Hanover, in the principality and bail. of Kalenberg. Pop. 1,015.

ROSSINGEYN. See ROSEGYN.

ROSSINGTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N by W of Bawtry. Area 3,009 acres. Pop. in 1801, 247; in 1831, 325; in 1851, 402.

ROSSINVER, a parish of co. Sligo, 9 m. NNW of Manor-Hamilton. Area 48,843 acres, of which 4,460 acres are in Lough Melvin. Pop. in 1831, 13,370; in 1851, 11,959. Dartree mountain on the lower screen of Lough Melvin has an alt. above sea-level of 1,712 ft.; and a height on the W boundary of the Leitrim section has an alt. of 2,007 ft. Loughs Glenade and Cloonty lie on respectively the S and the W boundaries of the Leitrim section. The Sligo section consists of wild, lofty, and unprofitable upland; and has upon its S and its SE boundaries, two summits which rise to alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,965 and 2,113 ft.

ROSSITZ, or ROSYCE, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. W of Brunn, and 6 m. N of Eybenschtz, on a small lake. Pop. 546. Coal abounds in the environs.

ROSSKEEN, a parish in the eastern division of Ross-shire, extending in length from SE to NW, from 25 to 30 m., with an extreme breadth of about 12 m. Nearly 4,000 acres are under cultivation. The river Alness traces all the lower part of the western boundary. Balnagowan river rises in the p., but soon passes away from it, and eventually falls into the bay of Nigg in Logie-Easter. The frith of Cromarty touches the p. over a distance of nearly 6 m. There are three villages: Invergordon, which has a pop. of 1,000,—Bridgend, with a pop. of 280,—and Saltburn, with a pop. of 300. Pop. in 1831, 2,916; in 1851, 3,699.

ROSSKOPF, a mountain of the Black Forest, in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, a little to the E of Freyburg. It has an alt. of 3,633 ft. above sea-level.

ROSSLA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 40 m. WNW of Merseburg, circle and 9 m. W of Sangerhausen, at the foot of a mountain, on the l. bank of the Helme. Pop. 1,240.—Also two villages distinguished as Nieder and Ober Rossa, on the Elm, and containing respectively 520 and 320 inhabitants. The first has a castle.

ROSSLEBEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 26 m. W of Merseburg, circle and 11 m. SW of Querfurt, on the l. bank of the Unstrut. Pop. 1,300. It has a school, formerly a convent, a distillery of brandy, and a manufactory of vermicelli.

ROSSO, or TURGHIO, a headland of Corsica, of which it forms the most westerly point in the arrond. and 26 m. NNW of Ajaccio, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 14' 11''$, and E long. $8^{\circ} 31' 47''$. A little to the E is a tower of the same name.

ROSSO-MONTE, a town of Sicily, in the prov.

and 30 m. W of Syracuse, district and 20 m. N of Ragusa. Pop. 6,500.

ROSSOCHI, a German settlement in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Saratov, district and 54 m. N of Kamychin, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Ilavlia. Pop., Cath., 150. The environs are fertile, and abound with wood.

•ROSSORY, a parish in co. Fermanagh, containing part of the town of Enniskillen. Area 2,482 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,338; in 1851, 2,719.

ROSSOW, a parish of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, and bail. of Wredenhagen, 8 m. SSE of Wittstock, and 57 m. SSE of Güstrow, in an enclave situated in the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg. Pop. 700. It has a glass-work.

ROSS-SHIRE, a large county in the north of Scotland, extending westward from the Moray frith to the Atlantic ocean, and southward from Sutherlandshire to the Beaully frith, Inverness-shire, and Loch-Alsh, and comprehending Lewis and some of the minor Hebridean islands. The continental part lies between $57^{\circ} 7'$ and $58^{\circ} 7'$ N lat., and $3^{\circ} 45'$ and $5^{\circ} 46'$ W long.; the Hebridean part, exclusive of the small islands of Rona and Barra, extends to $58^{\circ} 31'$ N lat., and $7^{\circ} 5'$ W long. Exclusive of the Hebridean part, its greatest length, in a straight line, from the mouth of the Fin, on the N, to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the bridge of Shiel, on the S, is 69 m. Its general form is proximately that of a triangle, whose sides, along Sutherlandshire and the German ocean, measure respectively 55 and 64 m. The area of the whole district is 3,799 sq. m., or 2,431,359 acres; of which $562\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. are in the Hebrides; $344\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. belong to Cromartyshire; and $9\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. belong to Nairnshire. The area of Ross alone is thus 3,445 sq. m., or 2,204,800 acres. These computations of area are those of Sir George S. Mackenzie, in his *Survey of Ross and Cromarty. Oliver and Boyd's Almanac*—referring, probably, to the continental district alone, and making a low computation of even it—states the area of the county to be 2,774 sq. m., or 1,775,830 acres, of which 301,000 are cultivated, 545,000 uncultivated, and 929,830 unprofitable.—LEWIS, RONA, and BARRA, the only Hebridean divisions of any importance, are separately described. The continental district is popularly divided into Easter Ross, extending from Tarbetness to the river Alness; the Black Isle, lying between the frith of Cromarty and the frith of Beaully; Fearndonald, extending from the river Alness to the burn of Cline; Wester Ross, comprehending all the low country from Cline to Contin, on the N side of the rivers Conan and Orron; and the Highlands, comprehending all N of Strathpeffer and W and SW of Contin. The last of these divisions may be subdivided into Strathoikel, Strathcarron, Coigach, Loch-Broom, Greinord, Gairloch, Applecross, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Strathbran, Strathgarve, Strathdirry, Glenelchaig, and some other subdivisions. All the Highland division is wild, lofty, and confusedly mountainous; and lies on a basis averaging about 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Its mountains are occasionally isolated, but, for the most part grouped, yet not so disposed in ranges that they can be methodically described. Ben-Wyvis, situated on the SE frontier of the Highland district, overlooking Wester Ross, and variously stated at 3,426 and 3,722 ft. of alt., is the most imposing, but may possibly owe its fame to the comparative lowness of its base, the wideness of its range of vision, and the great scenic power of its configuration. The long extent of western coast, over a mean breadth of 3 or 4 miles, is almost everywhere

magnificent, and, in several places, sublime, in scenery. The eastern districts differ widely in character from the Highland division; and, over much of their area, present soft woodlands and champaign expanses of arable ground.—The E coast, besides being cloven with the long marine inlets of Dornoch, Cromarty, and Beaulie friths, is indented with the bays of Tain and Shandwick, and offers many situations where safe and excellent harbours might be constructed. The W coast is cut into numerous fragments by a rapid series of sea-lochs, and worn into constant jaggedness or curvature by creeks and tiny bays.—The lochs, named in an order from N to S, are Loch-Enard, Loch-Broom, Little Loch-Broom, Loch-Greinnord, Loch-Ewe, Gair-loch, Loch-Torridon, including Lochs Ardheslag and Shieldag, Loch-Carron, sending off Loch-Keeshorn and Upper Loch-Carron, and Loch-Alsh, ramified by Loch-Ling and Loch-Duich. The fresh water lakes, of the first class, are Lochs Maree and Tannich; of the second class are Lochs Skinaskink, Vattie, Lurgan, Na-Shallag, Fuir, Monar, Luichart, Glass, and Moir. The chief streams, flowing eastward, are the Oikell and the Carron, to the head of the Dornoch frith; and the Balnagowan, the Alness, the Aultgrand, and the Conan, to the Cromarty frith; the chief flowing westward, are the Broom, the Ewe, and the Carron, to the head of their cognominal lochs, and the Shiel to the head of Loch-Duich.

Climate, soil, &c.] The climate, particularly of the western districts, is moist. The W coast is subject to heavy rains. Snow falls in greatest quantity in the month of February; but severe storms are sometimes experienced at earlier periods. The average annual temp. of the whole co. is about 46°. The winter is colder and the summer warmer on the eastern coast than on the western. Changes of temp. are frequent and sudden in spring and autumn. Winds, from between NW and SW, blow during three-fourths of the year.—Granite, or granitic gneiss, forms the ridgy height of the Black Isle, which terminates in the Sutors of Cromarty. Gneiss constitutes the central mountain masses of the county, from Ben-Nevis on the E, and Loch-Carron on the W, away to the boundary with Sutherland. Mica-schist forms the highly picturesque three-topped mountain of Scur-Vuitin, and thence diverges, as from a centre, to form the heights of Strath-Conan; and it constitutes also the greater part of the rugged but picturesque district of Gairloch. A red conglomerate sandstone extends along the whole W coast in a belt of from 1 to 4 m. broad, resting unconformably on the sides of the primitive mountains, often rising into altitudes of not less than 3,000 ft., and generally exhibiting long picturesque ridges, here and there broken into distinct truncated and somewhat pyramidal masses. The same formation forms two interrupted ridges in the champaign country of the E, nearly parallel to the general direction of the Cromarty frith. Secondary rocks, chiefly sandstone, occupy the greater part of Easter Ross, and a considerable part of the other eastern districts. Pure bitumen occurs among the shales of Strathpeffer. Copper has been wrought in the primary limestone near Keeshorn. Ironstone abounds in the west; and was at one time worked. Shell-marl is abundant.—The soil of the greater part of the low lands of Easter Ross, Fearn-donald, and Wester Ross, is either clay or a sharp sandy loam; in part of Strathpeffer, and about Dingwall, the clay is deep and heavy. A moorish soil covers most of the remaining area of these districts. The soil of much of the Black Isle is poor; but, in the cultivated parts, is either clay or a good black sandy mould. The soil of the uplands in the great

Highland division is, for the most part, peaty; and of the narrow intersecting glens, is chiefly sand, varied in its character by the nature of the prevailing rocks.—Natural forests appear to have anciently covered almost the entire co.; but they are now represented by only an inconsiderable aggregate extent of copses. The arable lands occupy most of the eastern or champaign districts, and occur in small pendicles in the glens of the west. Sheep-farming prevails over all the highlands. The great sheep-farmers keep considerable numbers of black cattle on such parts of their farms as are not well-adapted for sheep.—Manufactures of any kind, except those of local artisanship, and strictly domestic industry, are very inconsiderable, and exist chiefly at Cromarty, Invergordon, and Port-Mahomack. The salmon-fishery is extensive and spirited in the rivers and estuaries; the herring-fishery is large and remunerating along the E coast. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, grain, and fish.

Towns, &c.] In Ross-shire are the royal burghs of Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose; and the towns, or considerable villages of Invergordon, Portmahomack, Rosemarkie, Ullapool, Poolewe, and Stornoway. Smaller villages or hamlets are numerous; and occur almost wholly on the coasts of sea, or frith or bay. Ross and Cromarty shires are divided into 33 *quoad civilia* parishes. In 1834, there were, in the two counties, 33 parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 2,007 scholars; and 124 non-parochial schools, attended by a maximum of 6,579 scholars. The two counties jointly send a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 710; in 1849, 760. Pop. in 1801, 53,525; in 1811, 60,853; in 1821, 68,828; in 1831, 74,820; in 1841, 78,980; in 1851, 82,707.

ROSSTRAPPE, a valley of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Magdeburg, in the SW part of the circle of Quedlinburg, in the midst of the Harz mountains, and near the village of Thaaale. It has a fine cascade formed by the Bode.—Running E into the regency of Merseburg, and declining towards the Saale, is a mountain of the same name, which encloses numerous mines.

ROS-SUR-COUESNON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. N of Pleine-Fougères, and 2 m. ESE of St. Malo, at the foot of a hill, near the l. bank of the Couesnon. Pop. 1,240.

ROSSVILLE, a village of Walker co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 183 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a village of Clinton co., in the state of Indiana, on the S side of Middle fork of Ponceanichious, or Wild-cat river, 49 m. NNW of Indianapolis.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, on Staten Island sound, 145 m. S by W of Albany.—Also a village of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, on the W side of Miami river, and 89 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 1,452.

ROSSWEIN, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Nossen, on the r. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 4,202.—Also a town 11 m. W of Nossen, on the Mulde. Pop. 4,200. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and several dye-works and breweries. In the environs are mines of silver and beds of fuller's earth.

ROSTAK, a town of Arabia, in Oman, 24 m. from the sea of that name, and 105 m. W of Muskat, near the Jebel Akdar, the highest summit of the prov. of Oman. Its environs are noted for their fertility.—Also a small town in Persia, in Farsistan, 210 m. SE of Shiraz, in a well-watered and well-cultivated valley. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and contains about 100 houses miserably built,

and a castle covering an area equal to that of the town, but uninhabited, and apparently still unfinished.

ROSTARZEWO, or **ROTHERBURG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 38 m. SW of Posen, circle and 17 m. E of Bomst. Pop. 620. It has manufactories of cloth.

ROSTELLAN, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. SW by W of Cloyne. Area 2,258 acres. Pop. 828.

ROSTEMDAR, a district of Persia, in the W part of the prov. of Mazenderan. It comprises about 100 villages.

ROSTERSCHUTZ. See **WLADISLAWOWO**.

ROSTHERN, or **ROSTHORNE**, a parish in the co. palatine of Chester, 3½ m. N by W of Nether Knutsford, comprising the chapelries of High Leigh, and Peover (superior), and the townships of Agden, Bollington, Martell with Little Warford, Mere, Millington, Rosthern, Tabley (superior), and Tatton; also the township of Snelsdon in Macclesfield hundred. Area 19,096 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,190.

ROSTOCK, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on the l. bank of the Warnow, 8 m. from its mouth, on the Baltic, in N lat. 54° 0', E long. 12° 11', 60 m. ENE of Lübeck. It is surrounded with old fortifications; and is divided into three parts, the Old, Middle, and New towns. The streets, particularly the market-place, afford curious specimens here and there of the old German style of building. The principal edifices are the palace of the grand-duke, the town-house, the church of St. Mary, and the university founded in 1419. Pop. 20,300. It is the seat of the highest ecclesiastical and civil courts of the grand-duchy. It has a museum, a botanical garden, a public library, and a seminary for educating teachers and clergymen. R. is the only port of any importance in the dominions of the grand-duke. Its trade is chiefly with Holland, England, and the ports of the Baltic. Its chief exports are corn, cattle, flax, wool, and butter. Small vessels drawing only 8 ft. water, are enabled to come up to the town; those of larger size unload at the mouth of the Warnow, where there is good anchorage. The annual number of arrivals, great and small, is about 650 sail. R. has manufactures on a small scale, of leather, glass, canvass, linen, ships' anchors, soap, glue, and vinegar; also breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries. From its exposed situation, it was repeatedly occupied by hostile troops in the course of the 18th cent. It was the birthplace of Marshal Blücher.

ROSTO-JERF, a lake of Sweden, in N lat. 68° 50', on the dividing line between the Arctic ocean and the Baltic.

ROSTORF, a village of Hanover, prov. and 3 m. SW of Göttingen.

ROSTOV, or **ROSTOF**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Jaroslavl, on the NW bank of Lake Nero, 40 m. SSW of Jaroslavl. It is a straggling place, surrounded by a wall and fosse, and defended by an old citadel. It contains an ancient cathedral, an archiepiscopal mansion, a diocesan seminary, and several churches. Pop. 5,500. It has manufactories of linen, white lead, vermilion, and other chemical substances; and a considerable trade in corn, hemp, and honey. Some of its traders carry on an intercourse with Astracan, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.—Also a fortified town of Russia, in the gov. and 230 m. ESE of Yekaterinoslav, on the Don, between Asov and Teherkask. Pop. 9,000, a mixture of Russians, Don Cossacks, and Greeks.—It has a considerable traffic on the Don, and large annual fairs.

ROSTRENEN, a town of France, in the dep. of

Cotes-du-Nord, near the river Blavet, 25 m. SSW of Guingamp. Pop. 1,500.

ROSTREVOR, or **ROSETREVOR**, a small port and watering-place in the p. of Kilbroney, co. Down, at the S base of the Mourne mountains, 51½ m. N of Dublin. The town is situated on a gentle acclivity which rises from a little cove of Lough Carlingford. Slieve-Bane, which rises immediately E of the town, attains an alt. of 1,595 ft. above sea-level, but is overhung on the NE and NNE by far loftier and more imposing summits of the mountain group of Mourne. All the immediate environs of the town are surpassingly beautiful. Pop. in 1831, 990; in 1851, 764.

ROSULNA, a village of Austria, in Galicia, 6 m. NNW of Sopotwina, on an affluent of the Bistritza.

ROSULT, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 5 m. WNW of St. Amand.

ROSZPRA, a village of Poland, in the obwodzie and 7 m. S of Petrikaw. Pop. 500.

ROTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Cadiz, on the N side of Cadiz bay. It contains 8,000 inhabitants; and has a good pier, a town-house, a large church, and a monastery. The wine which is grown on the hills around, is considered one of the best kinds produced in the peninsula.—Also a village of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 15 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 800.—Also an island of the Pacific, one of the largest in the Mariannes group, in N lat. 14° 11'. It is about 14 m. in length from NE to SW.

ROTAS. See **RHOTAS**.

ROTAU (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Bohemia, about 9 m. NW of Ellbogen, having a number of iron forges.

ROTEBRO, a town of Sweden, 30 m. NNW of Stockholm.

ROTELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 7 m. SE of Larino.

ROTENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. N of Luzerne, on the river Rothbach, over which there is here a stone bridge. It was formerly a place of more importance.

ROTENBURG. See **ROTHENBURG**.

ROTGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 11 m. SSE of Aachen, circle and 7 m. NNW of Montjoie, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1,393. It has manufactories of fine cloth.

ROTH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. SSW of Wissemburg. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 15 m. N of Leutkirch, and 14 m. SE of Biberach, on a river of the same name, which, after a course of 39 m., in a generally N direction, throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, 7 m. SSW of Ulm. Pop. 450. It has a castle, formerly an imperial abbey.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, NE of Phillipsburg. Pop. 1,050.—Also a river of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, an affluent of the Kocher.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 11 m. NNE of Pleinfeld, and 17 m. S of Nuremberg, near the confluence of a small river of the same name with the Rednitz. Pop. 2,440. It is enclosed by walls; has 3 gates, 2 churches, and a castle. It possesses manufactories of iron, and steel-wire, needles, glass, and cloth, copper-works, &c. See also **ROOT**.

ROTH (UNTER), a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, at the confluence of a river of the same name with the Kocher. Pop. 250.

ROTHA, a town of Saxony, in the circle and bail. and 11 m. SSE of Leipsig, and 15 m. N of Alten-

burg, near the r. bank of the Pleisse. Pop. 1,065. It has a castle.

ROTHAINE, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Schirmeck, in the midst of the Vosges. It has its source above Natzwiller, and after a course of 6 m., throws itself into the Bruche, a little below Rothan.

ROTHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 1½ m. S of Schirmeck, in a valley of the Vosges, on the Bruche. It has a blast-furnace and forges, and cotton spinning-mills. Pop. 730.

ROTHAAR-GEIRGE, a mountain chain of Westphalia, stretching SW and NE between the basins of the Rhine and the Weser, and forming a prolongation towards the N of the Westerwald. The Lenne and the Ruhr rise on its NW flank; and the Lahn and the Eder, on its SE.

ROTHBACH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. SW of Niederbronn, on a river of the same name. Pop. 690. The river R. has its source in the Vosges, in the dep. of the Moselle, in the cant. of La Petite Pierre; passes Ripperswiller, and the village of the same name, and after a course of 14 m., throws itself into the Moder, on the l. bank, at Pfeffenhoben. See also **ROTHENBACH**.

ROTHBURY, a parish and market-town in Northumberland, 11 m. SW by W of Alnwick, on the N bank of the Coquet. The parish comprises the townships of Bickerton, Caistron, Chartington, Debdon, Fallowles, Flotterton, Hellinghill, Hepple, Hepple-Demesne, Hesley-Hurst, Leeward, Mounthealy, Newton, Paperhaugh, Raw, Rothbury, Snitter, Thropton, Great Tossen, and Rye-Hill, Little-Tossen, High and Low Trewhitt, Warton, Whitton, and Wreigh-hill. Area 34,798 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,869; in 1851, 2,545. The town, which consists of several streets, is pleasantly situated in a valley sheltered by a lofty ridge of rocks.

ROTHBURY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, bordered on the E by Black creek.

ROTHE-BERG, a summit of the Harz mountains, in Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Grubenhagen, a little to the N of Gieboldsau, between the Ruhme and Hanoverian Oder.—Also a mountain on the confines of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen and principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 5 m. E of Saalfeld. It forms a summit of one of the last ramifications of the Franken-Wald.

ROTHERHUTTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality of Grubenhagen, bail. and 3 m. SW of Elbingerode, near the confluence of the Spielbach and Kalte-Bode. Pop. 210. It has extensive iron-works.

ROTHERM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of prov. 891; of com. 650.

ROTHENACKER, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 5 m. SW of Ehingen, and 12 m. NNW of Biberach, near the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,100.

ROTHENBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and 3 m. W of Löfingen, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 460. Wooden clocks and violins are extensively manufactured here.

ROTHENBACH, or **ROTTENBACH**, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. ENE of Schwarzbach, and 8 m. SSE of Nuremberg, on the r. bank of the Schwarzach. It possesses a castle, a copper-work, a manufactory of steel, a forge, and a paper-mill.

ROTHENBERG, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 12 m. SSW of Erbach, and 36 m. SE of Darmstadt, in a fertile locality.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. SE of Cannstadt, and 5 m. E of Stuttgart, on a mountain of the same name. Pop. 450. In 1810 it gave its name to a dep. now comprised in the circle of the Neckar. A little to the SSW of the village are the ruins of the castle of Würtemberg, the cradle of the royal family of that name, and has been several times rebuilt by the sovereigns of W. Its site is now marked by a monument erected in memory of Queen Catherine.—Also a fortress of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 5 m. NE of Lauf, and 14 m. NE of Nuremberg, on a mountain, the foot of which is bathed by the Schneitbach, an affluent of the Pegnitz. It has a garrison, and is used as a prison for political offenders. It was taken by the French in 1796.

ROTHENBUCH, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 14 m. E of Aschaffenburg, and 29 m. WNW of Würzburg, in a deep valley, in the midst of the Spessart, on the Hafelohr, an affluent of the Main. Pop. 1,040. It has a hunting lodge and a saw-mill. Pop. of pres. 9,800.

ROTHENBURG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 24 m. NNW of Merseburg and circle of the Saale, near the r. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,011. It has a large copper-work and a nitre-refinery. In the vicinity are quarries of free-stone.—Also a town, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 56 m. W of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Neisse. Pop. 765. It has manufactories of linen. The circle comprises 189 sq. m., and contains 32,469 inhabitants.

ROTHENBURG, or **ROTTENBURG**, a town of Hanover, capital of a bail., in the gov. of Stadt and principality of Verden, on the l. bank of the Wümmme, at the confluence of the Kodau. Pop. 1,480; of bail., 16,600.—Also a circle, bail., and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse. The circle comprises 3 bails., and contains 29,077 inhabitants. Pop. of bail., 9,049. The town is 24 m. SSE of Cassel, on the Fulda, by which it is divided into two parts, distinguished as Old and New, and connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 3,645. The old town is enclosed by walls, and has 3 gates. The town possesses 4 churches and an hospital, and an ancient castle, formerly the residence of the landgraves of Hesse-Rotenburg, and contains manufactories of linen, and of beet-root sugar, and several tanneries. Wine is cultivated in the environs.—Also a town of Würtemberg, capital of a bail., in the circle of the Schwarzwald, 14 m. W of Reutlingen, and 7 m. SW of Tübingen, on the Neckar, by which it is divided into two parts, of which that on the r. is named Ehingen, and formerly constituted a distinct town. Pop., Cath., in 1840, 5,881. It has spacious streets, and contains a fine town-house, 6 churches, an episcopal palace, formerly a Jesuits' college, built in 1623, the castle of the old counts of Hohenberg, a structure of the 13th cent., a Catholic seminary, and a spacious market-place. It possesses several breweries, tanneries, manufactories of lace, and paper-mills. This town occupies the site of an ancient Roman town. It was formerly capital of the co. of Hohenberg, and was united to Würtemberg by the treaty of Presburg in 1805. Pop. of bail., 24,560.

ROTHENBURG. See **ROSTARZEWO**.

ROTHENBURG-AN-ODER, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 71 m. NW of

Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. NW of Gruneberg, near the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. in 1843, 864. It has a manufactory of cloth. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidia, in the circle of Middle Franconia, and 20 m. W of Anspach, and 32 m. SSE of Würzburg, on a mountain, on the r. bank of the Tauber. Pop. 5,594. It is enclosed by lofty walls, flanked with 33 towers, and entered by 6 gates. It is built with great irregularity, but has a spacious market-place, 8 churches, 2 chapels, an hospital, a school, a town-house, a fine fountain, and depots of corn and bread. Pop. of pres., 18,230.

ROTHENECK, or RODENEGG, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of Pusterthal, 7 m. NE of Brixen, on a mountain. It has a castle.

ROTHENFELDE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 14 m. SE of Osnabrück. It has a large salt-work.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine and SE of Rastadt, on the Murg. Pop. 1,300.

ROTHENFELS, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 19 m. WNW of Würzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 910. It has a castle, and carries on an active trade in wood and wine.

ROTHENHAUS, ROTTENHAUS, or CZERWENY-HRADEK, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Saatz, on a height. Pop. 110. It has manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, muslin, &c.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 3 m. WSW of Tauschnitz, on the Hasslach. Pop. 220. It has a castle, and contains several spinning-mills, and carries on an active trade in wood, lint, oats, thread, &c.—Also a hamlet of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Grubenhagen, near the ruins of the ancient fortress of that name.

ROTHENKIRCHEN, or RODENKIRCHEN, a bail. and village of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and 5 m. N of Ovelgonne, near the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 2,100. Pop. of bail., 7,200.

ROTHENMANN, or ROTTENMAN, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. NW of Judenburg, in a valley, near the l. bank of the Palte, an affluent of the Ens, and to the N of the Rottenmanner-Taur, which has an alt. of above sea-level. Pop. 750. It has a suburb, and contains several iron and steel works, and in the environs are mines of copper and lead, and quarries of marble.

ROTHENTHURM. See ROTHERTHURM.

ROTHENUFFELN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and circle and 6 m. W of Minden, on a small affluent of the Pastau. Pop. 516. It has some mineral springs.

ROTHENWISCH, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, 2 m. NE of Auerbach, and 13 m. ENE of Plauen, on a small affluent of the Flossgraben. Pop. 2,000. It consists of three parts, distinguished as Nieder-Auerbach, Ober and Unter Golsch. It has manufactories of wire, and 2 paper-mills.

ROTHER, a river which, rising in Sussex, flows WSW, and falls into the English channel at Rye. It is navigable to Robert's-Bridge.

ROTHERBY, a parish in Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Melton-Mowbray, on the E bank of the Wreak. Area 766 acres. Pop. in 1851, 130.

ROTHERFIELD, a parish in Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Wadhurst. Area 14,733 acres. Pop. 3,531.

ROTHERFIELD-GREYS, a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,145; in 1851, 1,518.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. W by S of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,158 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1851, 400.

ROTHERHAM, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Sheffield, at the eastern terminus of the Sheffield and Rotherham railway, and in the line of the North Midland, which is carried across the Dun valley, near Rotherham, on a viaduct of 30 arches, and about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length. The parish comprises the chapelries of Tinsly and Greasbrough, the townships of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Dutton, Orgreave, and Kimberworth, and the hamlet or suburb of Masborough. The town stands on the SE bank of the Don. Area 12,640 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,418; in 1831, 10,417; in 1851, 16,730. The church is a Gothic edifice of much beauty. The streets are narrow and irregular. The vicinity is pleasantly adorned with villas, and abounds in mineral wealth. Masborough, till lately, a suburban village, separated from the town by the river, and connected with it by a fine old bridge, originated in the establishment of the great iron works for which Rotherham has long been celebrated. There are several large breweries, and manufactories of starch, glass, ropes, and twine. The trade is facilitated by the Don navigation, but more particularly by its important railway connections. The town-hall is a large and handsome building.

ROTHERHITHE, a parish in Surrey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of St. Paul's, London, at the junction of the Greenwich and the Croydon railways, and at the S end of the Thames Tunnel. Area 886 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,296; in 1831, 12,875; in 1851, 17,805. It chiefly consists of a street on a line with the river, extending nearly from Bermondsey to Deptford, with narrow streets branching off in various directions. It is noted for the number of its building-yards and dock-yards, the principal of which is sufficiently commodious to receive 200 ships of burden. The chief manufactures are those carried on at the government wharfs; iron-works for the construction of bolts for shipping, and other materials. Boat-building, ship-chandlery, and other avocations, connected with the navigation of the Thames, and with shipping in general, are carried on here. The ancient name of Rotherhithe was Red-Rose-haven: it is now generally called Redriff.

ROTHERSTHORPE, or RERESTHORP, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. SW of Northampton, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 270; in 1851, 244.

ROTHERTHURM, or ROTHENTHURM, in Hungarian Vöröstorony, a famous defile of the Carpathians, 12 m. SSE of Cronstadt, leading from Transylvania into Wallachia, and giving egress to the Aluta, flowing S to the Danube. The eastern side of the gorge rises precipitously from the river, so that no road is possible. The present road goes along the W side in many places with barely width for its passage. A fort defends the pass from an attack on the Wallachian side, and a square middle age red tower [*Rothenthurm*] stands prominently out from the white-washed modern fortifications and snow-clad mountains above it. "Ascending to the castle, and looking through the embrasures," writes a tourist in 1848, "we found that the narrow road was completely swept by artillery, and that no force could penetrate into Transylvania without considerable loss, while only rifles or light infantry could pass the heights above. Beyond the Rothenthurm the road continues along the r. bank of the Aluta, a fine alley of trees having been razed to clear a site for the battery, and as we advance the gorge becomes wilder and more romantic, the rocks in many places rise from the river, little out of the perpendi-

cular, festooned with thousands of icicles glittering in the clear chill sunshine, the half-way from the fort to the frontier being an old round tower in ruins with walls 12 ft. thick. Passing a precipice, where a rivulet with clear water rushing under the hardened ice and snow enters the Aluta, we came to the frontier quarantine, a considerable village, full of bustle with Wallachian cattle and grain-dealers introducing their produce for the use of Transylvania; the only characteristic of the local population being the *goitre*, which is here frequent. Here are the temporary fortifications raised by Bem still standing, the turf-embrasures for 24-pounders crisped with the frost. A short distance beyond them is the bridge which forms the boundary,—one arch belonging to the Austrian and the other to the Ottoman empire, the central pier being neutral. The quarantine was the last position of the Russians after Bem's first capture of Hermanstadt, and an engagement here on the 27th of March was the conclusion of that brilliant manoeuvre. Important, in a military point of view, as the principal pass from Wallachia into Transylvania, the R." adds this journalist, "is not less interesting from its facilities for communications of a more pacific nature. All along my journey up the valley of the Maros I was struck with the facilities which it offers for a railway penetrating into the heart of this country from Szolnok and Arad. The only obstacle between the valley of the Maros and the Aluta is a ridge not deserving the name of a mountain, and not offering an invincible obstacle to a tunnel. Indeed, with one average tunnel and a few smaller ones, the great central plain of Hungary and the Black sea may be placed in connexion."

ROTHERWICK, a parish in Southamptonshire, 5 m. NE by E of Basingstoke. Area 1,924 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 454.

ROTHES, a parish in the Strathspey district of Morayshire; bounded on the E by the Spey, which separates it from Banffshire. The Cairngorm mountains look down upon it from the distance; and Benrinnes, the most northerly of the Grampian alps, towers aloft immediately beyond its SE boundary. From the village of Rothies, in the valley, to Craigellachie-bridge, 3 m. to the S, the road leads through a picturesque pass. At Craigellachie an iron bridge, with an arch of 150 ft. span, and four Gothic turrets forming the abutments, crosses the Spey. The village, which stands near the Spey, 3 m. N of Aberlour, and 11 m. SSE of Elgin, consists of about 250 straw-thatched cottages. Pop. in 1851, 2,022.

ROTHESAY, a parish in the Scottish island and co. of Bute. It occupies all the N and larger part of the island; and has a superficial extent of 45 sq. m. The coast consists, for the most part, of gravelly slopes and shelving rocks. The chief bays on the W, are Scalpsie, at the boundary with Kingarth; St. Ninian's, opposite Inchmarnock; and Etterick, 2½ m. N of St. Ninian's; on the E, are Kames and Rothesay bays, both distinguished for their beauty. Two valleys, which extend across the island between the bays of Scalpsie and Rothesay, and those of Etterick and Kames, are supposed to have once been submarine, and to have cut what is now one island into three. The rest of the parochial area is nearly all filled with low and soft-featured hills, many of which command charming views of the confined but rich scenery of the Kyles, and of the more expanded and brilliant scenery of the frith and its very diversified coasts. Common-hill, Barron-hill, and Kames-hill, three of the most remarkable heights, have alts., above sea-level, of respectively 430, 532, and 875 ft. Of six fresh-water lakes Loch-Fad is much the largest; Lochs Ascog and Quien lie on the boundary with

Kingarth, and cover respectively 70 and 54 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,084; in 1851, 7,354.—The town of R., a royal burgh, and the capital of Buteshire, stands at the head of Rothesay bay, on the E side of the island of Bute, 9 m. WNW of Largs, 22 m. NNE of Brodick, and 40 m. W by N of Glasgow. The bay opens immediately within the E entrance of the Kyles of Bute. It commences between Bogany and Ardbeg points, which are 1½ m. asunder; and, measured from the middle of a straight line across its entrance, extends 9 furl. into the interior, and has the form very nearly of a semi-ellipsoid. Both sides of the bay are lined with neat villas. The houses in the body of the town have very numerous been built since 1813. All are constructed of greenstone, and necessarily want the polish and the lightness of aspect imparted by most sandstones; but they possess a stability, a tidiness, and an aggregate regularity which compensate for the absence of more showy properties. The principal modern public edifice is the county buildings and prison, built in 1832, at a cost of about £4,000, in the castellated style. The walls of the choir of the ancient cathedral of R. still stand close to the present parish-church.—The grand antiquity, and chief architectural object of R., is its castle. This structure stands close upon the town, and has the historical associations mingled of a royal palace and a military fortress. The building consists of a circular court, about 140 ft. in diameter, formed by high and thick walls; four round towers upon the flanks; and an erection which projects, on the NE side, between two of the towers. Round the outside is a wide and deep ditch; and between this and the wall is a terraced walk. In 1685, the brother of the Earl of Argyle seized it, set fire to it, and irretrievably converted it into an utter ruin. The castle of R. gave title to the first dukedom which existed in the Scottish peerage, and continues the title to the king's eldest son as a collateral for Scotland to that of Prince of Wales for England. The town of R., originally a village in connection with the castle, gradually became so great and commanding a mart for the Lowlanders exchanging commodities with the Highlanders and Islesmen, as occasioned the island of Bute to be regarded as a sort of neutral territory, neither Highland nor Lowland. About 1700, the erection of Campbeltown into a royal burgh, and the advantageous terms offered to settlers, drew away to it from R. a considerable number of traders, and a large proportion of trade. In 1778, a cotton manufactory, the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland, was commenced here by an English company. This mill contains 23,448 spindles, and employs about 360 persons. A factory for weaving by power-looms employs between 80 and 90 workmen. Several cooperages employ between 30 and 40 persons, and annually produce about 15,000 herring barrels. Two small yards for boat-building employ about 20 ship-carpenters. In 1822, an excellent harbour was erected, at the cost of £6,000; and, in 1840, a slip and a building-dock were added. Several steamers ply daily between R., Greenock, and Glasgow, and steam-boats daily touch at R. in transit between Glasgow and the western coasts and islands. R. has long been distinguished as a favourite watering-place. The range of the therm. here is less than in probably any other town in Scotland; snow is rarely known to lie more than two days on the ground; the Kyles and Loch Streven act as natural funnels to carry off impurities of air; and a fine sheltering hill-screen, surrounding the town at an agreeable distance, mellows the atmosphere, and attempers every breeze. As sea-bathing quarters, R. was in repute long before

steam-navigation was dreamed of; and it naturally became a select spot when that remarkable invention began, in 1814, to bring down the citizens of Glasgow in summer-shoals to the coasts of the frith of Clyde. Pop. in 1821, 4,107; in 1831, 4,817; in 1851, 7,104.

ROTHESAY (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 37'$.

ROTHERSUND, a channel of the Baltic, between the Danish islands of Falster and Laland.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish in Banffshire, bounded on the W and SW by the Isla, and intersected by the Deveron. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1851, 1,413.

ROTHIERE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Soulaire, near the r. bank of the Aube.

ROTHLEY, or **RODELEY**, a parish in Leicestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Mount Sorrell, on a branch of the Soar, comprising the chapelries of Keyham, Wartnaby, Wycomb-with-Chadwell and Mount Sorrell. Area 5,480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,047.

ROTH-RZECZICZ, a village of Bohemia, 24 m. ENE of Tabir, on an affluent of the Selinka. Pop. 1,100.

ROTHSCHILD. See **ROESKILDE**.

ROTHSTOCK, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, 6 m. W of Altdorf. It has an alt. of 9,450 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

ROTHWANG, a village of Württemberg, in the bail. and 2 m. W of Vaihingen, on the left bank of the Enz. Pop. 740.

ROTHWASSER, or **CZERNAWODA**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 35 m. NW of Olmütz. Pop. 2,500.—Also a town in the circle and 34 m. E of Chrudim. Pop. 2,900.

ROTHWEIL, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. NNE of Old Brisach, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,200. It consists of 2 parts distinguished as the Upper and Lower, and has a church.

ROTHWELL, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW by W of Kettering, containing the chapelry of Orton and the hamlet of Thorpe-Underwood. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,391. The manufacture of silk plush is carried on, and a large cattle fair is held here.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Caistor. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 231; in 1851, 265.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N by E of Wakefield, in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway, comprising the townships of Carlton-with-Lofthouse, Middleton, Outton with Woodlesford, Rothwell, and Thorp. Area 8,715 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,635; in 1851, 7,541. The clothing manufacture is carried on here; and there are extensive coal mines in the neighbourhood.

ROTH-WESSELY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 7 m. NNW of New Bidschow, on the left bank of the Czdilina. Pop. 555. It has a castle.

ROTINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. NW of Il Vallo, cant. and 2 m. SE of Torchiara, on a hill. Pop. 1,000.

ROTIGLIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, SE of Cosenza.—Also a market-town in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, NW of Pogliano. Pop. 1,200.

ROTONDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 21 m. SE of Lagonegro, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,800. It has an hospital.

ROTONDELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicate, district and 15 m. E of Lagonegro,

on a hill near the l. bank of the Rocero. Pop. 2,240. It has a convent.

ROTONDI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. NW of Avellino, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Cervinara, on a mountain. Pop. 1,280. It consists of an assemblage of groups of houses, 9 in number.

ROTONDO (MONTE), a mountain in the central part of Corsica, 8 m. SW of Corte, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 12' 59''$, and E long. $9^{\circ} 2' 54''$. It has an alt. of 1,417 toises above sea-level, and attaches itself on the S to Monte d'Oro, on the NW to the Bocca-di-Vergio, and on the NE sends a branch towards Corte. It contains fine granite of various colours.—Also a market-town of the Papal states, to the NW of Tivoli. Pop. 1,000.

ROTSCHENSALM, a town and port of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg and district of Kymmene, 12 m. WSW of Fredrikshamn, on one of the small islands of the same name, at the entrance of the Kymmene into the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 27' 57''$, E long. $27^{\circ} 2' 41''$. It is of small extent, but possesses a spacious harbour, formed by several islands, and defended by 2 forts and important works.

ROTSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Dickelvenne. Pop. 300.

ROTELAER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle and Damer. Pop. of dep. 1,916. The village is 6 m. N of Louvain, near the r. bank of the Dyle. Pop. 558.

ROTT, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 11 m. NW of Mühldorf; flows thence into the circle of Lower Bavaria, and joins the Inn, on the l. bank, opposite Scharding, after a course in a generally ENE direction of about 54 m.—Also a village in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 7 m. SSW of Wasserburg, near the l. bank of the Inn. It has a castle and an ancient convent. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Aurissium*.

ROTTE, a river of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, which has its sources near Moerkapelle; runs first S, then SSW; flows through a portion of Rotterdam, and after a course of about 12 m. joins the Maas on the r. bank.

ROTTENBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 5 m. E of Ottebeuren, on the r. bank of the Gtüz. Pop. 1,200. It has a castle. See also **ROTHENBACH**.

ROTTENBURG, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 10 m. SW of Pfaffenberg, between two hills, near the r. bank of the Great Laber. Pop. 550. It has 3 churches, a castle, and an hospital, and contains 3 breweries, 3 distilleries of brandy, a brick-kiln, and a saltpetre refinery. See also **ROTHENBURG**.

ROTTENEST. See **ROTTNEST**.

ROTTERDAM, a large commercial city of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, situated on the N bank of the Maas or Maese, nearly 24 m. from its mouth, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $4^{\circ} 29'$, 36 m. S by W of Amsterdam, with which it is connected by railway. Its ground-plan is triangular; its longest side stretching $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the Maas. The town is surrounded by a moat, and entered by 6 gates towards the land, and 4 towards the water; beyond the wall lie extensive suburbs. It is traversed from N to W by the Rotte, a river or rather a broad canal, which here joins the Maas; and is intersected, even more than other towns in Holland, by canals which divide that quarter of the town near the river into several insulated spots connected by drawbridges. A stately row of houses $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in length,